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TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLAND,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHES, CORPORATE AND MARKET TOWNS,

PARISHES, AND TOWNSHIPS,

AND THE ISLANDS OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, AND MAN,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

AND EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE CITIES, BISHOPRICS, UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, CORPORATE TOWNS,

AND BOROUGHES; AND OF THE SEALS OF THE VARIOUS MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

Fifth Edition.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

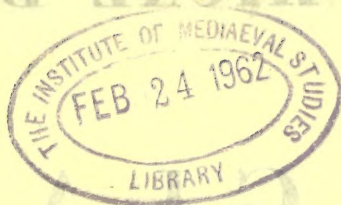
VOL. III.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY S. LEWIS AND CO., 13, FINSBURY PLACE, SOUTH.

M.DCCC.XLV.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY



229/4

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY S. LEWIS AND CO., 15, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.2.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

ENGLAND.

L A C K

L A D B

LACEBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 755 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road between Caistor and Grimsby, and comprises 2037*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, of which about 1300 acres are arable, 700 pasture, and 30 woodland; the surface of the country is undulated, and very beautiful, and the soil is a rich loam, well watered, and fenced, and capable of producing every kind of grain. The village is on the banks of the Laceby beck, which intersects the parish, and abounds in fine trout; a new bridge was built over it in 1841. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Birkett: the tithes have been commuted for £535, and the glebe comprises 19 acres, with an excellent parsonage-house, erected near the church, at the expense of the Rev. J. Birkett, in 1834. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower, and a very neat interior, containing about 240 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Sarah Stamford, in 1720, built a school-house, and endowed it with 70 acres of land, under the will of Philip Stamford, dated 1712; the income is £92, partly applied to apprenticing boys.

LACEY-GREEN, a chapelry, in the parish of PRINCE'S-RISBOROUGH, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Great Missenden; containing 926 inhabitants.—See RISBOROUGH, PRINCE'S.

LACK-DENNIS, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Northwich; containing 33 inhabitants.

LACKFORD (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 193 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Lark. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5.; net income, £271; patron, Sir Charles Kent, Bart. Here is a national school.

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LACKINGTON, WHITE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 1½ mile (E. N. E.) from Ilminster; containing 283 inhabitants. It comprises 1465*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.*; the soil is generally productive, and there are quarries of stone, which is raised for building and for burning into lime. The Chard canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of White Lackington in the Cathedral of Wells. The prebendal tithes have been commuted for £288, and the vicarial for £220; the prebendal glebe contains 38 acres, and the vicar's glebe comprises 1 acre. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, but has been much defaced by injudicious alterations and enlargements. There is a parochial school, supported by subscription. A daughter of the Rev. Mr. Gyllet recently bequeathed £100 to the vicar, the interest to be distributed annually among the poor.

LACOCK, county of WILTS.—See LAYCOCK.

LACON, a township, in the parish and union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 84 inhabitants.

LADBROKE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 1¼ mile (S.) from Southam; containing 252 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Oxford to Coventry, comprises 1928*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*; limestone is plentiful, and is quarried for burning into lime, and for building and road-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Arthur Turner: the tithes have been commuted for £438. 5., and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a lofty and elegant spire, and contains several monuments, chiefly to the Palmer family. A school is supported by the rector.

B

LADOCK (*St. LADOCK*), a parish, in the union of **TRURO**, E. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 7 miles (N. E.) from Truro; containing 857 inhabitants. This parish, which derived its name from the saint to whom its ancient church is dedicated, is situated on the road to Falmouth, and comprises 4842 acres, whereof 2121 are common or waste. Iron-ore is found of very superior quality, and the produce of a mine discovered within the last few years is sent to Swansea to be smelted, and is found to make the best steel. At Trevilian, about three miles from the village, is an arm of the sea, navigable to Falmouth, by which coal, timber, and every requisite supply are easily obtained; the high road passes through the village, which is neatly built and pleasantly situated; and the small hamlet of Pessick is remarkable for the beauty of the scenery by which it is surrounded. A fair is held on the 10th of May. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry Ware: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The Rev. John Elliot, in 1763, left £5 a year for teaching children; and two schoolrooms have been erected on the glebe land by the present incumbent, for the education of all the children of the parish at the expense of their parents.

LAGNESS, a hamlet, in the parish of **PAGHAM**, union of **WEST HAMFNETT**, hundred of **ALDWICK**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**; containing 103 inhabitants.

LAINDON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **BILLERICAY**, hundred of **BARSTABLE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Billericay; containing, with the chapelry of Basildon, 568 inhabitants. This parish, which obtained, from the clayey nature of the soil, the appellation of "Laindon-Clay," comprises 2372 acres, whereof 26 are waste; it forms a tract of flat marshy land, which has been rendered arable, producing abundant crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes of Laindon and Basildon have been commuted for £800; the glebe of Laindon comprises 30 acres, and that of Basildon 23 acres. The church, situated on rising ground, is an ancient edifice, with a tower of wood and a small spire, and consists of a nave, with a south aisle and chancel. About two miles distant is the chapel of Basildon, a handsome edifice with an embattled tower surmounted by a spire, and serving as a chapel of ease to the mother church. A national school is endowed with £20 per annum.

LAINSTON, an extra-parochial district, formerly a parish, in the hundred of **MANSBRIDGE**, union of **NEW WINCHESTER**, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Winchester; containing 96 inhabitants. This place comprises by computation 155 acres of freehold land, of which about 110 are arable, 40 pasture, and the remainder wood. Lainston House, built in the reign of Charles II., and in a style corresponding to the palace which that monarch had partly erected at Winchester, is now occupied by Dr. Twynam, as a private asylum for insane persons; the house, which is replete with every accommodation, is situated in an ample demesne of 40 acres, richly

wooded, and is approached by three lofty avenues of trees, of which the central is about half a mile, and the lateral about a quarter of a mile each in length. Near the house are the remains of the ancient church, now a ruin, and in which the original piscina is still preserved; the inhabitants attend divine service in the church of Sparsholt. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4.; net income, £34; patron, Sir F. H. Bathurst.

LAITH-KIRK, a chapelry, in the township of **LUNEDALE**, parish of **ROMALD-KIRK**, union of **TEESDALE**, wapentake of **GILLING-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 9 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle. The hamlet is situated to the west of the Lune, and near the confluence of that river with the Tees, which passes on the north. The chapel is an ancient edifice.

LAKE, a tything, in the parish of **KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI**, union of **LANGPORT**, E. division of the hundred of **KINGSBURY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 30 inhabitants.

LAKE, a tything, in the parish of **WILSFORD**, union of **AMESBURY**, hundred of **UNDERDITCH**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Amesbury; containing 74 inhabitants.

LAKENHAM, county **NORFOLK**.—See **NORWICH**.

LAKENHEATH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **MILDENHALL**, hundred of **LACKFORD**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Mildenhall; containing 1579 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the Little Ouse, which is navigable; and comprises 10,918a. 37p. The soil is in some parts tolerably fertile, but a very considerable portion is marsh and fen land. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Undley, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £136; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Ely. There are places of worship for Huntingdonians and Wesleyans. George Goward, in 1744, founded a school, and endowed it with land producing £20 per annum. An allotment of 154 acres of fen has been set apart for the poor; and a sum exceeding £50, arising from benefactions, is annually distributed among them.

LALEHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **STAINES**, hundred of **SPELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Staines; containing 612 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Thames, and intersected by a branch of the Coln, comprises by computation 1290 acres, of which by far the greater portion is arable; the soil is rich and fertile; the surface is generally flat, and, in those parts near the river, subject to occasional inundation. The surrounding scenery is enlivened by the seat of the Earl of Lucan, in which are two rare and beautiful pillars of verde antique, brought from Italy by the present peer. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Staines; impropiator, G. Hartwell, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure, in the Norman style, with a low brick tower. Mrs. Reeves, in 1679, bequeathed some land, the income to be distributed to the poor.

LAMARSH (*HOLY INNOCENTS*), a parish, in the union of **SUDBURY**, hundred of **HINCKFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Halstead; containing 404 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Stour, is about twenty miles in circumference; the surface is very unequal, rising considerably in some parts, and in others greatly depressed;

the soil is various, but generally fertile, a large portion being a rich sandy loam, producing abundant crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 0. 2½., and in the gift of John Sperling and William Downes, Esqrs. : the tithes have been commuted for £385, and the glebe comprises 94 acres. The church is a small low edifice of great antiquity, with a circular tower, the walls of which are of unusual thickness.

LAMAS, county of NORFOLK.—See LAMMAS.

LAMBCROFT, a hamlet, in the parish of KELSEY, union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 40 inhabitants.

LAMBERHURST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TICEHURST, partly in the hundred of BRENCHELY and HORSEMONDEN, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, but chiefly in the hundred of LOXFELD CAMDEN, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 15 miles (S. W. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 1572 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Hastings, and comprises 5426a. 3r. 3p., of which a considerable portion is wood; the soil is generally a sandy clay; the surface is hilly, and the low lands are watered by a copious brook. There were formerly extensive iron-works in the parish, at which the balustrades for the cathedral of St. Paul were manufactured, from ore found in the neighbourhood; but they have been discontinued. A fair for cattle is held on the 6th of April, and is numerously attended. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 5.; net income, £401; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The church is in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a low spire, and contains some ancient monuments to the Scotney family, whose sepulchral chapel adjoins the south aisle: on the repair of the church in 1840, a beautiful arch was discovered between this chapel and the chancel, evidently of greater antiquity than the present church. Here is a place of worship for Baptists. Dame Elizabeth Hanby, in 1712, bequeathed a rent-charge of £6 for instruction; and there is a national school. At Scotney Castle is a mineral spring of the same quality as the celebrated springs of Tonbridge-Wells.

LAMBETH (*St. Mary*), a parish, and newly-enfranchised borough, in the E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY; separated from Westminster by the river Thames, and containing, 115,888 inhabitants, of whom 41,377 are in Lambeth Church district. The name of this place, in the earliest records *Lambethith*, and in Domesday book *Lanchei*, is variously written by the ancient historians, and, according to Camden, implies a muddy station, or harbour; by other antiquaries it is supposed to have been originally *Lambs Hithe*, and to have denoted a haven belonging to some ancient proprietor of that name. Canute, on his invasion of London, in 1026, is said to have cut a trench through the parish, in order to convey his fleet to the west of London-bridge, of which Maitland, in his History of London, affirms that he discovered evident traces; but the origin of these trenches is by others attributed, with greater probability, to a temporary diversion of the course of the river, for the erection of London-bridge. The manor was given by Goda, sister of Edward the Confessor, to the see of Rochester,

one of whose bishops, Gilbert de Glanville, finding the buildings of his see greatly dilapidated, erected at Lambeth, in 1197, a mansion for himself and his successors, which, being afterwards exchanged for other lands with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, became the archiepiscopal residence. Archbishop Boniface having obtained from Pope Urban IV. the grant of a fourth part of the offerings at Becket's shrine, and permission to rebuild his house at Lambeth, laid the foundation of the present PALACE, which has been at various times enlarged and improved by his successors. Many of the metropolitan councils were held in the chapel of the palace while it belonged to the see of Rochester; in 1100, Archbishop Anselm convened an assembly to take into consideration the propriety of the marriage of Henry I. with Maud, daughter of the King of Scotland, who had taken the veil, though not the vows, as a nun. After the exchange, a council was held here by Archbishop Peckham, at which a subsidy of one-fifteenth was granted by the clergy for three years; and in 1282, the same prelate convoked a synod, at which all the bishops of the realm assisted, to deliberate upon the state of the Church of England, of which complaints had been made at Rome by the Bishop of Hereford. In 1381, the followers of Wat Tyler, after having barbarously put Archbishop Sudbury to death, attacked the palace, burnt the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers. Henry VII. was, for some days previous to his coronation, sumptuously entertained in the palace by Archbishop Bourchier; and Catherine of Arragon, on her first arrival in England, remained there with her attendants for some days prior to her marriage. The palace was completely furnished by Queen Mary, for the reception of Cardinal Pole, whom she occasionally visited during his primacy; and Queen Elizabeth, during the time of Archbishops Parker and Whitgift, was a frequent guest at Lambeth, where she sometimes remained for several days. Prior to the Reformation, the archbishops had a prison in the palace, for the confinement of offenders against the ecclesiastical laws. To this prison Elizabeth committed the Catholic bishops Tunstall and Thirlby; the Earl of Essex, previously to his being sent to the Tower; the Earl of Southampton, Lord Stourton, Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, and various other persons.

In 1641 Archbishop Laud was attacked by a puritanical mob of 500 persons, who assailed the palace at midnight; but having received intimation of their design, he had so fortified it as to preclude their doing further injury than breaking the windows. After the impeachment of Laud, an ordinance was issued by the house of commons, for removing the arms from Lambeth palace, which was carried into effect by Captain Roydon at the head of 200 infantry and a troop of horse; and in November following, Captain Brown entered to take possession of the palace for the parliament. It was subsequently converted into a prison by the house of commons, and among the prisoners confined there were the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby; Sir Thomas Armstrong, who was eventually executed at Kennington for having taken part in Monmouth's rebellion; Sir George Bunkley, and some others. The palace, being afterwards put up for sale, was purchased by Thomas Scott and Matthew Hardy, the former of

whom, secretary to Cromwell, sate in judgment at the trial of Charles I., and was hanged as a regicide at Charing-Cross. Upon the Restoration, Lambeth palace reverted to its rightful owners, and became the residence of the archbishops. It has at various times afforded an asylum to learned foreigners, whom the intolerant spirit of their own countrymen compelled to abandon their native land; among these were the early reformers, Martyr and Bucer, the learned Antonio de Dominis, Archbishop of Spalatro, and numerous others.

This venerable pile of building, which has lately undergone a very extensive repair, and to which considerable additions have been made by the present archbishop, Dr. Howley, is situated on the south bank of the river Thames, and exhibits in its architecture the styles of various ages. The principal entrance, through an arched gateway, flanked by two square embattled towers of brick, leads into the outer court, on the right hand of which is the great hall, rebuilt after the civil war by Archbishop Juxon, and now converted into a library by the present archbishop. It is a lofty structure of brick, strengthened with buttresses, and ornamented with cornices and quoins of stone; the interior is lighted by ranges of lofty windows, and by a double lantern turret rising from the roof, which is finely arched, and richly ornamented with carved oak; in one of the windows are some heraldic devices in stained glass, and over the fire-places, at each end, are the arms, richly emblazoned, of Archbishop Bancroft, the founder of the library, and of Archbishop Secker, by whom it was augmented. Beyond the library is the chapel, which is by far the most ancient part of the building; it is in the earliest style of English architecture, lighted on the sides by triple lancet-shaped windows, and by an east window of five lights. The ancient painted glass, containing a series of subjects from the Old and the New Testament, the repairing of which was, on his trial, imputed as a crime to Archbishop Laud, was afterwards destroyed by the Parliamentary Commissioners; the roof, which is flat and divided into compartments, is embellished with the arms of that prelate. A massive oak screen, richly carved, separates a portion of the western extremity from that part of the chapel which is fitted up for divine service. Underneath the chapel is a spacious crypt, the roof of which is finely groined; and to the west of it is the Lollard's tower, a lofty square embattled structure of stone, similar to that of the chapel, and formerly used as a prison. The guard-room has been taken down, and rebuilt for a banquet hall; it is of Bath stone, and in the later English style; the original oak roof, of similar character to that of the library, has been carefully preserved; the hall is lighted by a range of four lofty windows, and parallel with it is a picture gallery of equal length, the whole forming a prominent and interesting feature in the new edifice. From the first court a handsome archway on the right leads into the area in which the additional buildings have been erected. These form a fine range, also in the later English style, consisting of an elegant arched entrance between two lofty octagonal embattled turrets, and surmounted by an oriel window, to the right of which is another richly canopied; the front towards the garden is also decorated with embattled turrets and several oriel windows,

one of which is of very large dimensions and elegant design; this portion of the building contains the state apartments, lodging-rooms, and the various offices requisite for the household establishment. The gardens and park, comprising thirteen acres, are tastefully laid out, and through the latter is a pleasant carriage road to the palace. Carlisle House, formerly the residence of the bishops of Rochester, and at that time called *La Place*, was given by Henry VIII. to Aldridge, Bishop of Carlisle, and, after having been for many years occupied as a private academy, has almost disappeared in the recent improvements of the parish, and only some portions of the outer walls are remaining.

LAMBETH, originally a detached village, is now in fact united with Southwark, and forms a suburb of the metropolis. The great road from London to Portsmouth passes through the parish, by Vauxhall; a new road, leading from Waterloo-bridge to Newington, is connected with the preceding, and with other roads diverging into the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire; and the Southampton railway has its terminus at Nine-Elms, near Vauxhall-bridge, where a station has been erected on the bank of the Thames, communicating with the various steam-boats on the river. There are two establishments for supplying Thames water to the district, namely, the Lambeth water-works, situated in Belvidere-road, and the South London water-works at Vauxhall-bridge; and a very extensive reservoir has been constructed on Brixton-hill, for supplying that neighbourhood. The place was formerly celebrated for its medicinal well, of which the memorial is preserved in the name of a public-house called the Fountain; and for its numerous places of public resort, the principal of which were Cupar's-gardens, and Spring-gardens, now Vauxhall, the latter of which continued to be a place of fashionable amusement until Sept. 1841, when it was sold by auction for £20,200: a portion of the ground will be laid out in building, but the principal part is still reserved for public gardens, and was re-opened on 7th July, 1842. In the parish are also Astley's amphitheatre, near Westminster-bridge, and the Royal Victoria theatre, in the Waterloo-road. Lambeth, extending for a considerable way on the bank of the river, and connected with the opposite shore by Waterloo, Westminster, and Vauxhall bridges, is admirably situated for the carrying on of extensive works of every kind; and, in addition to what may be considered as the general trade of the place, there are, on the largest scale, lime, coal, and timber wharfs; iron and other foundries; saw-mills; manufactories for axle-trees, carriages, patent buoys, floor-cloth, Morocco and Spanish leather, pins, varnish, saltpetre, soap, starch, whitening, and patent-shot (of which the lofty towers form conspicuous objects on the bank of the river); potteries of stone and earthenware, glass-works, distilleries, ale and beer breweries, vitriol and other chemical-works, and vinegar-works. There is also a very extensive establishment for making steam-engines, and almost every other kind of machinery; besides artificial stone works, and numerous other establishments of various kinds. The parish is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests held in the borough of Southwark, for the recovery of debts under £5, and is likewise within the limits of the New Police act. By the act of the

2nd of William IV. cap. 45, a district of 5708 acres was constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending two representatives to parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders, and the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff for the county.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 15. 7½.; net income, £2277; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church, adjoining the palace, and rebuilt in the latter part of the fourteenth century, is a spacious structure, in the early and decorated English styles, with some later insertions, and having a square embattled tower of freestone, with an octagonal turret at one of the angles. The interior comprises the chapels of the Howard and Leigh families, subsequently erected, and contains numerous ancient and interesting records. In one of the windows of the nave is the figure of a pedler with his dog, painted in glass, supposed to be the rebus of a person named *Chapman*, who is thought to have given a piece of land to the parish, which is called *Pedler's Acre*, formerly producing two shillings and sixpence per annum, but now more than £200. Among the interments are those of Archbishops Bancroft, Secker, Tenison, Hutton, and Cornwallis; of Tunstall, Bishop of Durham; Thirlby, Bishop of Ely; and other distinguished prelates; also several of the Howards, and other illustrious families. There is a curious monument of Colonel Robert Scot, and one of Elias Ashmole, who presented to the University of Oxford the museum which is distinguished by his name; and of the numerous tombs in the churchyard are those of William Faden, the original printer of the Public Ledger; and John Tradescant, the primary collector of the Ashmolean Museum. The burial-ground in High-street was consecrated in 1705. Four district churches were erected in the parish in 1824, by aid of the Parliamentary Commissioners, who granted one moiety of the cost, and a loan of the other moiety, to be repaid by a rate on the inhabitants. *St. John's*, in the Waterloo-road, built at an expense of £15,911, is a handsome structure, in the Grecian style, with a tower of two stages, of which the upper is surmounted by a neat spire, terminating in a ball and cross; it has a fine portico of six columns of the Doric order, supporting an entablature and triangular pediment. *St. Mark's* at Kennington, *St. Matthew's* at Brixton-Causeway, and *St. Luke's* at Norwood, are described in the accounts of those places. The four livings are all district incumbencies, in the patronage of the Rector of Lambeth; net income of *St. John's*, £483. *St. Mary's* district church, at Lambeth-Butts, erected in 1828, also by a grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £7634, is a neat edifice, in the later English style, with a campanile turret surmounted by a spire: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170; patron, Rector of Lambeth. An additional church, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, to which a district has also been assigned, was erected in 1839, on a site given by the Archbishop, by grants from the Diocesan Society and the Metropolitan Churches' Fund, aided by subscriptions; it is a neat edifice of brick, in the early Norman style, with a tower, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 200 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. Another church was erected in Carlisle-street, and consecrated in 1839, containing 1000 sittings, whereof 500 are free; and at Park-road, a church, in

the later English style, with a tower and spire, was completed in 1841, at an expense of £4819, by the Church Commissioners; it contains 1230 sittings, of which 572 are free. There is a chapel of ease to the rectory, at Stockwell; and Carlisle chapel in Kennington-lane, *St. Matthew's* at Denmark Hill, and the chapel at South Lambeth, are proprietary Episcopal chapels. Her Majesty's Commissioners lately made a conditional grant for a new church in the Waterloo district; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Welsh Methodists, Swedenborgians, Independents, and others.

A parochial school for boys is supported by subscription and a fund of nearly £1200 in the three per cents., and is held in a schoolroom neatly rebuilt, on ground belonging to the see of Canterbury; a parochial school for girls, established in 1780, is maintained by subscription and a fund of £400 in the three per cents. Archbishop Tenison, in 1715, founded a girls' school, of which the endowment, augmented with subsequent benefactions, produces about £350 per annum. Richard Lawrence, in 1661, gave two houses, with ground attached, for which foundation a neat and commodious building was erected in 1808, in the York-road, in which children are instructed. *St. John's* school, in the Waterloo-road, was rebuilt by subscription, at an expense of £2200, to which George IV. gave £100, and the National Society a similar sum. The Eldon School, on the road to Wandsworth, was instituted in 1830, for the instruction of children, and the training of young men to act as teachers, on the national system; the building, which is in the later English style, was erected in commemoration of Lord Chancellor Eldon, at the expense of Charles Francis, Esq. The Licensed Victuallers' school, for children of deceased and indigent members of that society, is a spacious modern edifice, with a lofty portico of four Corinthian columns. The asylum for female orphans, and for the reception of deserted females, the settlement of whose parents cannot be found, was instituted in 1758, and incorporated in 1800, and is under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge: the buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, in the central range of which is a handsome chapel; and there are 140 children in the school. The General Lying-in Hospital, for the reception of patients from any part of the kingdom, and for the delivery of out-patients at their own habitations in the metropolis and its environs, was instituted in 1765, and incorporated in 1830. The Royal Universal Infirmary for children, in the Waterloo-road, is supported by subscription, and is under the patronage of Her Majesty. The Benevolent Society of *St. Patrick*, which has a fund of £25,000, and is also maintained by donations, was instituted in 1784, for the relief of distressed Irish families in London and its environs, and for the education of their children; and a handsome and capacious building was erected in Upper Stamford-street, in 1820, at an expense of £8000, comprising two schoolrooms, with a house for the master and the mistress, committee-rooms, and other offices. Sir Noel Caron, in 1623, gave a rent-charge of £28 for the maintenance of an almshouse, for the support of seven aged widows, which has been augmented by an appropriation of a part of large sums of money bequeathed by Thomas, Earl of Thanet. Almshouses have also been erected in Coldharbour-lane, for

eight widows; and there are numerous and extensive charitable bequests for distribution among the necessitous. In the arrangements under the Poor Law Amendment act, the parish is not united to any other.

LAMBLEY, a parish, in the union of HALTWHISTLE, W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Haltwhistle; containing 249 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and in the reign of John, a Benedictine nunnery, dedicated to God, St. Mary, and St. Patrick, was founded here, either by that monarch or by Adam de Tindale, which, in 1296, was burnt by the Scots, who plundered and laid waste the neighbourhood; the establishment was subsequently restored, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £5. 15. 8. The parish is situated on the South Tyne, and comprises 2854a. 2r. 10p., of which 368 acres are arable, 221 meadow, 175 woodland, and 1089 pasture, with a tract of common containing 1000 acres by computation. The surface is rugged, and the scenery wild, but the banks of the river are well wooded, and in some parts beautifully picturesque; the prevailing timber is oak, ash, elm, and sycamore; the soil is generally light, and the chief produce oats, barley, and potatoes. The Allgood family are the possessors of the estate that belonged to the ancient monastery. The living is a donative, in the patronage of R. L. Allgood, Esq. The church, repaired a few years since, by subscription, is an humble edifice, standing at the south end of the village of Harperton, and about a quarter of a mile from the site of the monastery, which occupied a charming seclusion, on a haugh, upon the left bank of the Tyne. On Castle Hill, the site of an old fortress, are vestiges of a deep moat, and lower down the river have been discovered some large coffins of oak, black as jet.

LAMBLEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Nottingham; containing 983 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2092 acres; the soil in some parts is a reddish marl, resting on clay, and in others of lighter quality; the surface is hilly, and the surrounding scenery boldly varied. The village, which is extensive, is situated in a deep vale, sheltered by ranges of hills rising in the form of an amphitheatre. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. 3.; net income, £476; patron and incumbent, Rev. A. D. Flamsteed, of Lambley House.

LAMBOURN (*St. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of LAMBOURN, county of BERKS; containing, with the tythings of Blagrave, Bockhampton, Eastbury, Hadley, and Upper Lambourn, 2595 inhabitants, of whom 398 are in Upper Lambourn, and 1333 in the town of Chipping-Lambourn, 5 miles (N.) from Hungerford, and 68 (W.) from London. This place formed part of the dower of Ealswitha, queen of Alfred the Great, and continued in royal demesne under Edward the Confessor; after the Conquest it was given to the baronial family of Fitzwarren, at whose instance a market and three fairs were granted to it by Henry III. The town is pleasantly situated in a hilly district; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells, and in the centre of the town is an ancient cross, consisting of a tall pillar, approached by a circular ascent of steps, and surmounted by an

ornamented capital, supposed to have been originally the figure of a sphynx, but now nearly obliterated. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on May 12th, October 14th, and December 4th, chiefly for cattle. The parish comprises 14,425a. 3r. 4p.; the soil is partly good corn land, and partly down land, which, since the inclosure, has been under tillage; the low grounds are watered by a river which takes its name from the town, and which, during the summer, affords an abundant supply, but during the winter months is nearly dry. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £154; patron, Dean of St. Paul's: the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Clark. The church is an ancient and handsome cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; in the interior are two chantry chapels, in one of which the inmates of some adjoining almshouses assemble every morning for prayers. A church was built and endowed at Lambourn-Woodlands, in 1837, by the Misses Seymour, of Speen: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the founders, who presented, as first incumbent, the Rev. John Bacon, grandson of the celebrated sculptor of that name. A national school has also been established, and is chiefly supported by the Misses Seymour. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was erected in 1735, by Organ Hipsley, Esq., and endowed with a small rent-charge; and another was founded in 1792, by John Serjent, and endowed with a messuage and rent-charge of £11. On the north side of the church is an hospital, established in 1502, for ten men; and some ancient almshouses, now called Place Almshouses, were rebuilt in 1827, by the Rev. Henry Hipsley.

LAMBOURN, or LAMBOURNE (*St. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Romford; containing 904 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Roding, and comprises by measurement 2437 acres, of which 737 are arable, 1296 pasture, 118 wood, 229 forest, and 24 common; the soil is heavy, but the substratum light, and rather inclining to chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, a neat rustic building, consists of a nave and chancel, with a leaden spire; in the chancel are three windows of stained glass, and a fourth contains five pieces of curious and valuable old painting; near the altar is a tablet to the memory of Wynniffe, who, nearly two centuries since, was rector of Lambourn and Bishop of Lincoln. A chapel of ease was built in 1833, in the village of Abridge, where are also a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a national school. Two schools are partly supported by subscription. Spencer, who was a soldier in the army of Pope Adrian, in his wars against the Duke of Milan, and who, in 1370, was made Bishop of Norwich, lived in the parish.

LAMBRIGG, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Kendal; containing 143 inhabitants. A vein of copper-ore was formerly worked.

LAMBROOK, EAST (*St. JAMES*), a chapelry, in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. di-

vision of SOMERSET, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Langport; containing, with the hamlet of Middle Lambrook, 374 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the east by the river Parret. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; net income, £157; patron, Vicar of Kingsbury-Episcopi. A neat parsonage-house has lately been erected. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LAMBROOK, WEST, a tything, in the parish of KINGSBURY-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Langport; containing 192 inhabitants.

LAMBTON, a township in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 120 inhabitants. The township, which is situated to the north of Little Lumley, and skirted by the road from Chester-le-Street, over the river Wear, to Houghton-le-Spring, comprises 634 acres of productive grass land. Lambton Hall formerly stood here, and was the residence of the Lambton family until the death of William Lambton, Esq., at the close of the eighteenth century; a considerable portion of the beautiful park, five miles in circumference, which surrounds the modern edifice of Lambton Castle, at Har-raton, extends into this township. Just within the entrance to the park is the site of an ancient chapel; and near it Worm Hill, of which tradition says that it was once occupied by a formidable serpent, which was cut to pieces by some hero of the Lambton family, cased in armour set with razors for the purpose. The Durham Junction railway passes to the south-east of the place. A girls' school is supported by the Earl of Durham. Two brine springs, from which salt is made, issue from the bottom of two coal-pits in the township.

LAMERTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Tavistock and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Tavistock; containing 1288 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Tavistock to Launceston, and comprises 5488 acres, of which 1147 are common or waste. Manganese is wrought extensively; slate is quarried for exportation, and good building-stone is found in abundance. Collacombe, an old mansion built in the reign of Elizabeth, and since converted into a farm-house, has a large transom window, containing 3200 panes of glass. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 1., and in the gift of J. H. Tremayne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £397, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church, which formerly belonged to Tavistock Abbey, is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains an interesting monument to Thomas Tremayne and his wife, with their eight sons and eight daughters. Divine service is also performed in a licensed schoolroom, four miles from the church, by a curate appointed by the vicar. There are places of worship for Bible Christians; and national schools are supported by subscription. £20 per annum were bequeathed to the poor by the late Arthur Tremayne, Esq., of Sydenham. Rowe, the poet, was a native of the place.

LAMESLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.)

from Gateshead; containing 2262 inhabitants, of whom 1846 are in Lamesley township. This chapelry includes the townships of Lamesley, Ravensworth, Kibblesworth, and Hedley, and comprises by computation 6648 acres, of which two-thirds are arable land; the surface is undulated, the soil principally clay, and suited to the growth of wheat, and the scenery pleasing and diversified. Ravensworth Vale, in which the castle of that name stands, is greatly admired for its beauty, being well wooded, and having the river Team flowing through it. There are extensive coal-mines, and several quarries for grindstones and for building; and iron-stone is found in some parts contiguous to the coal. The Team, or Eighton-Moor colliery, of which Baron Ravensworth, as lord of the manor, is sole proprietor, is now held under lease by William Wharton Burdon, Esq., and has been leased by his family since 1795, previously to which time it was wrought by Lord Ravensworth: the original site was on the west side of the Team rivulet, where several of the old pits are yet to be seen, but the present "winning" is on the east of the stream; about 230 workmen are employed. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £138, which includes £20 per annum, being a commutation for petty tithes and Easter-offerings; patron and impropiator, Lord Ravensworth. In 1843, a glebe-house was erected in the Elizabethan style, on a site given by his Lordship. The chapel existed before 1286, when the collegiate church of Chester was founded, which possessed the patronage till the Dissolution, and in which Lamesley formed the second prebend: the edifice was rebuilt in 1759; a tower was added in 1821, and a vestry a few years since. At Eighton-Banks are two small places of worship for Wesleyans. A girls' school on the national plan near Ravensworth Castle, has an endowment of £21 per annum by Lady Ravensworth; and there is a school in the village of Lamesley, endowed by Lord Ravensworth with £30 per annum. A boys' school at Eighton-Banks is maintained by subscription, aided by £10 annually from the same noble lord; and a girls' school at this place is aided by £10 from Lady Ravensworth. An almshouse was erected near Lamesley, in 1838, at the expense of her ladyship, for eight aged persons, who are supported by her bounty.

LAMMAS (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Coltishall; containing, with the parish of Little Hautbois, 299 inhabitants, of whom 257 are in Lammas. These united parishes comprise by estimation 829 acres, of which 647 are arable, 150 pasture, and the remainder woodland. The village and church are picturesquely situated on the east bank of the navigable river Bure, which bounds the parish on the north and west. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Little Hautbois united, in the gift of the Rev. W. H. Marsh: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe consists of 36 acres. The church of Lammas is an ancient structure, in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; the font is handsomely sculptured, and in the chancel are neat monuments to the Marsh and Chandler families. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends; also a school, supported by subscription. The church of Hautbois has been entirely destroyed for many years.

LAMONBY, a township, in the parish of SKELTON, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Penrith; containing 246 inhabitants. Here is a quarry of freestone.

LAMORRAN (*St. MORAN*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Tregony; containing 99 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Fal, and indented by a creek of that river, to which it gives name. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of the Earl of Falmouth: the tithes have been commuted for £153, and the glebe comprises 42 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient edifice, situated on the border of Lamorran Creek, with a detached tower mantled with ivy and concealed by foliage; it is supposed to be part of a monastery or cell which once existed here.

LAMPLUGH (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Whitehaven; containing, with the townships of Kelton, Murton, and Winder, 645 inhabitants, of whom 190 are in the township of Lamplugh. The parish is bounded on the east by Loweswater and Crummockwater, and comprises 4876a. 2r. 39p., of inclosed land, and 1475 acres of common. Two branches of the river Marron have their sources here. There are extensive quarries of limestone, and some of freestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 7., and in the gift of John Lamplugh L. Raper, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. Richard Briscoe, Esq., in 1747, gave a rent-charge of £12, partly to the poor, and partly for instruction. Near the ancient hall is a mineral spring, the water of which is powerfully astrigent.

LAMPOR, a hamlet, in the parish of STOWE, union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 76 inhabitants.

LAMPOR (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Northampton; containing, with the hamlet of Hanging-Houghton and the chapelry of Faxton, 342 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2646 acres, and, with Faxton, 4421, of which by far the greater portion is rich pasture; about 50 acres are strong wheat land and about 400 red turnip soil. The surface is varied; the village is situated on a hill, commanding some pleasing views, but the greater part of the parish is seated in a valley. There are some quarries of stone for building and for road-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £48. 2. 6.; net income, £1085; patron, Sir J. Isham, Bart. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents, under an act of inclosure, in 1794; the glebe comprises 53 acres. The church is an ancient structure. At Faxton is a chapel of ease. A school was endowed by Sir Edmund Isham, who, in the year 1762, gave £1500 for this purpose, and for the benefit of the poor; and there is a fund of £66 per annum, arising from 41 acres of land, assigned on the inclosure in lieu of other land purchased by a bequest of Sir Justinian Isham, in 1670, for apprenticing boys.

LAMYATT (*St. MARY AND St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITE-

STONE, E. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Bruton; containing 255 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1000 acres: there are quarries of stone for building, and for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 2.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. J. G. Copleston: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 43 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in good repair. A school is supported by the rector.

LANCASHIRE, a maritime county, situated on the western coast, and bounded on the north by Cumberland and Westmorland, on the east by Yorkshire, on the south by Cheshire, and on the west by the Irish Sea: it extends from $53^{\circ} 20'$ to $54^{\circ} 25'$ (N. Lat.) and from $2^{\circ} 3'$ to $3^{\circ} 13'$ (W. Lon.), and contains 1831 square miles, or 1,171,840 statute acres. Within the limits of the county are 289,184 houses inhabited, 23,639 uninhabited, and 3680 in the progress of erection; and the population amounts to 1,667,054, of which number 814,847 are males, and 852,207 females. The name of this county is a contraction of *Lancastershire*. Its early British inhabitants were the *Setantii*, a tribe of the *Brigantes*; under the Roman dominion it was included in the province called *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and on the conquest by the Saxons it formed part of the kingdom of *Deira*. It is in the province of York; and under the ecclesiastical arrangements, pursuant to the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the deanery of Furness and Cartmel is to be placed in the diocese of Carlisle, and the remainder of the county will be in the new diocese of Manchester: the total number of parishes is 66. For civil purposes it is divided into the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn (Higher and Lower), Leyland, Lonsdale (north and south of the Sands), Salford, and West Derby. It contains the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Lancaster and Liverpool; the borough and market towns of Ashton-under-Line, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Clitheroe, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, Warrington, and Wigan; the market and sea-port towns of Poulton-in-the-Fylde and Ulverstone; and the market-towns of Burnley, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garstang, Haslingden, Hawkshead, Hornby, Kirkham, Middleton, Ormskirk, Prescott, and Todmorden. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into two portions, called the Northern and Southern Divisions, each sending two representatives to parliament; and each of the boroughs returns two members, except Ashton, Bury, Clitheroe, Rochdale, Salford, and Warrington. The county is included in the northern circuit: the assizes for the southern division are held at Liverpool, and those for the northern at Lancaster, where are also held the quarter-sessions for the hundred of Lonsdale, on the Tuesdays in the first whole week after Epiphany, Easter-Sunday, the festival of St. Thomas à Becket, and October 11th. The quarter-sessions for the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, are held at Preston, on the Thursdays following the days above-named; for the hundred of Salford, at Salford, on the Mondays following; and for the hundred of West Derby, at Kirkdale, near Liverpool, on the Monday fortnight after they commence at Salford. The court of Annual General Sessions is holden at Preston, on the Thursday next after the feast of St. John the Baptist, and afterwards by various adjournments until the multifarious causes

within the peculiar cognizance of the court are determined. The county gaol is at Lancaster; and there are county houses of correction at Manchester, Kirkdale, and Preston.

Prior to and under the Norman dynasty, Lancashire was probably distinguished as an *HONOUR*, and was of the superior order of seigniories. It was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Poitou, who in turn bestowed various parts of it upon his followers; but in the Norman survey the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey are described as the property of the king, having been forfeited by the defection of that nobleman. The Honour of Lancaster was, however, restored to him by William Rufus, in whose reign he again forfeited it by rebellion; and this princely inheritance was transferred to Stephen, Count of Blois, who, on ascending the throne, bestowed it upon his son, William de Blois, Earl of Montaigne and Boulogne; and, on the death of this nobleman, Richard I. assigned it to his brother John, afterwards King of England. Henry III. first gave the honour and estates to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, from whom they descended to William de Ferrers, who married Agnes, one of the earl's daughters: they were forfeited to the crown by Robert de Ferrers, grandson of William, who had taken part with Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Henry then presented them to his son Edmund, and from him they descended to Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, who was beheaded at Pontefract for rebellion in the reign of Edward II. In the 1st of Edward III., the estates were granted to Henry, brother of Thomas, and his son Henry was created Duke of Lancaster in the 25th of this monarch's reign. John of Gaunt, Edward's son, having married Blanche, daughter of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, the title was revived in his favour. Edward III., in the year 1363, advanced the county to the dignity of a *PALATINATE*, with all the powers and privileges appertaining thereto, under the authority of the duke; and the duchy has now for ages been annexed to the crown. The county palatine and the duchy of Lancaster, with regard to extent, are quite distinct, as there are various estates forming part of the duchy in twenty-five other counties in England: a considerable share of ecclesiastical patronage is attached to the duchy, as is also the appointment of sheriffs for the county palatine. The peculiar jurisdiction and proceedings of the courts of law in the county palatine are the result of those privileges granted to its former dukes, who had, in fact, sovereign authority within the limits of their dominion. But by the 27th of Henry VIII. the privileges of counties palatine were abridged, and it was enacted that all writs and processes should be made in the name of the king, but should be tested or witnessed in the name of the owner of the franchise. All writs, therefore, must be under the seal of the respective franchises; and the judges who preside in this county palatine have a special commission from the duchy of Lancaster, and not the ordinary commission under the great seal of England. The court of chancery of the duchy has cognizance of matters of an equitable nature, relating either to the county palatine or the duchy, and of all questions of revenue and council affecting the ducal possessions; it is also a court of appeal from the chancery of the county palatine. The court of chancery of the county palatine is an original and independent court, as ancient as the 50th of Edward III. The court of common pleas is an

original superior court of record at common law, having jurisdiction over all real actions for lands, and in all actions against corporations within the county, as well as over all personal actions where the defendant resides in Lancashire, although the cause of action may have arisen elsewhere; its returns are on the first Wednesday in every month.

The *SURFACE* of the county is very irregular in form, owing to the deviousness of its boundaries on the land side, and the indentation of its coast by numerous bays and estuaries. It is naturally divided into two grand districts,—the *high*, mountainous, heathy tract of the northern and eastern parts, and the *low* level country which spreads out to the south and west; and for greater clearness may be subdivided into the following districts, *viz.*, the hilly and *high heathy* division, comprising different mountainous ridges which rise in succession on the south-eastern border of the county, throughout the whole of which the land is almost invariably of the high moory freestone kind, and generally produces a coarse black heath, except only where the vales intervene; the *steep fell*, or High Furness division, situated north of the Sands, the latter being the extensive flat tracts of the bay of Morecambe, which are always dry at low water; the *elevated craggy limestone* division, of which the greater portion lies chiefly in the north-western part of the county, with small tracts in the Furness districts, and at the two Kellets, also at Chipping and Clitheroe towards its eastern border; the *valley land* division, including the various valleys formed by the hills that constitute the two first divisions, in which the land is mostly of an excellent quality; the *Mersey*, or southern, division, a fertile and level tract lying between that river and the Ribble, and stretching from the sea-coast eastward to some distance above the town of Oldham; the *Ribble and Fylde* division; the *Lune* and flat limestone division; the *Low Furness* division; and the *moss* or peaty division, including the different tracts called mosses, which are found in both of the grand natural divisions of the county, but are by far the more extensive in the flat district. Besides these districts there are divers tracts of sandy marsh land, bordering on the sea-coast, chiefly towards the northern extremity of the county, which are exposed to occasional inundations of the tide.

The principal *SOILS* are loams of various kinds, clay, sand, and peat earth, chiefly resting on substrata of freestone, whin-stone, or limestone rocks, fossil coal, marl, gravel, and sand. It has been computed that a little more than one-fourth of the surface is under tillage: the principal tracts of arable land lie towards the western border of the county, including those of the Fylde, the banks of the Lune, and Low Furness, most of which are excellent wheat lands: on the eastern side of the county the grain chiefly cultivated is oats, of which great quantities are also grown in all the corn districts. The most common *Crops* are wheat, barley, oats, beans, and potatoes; but a greater proportion of oats than of any other grain is grown, much oaten bread being consumed by the population of the northern and eastern parts of the county. Great attention is bestowed on the cultivation of potatoes, which are extensively grown in all parts: onions are grown to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Middleton, Stretford, and other places near Warrington. Very fine crops of clover are culti-

vated, the seed being generally sown with wheat. By far the greater part of the county is under *Grass*, a vast quantity of hay being requisite for the consumption of the horses and cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the towns; and a considerable extent of grass land is occupied as bleaching-grounds. In the greater part of the county, and more especially in the eastern and northern parts, are large tracts of pasture land of inferior and unimproved condition, on which young stock are reared and kept. The most extensive dairy pastures are on the strong soil north of the Ribble, the produce of which is principally cheese, and in different parts of the Fylde: there are many small dairy-farms in the eastern part of the county, and in the vicinity of all the large towns are kept numerous and extensive dairies for supplying the inhabitants with milk. In the northern and eastern parts are many extensive, mountainous, and moory tracts of land, provincially called "fells," which support vast numbers of sheep throughout the greater part of the year: on Furness fells it is reckoned that not less than 50,000 sheep are kept during the summer months. Near all the large towns are plots of considerable extent applied to the growth of vegetables and fruit, more especially in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, where the horticultural fields are very extensive, affording not only an ample supply for that town, but a great quantity of vegetables for the shipping: considerable quantities of dried herbs are shipped for the coast of Africa, and onions also are exported.

The quantity of *waste mountain* land is computed at about 62,000 acres; and that of the *mosses and marshes* at about 36,000, of which 20,000 are contained in the mosses, and the remainder in the marshes, the latter being mostly on the western coast. The *woodlands* are chiefly in the more central part of the county, in the vicinity of Garstang, on the banks of the Wyre, the Ribble, the Lune, and some other rivers, and in the parks of several of the nobility and gentry. The principal coppice woods are in the northern part, the land on which they grow being generally steep and rocky, and unfit for any other purpose; their chief produce is hoop-wood, charcoal, props for the coal-mines, and oak-bark. Various modern plantations have been made in different parts; the alder-tree is in great request in the manufacturing districts, on which to hang cotton-yarn to dry, the wood acquiring a fine polish by use, and not splintering from exposure to the weather; the bark is used in dyeing. The chief MINERAL productions are coal, copper, lead, and iron. The strata of *coal* for the most part seem to lie in three distinct parallel ranges, extending across the county from south-west to north-east: in some places they are at a very great depth, while in others they approach close to the surface, and they also vary greatly in thickness and quality, even in the different shafts of the same colliery: coal of a black, compact, and marbly appearance, called "cannel coal," is found chiefly at Haigh, near Wigan. The principal tract in which *copper* is found to any great extent is among the rugged barren mountains in the northernmost part of High Furness, approaching the border of Cumberland, where the ore obtained is of the yellow sort, and yields comparatively but little metal. *Lead-ore* is chiefly found in the north and east parts of the county, but it is nowhere obtained in great quantities; and there are also some veins of *black-lead*. The only

part where *iron-ore* is found in sufficient quantities to be worked is in the liberty of Furness. The county produces an abundance of slate, flag-stones, limestone, and freestone. The *blue slate* quarries are very numerous, but are chiefly in the rocky mountainous tracts of the northern part of High Furness: slate of a lighter colour and very inferior quality is raised at different places, south of the Sands, where flag-stones are obtained. Quarries of *freestone* are wrought in most parts south of the Sands: the best sort of stones for sharpening scythes are found and prepared at Rainford. Small tracts of *limestone* exist in different parts, and numerous quarries are worked.

The pre-eminence of the Lancashire MANUFACTURES over those of the other districts in England where the inhabitants are similarly engaged, has long been known and acknowledged. These manufactures are various; but that of *cotton* in its different branches is by far the most important, and is one of the most extensive in the world. Manchester is its grand centre, and from that town it has spread over the adjoining and more northern parts of the county, as well as into the adjacent counties on the east and south. The steam-looms are chiefly employed in the production of printing-cloth and shirting; but they also weave thicksets, fancy cords, dimities, cambrics, and quiltings, besides silks, worsted, and woollen broad-cloths. Inkles, tapes, and checks, with woollens, flannels, baizes, and linens, all rank among the manufactures of this county, and have each their proper seat. The silk trade, which had formerly flourished to a considerable extent, but fell into decay in consequence of the rapid growth of the cotton business, has of late been revived, and is now carried on with increased activity. The spinning and manufacture of *cotton* prevail at Manchester, Oldham, Colne, Burnley, Haslingden, Preston, Accrington, Bury, Middleton, Ashton, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Heap, Stayley, Wigan, Eccles, Bacup, Chowbent, Rochdale, &c.; *calico-printing* and *bleaching* at Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Accrington, and Chorley; *muslins* are made at Manchester, Bolton, Chorley, and Preston; and *fustians* at Manchester, Oldham, Bury, Bolton, Warrington, and Heap. The manufacture of *woollen* goods is extensively pursued at Manchester, Bury, Bacup, Newchurch, Rochdale, and Heap; *flannels* are made at Manchester, Rochdale, and Haslingden. There are several *hat-manufactories* at Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Denton, Bolton, Audenshaw, Howley Hill, Colne, and Wigan. *Paper* is made at Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, Farnworth, Ashton, and Warrington. Lancaster, the county town, possesses comparatively but little of the above manufactures, its chief trade being in the manufacture and exportation of *mahogany* furniture and upholstery. At Warrington are large manufactories for *pins*, *glass*, and other articles; but the principal branch of business is the making of *sail-cloth*. At Ulverstone and Caton are establishments for the working of *flax*; and at the former town some *checks* are manufactured. There are many *iron-works* and *nail-manufactories* in different parts; the principal works of this kind are those for smelting iron-ore, in that portion of the county which lies north of Lancaster Sands; where also, on the banks of the Leven, are *powder-mills*. *Glass* and *earthenware* establishments are very numerous, the largest being at St. Helen's and Warrington; and

in the south-western part of the county, *watches*, watch-movements, and watchmakers' tools are made to a considerable extent and in great perfection. The *commerce* of Lancashire, like its manufactures and in conjunction with them, has risen with unexampled rapidity, and attained an importance unequalled by that of any other county, Middlesex alone excepted. A great part of its foreign commerce, of which Liverpool is the grand medium, consists in the exportation of its manufactures, together with the woollens and cutlery of Yorkshire, the produce of the salt-mines of Cheshire, the earthenware of Staffordshire, and the hardware of Warwickshire, which are poured into this great western emporium, and thence forwarded to America and the West Indies, Africa, and the East Indies, and to the Continent of Europe, exclusively of the vast trade with Ireland.

The RIVERS and streams are very numerous: the Mersey, the Ribble, and the Lune or Loyne, are the largest; and next in magnitude are the Irwell, the Douglas, the Wyre, the Leven, the Crake, and the Dodden, all of which to some extent are navigable. Pursuant to an act of parliament, obtained in 1720, the *Mersey* was made navigable for barges of from 60 to 70 tons' burthen, by the aid of an artificial cut from the south of Warrington to some distance above that town, as far as the mouth of the Irwell, which latter river in like manner is rendered navigable up to Manchester: the tide flows up the Mersey as far as the vicinity of Warrington, where it is stopped by a weir. The *Ribble* is navigable for vessels of small burthen nearly as high as Preston, up to which the tide flows: in 1838 an act was passed for its improvement. The *Lune* is navigable for small vessels to Lancaster, but ships of great burthen cannot pass higher than Glasson Point. The *Douglas*, in 1727, was made navigable from the Ribble as high as Wigan, under the provisions of an act obtained in 1719; and the navigation was improved at a later date by the substitution, in a part of its course, of an artificial cut for the natural channel of the river. The *Wyre* is navigable for small vessels up to Poulton. In the northern part of the county are several sheets of water, of which Coniston Lake is the largest; and there are also others of smaller size, commonly called "tarns." The system of artificial INLAND NAVIGATION had its origin in this county, in which it is very extensive: the first attempts were in rendering navigable the rivers above-mentioned, after which an act was procured, in 1755, for making *Sankey brook* navigable, and in 1761 another act was obtained, which provided for the extension of the same line. The present navigation is called the *Sankey canal*, and runs entirely separate from the brook, except at one spot about two miles below Sankey bridge, where it crosses it on a level; at the distance of about $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles from its termination in the Mersey it divides into three branches, to the extremity of the longest of which the distance from the Mersey is $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles. In 1758 and 1759 the magnificent plans which have rendered the name of the *Duke of Bridgewater* so celebrated in the history of canal navigation, began to unfold themselves, an act having been passed in the former year empowering that nobleman to construct a canal from *Worsley* to *Salford*, and also to *Hollin ferry* on the Irwell; and another in the latter year, permitting him to deviate from that line, and carry the canal from *Worsley* across the

river Irwell to *Manchester*. The formation of this canal was the work of that eminent self-taught engineer, James Brindley. The duke also procured an act for the formation of a branch canal, which extends from Longford bridge, in the township of *Stretford*, to the river Mersey at *Runcorn Gap*, a distance of more than 29 miles, passing through part of Cheshire, in a line parallel with the course of that river; and another branch has been cut, from the main line at *Worsley* to *Leigh*, pursuant to an act passed in 1795. The *Leeds and Liverpool canal*, upwards of 127 miles in length, and one of the greatest works of the kind in the kingdom, was commenced in 1770: there is a branch from it to *Wigan*, which, when first completed, afforded to Liverpool a new and plentiful supply of coal, and caused a considerable exportation of that article from the port. Different alterations and improvements have been made in the canal, under the authority of various acts of parliament, one of which, passed in 1794, gave the company the power of navigating a part of the *Lancaster canal*, then newly formed; and pursuant to an act obtained in 1819, a navigable cut was made from the canal near *Wigan* to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at *Leigh*. In 1791, an act was passed for the formation of a canal to connect the towns of *Manchester*, *Bolton*, and *Bury*, which, passing through a district abounding with coal and other mineral productions, and the inhabitants of which are extensively engaged in manufactures, has become a great medium of traffic with Manchester: the branches to *Bolton* and *Bury* commence at *Little Lever*, and there is a cut, called the *Haslingden Extension canal*, made under an act obtained in 1793, which unites it with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The canal from *Manchester* to *Ashton-under-Line*, for which an act was procured in 1792, has a branch from *Fairfield* to the *New Mill*, near Oldham, from which there is a cut to Park colliery; and there is also a branch from this canal to *Stockport*, in Cheshire. The *Rochdale canal* was constructed with some short collateral cuts, under an act passed in 1794, and connects the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester with the Calder navigation at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax. In the same year also was obtained an act for constructing the *Huddersfield canal*, which has its western extremity at the Ashton-under-Line canal, and its eastern at Sir John Ramsden's canal to the Calder. The *Kendal and Lancaster canal*, for the formation of which an act was procured in 1792, enters this county near Burton, and after a very circuitous course crosses the Lune, a little above Lancaster, by a magnificent aqueduct, whence it proceeds to Garstang and Preston, where is a railroad about two miles in length, across the Ribble, and soon afterwards communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The *Ulverstone canal* is a short cut, about a mile and a half in length, from that town to the navigable channel of the Leven.

The RAILWAYS also hold an important place among the facilities of communication. The principal of these is the *Liverpool and Manchester railway*, constructed under an act of parliament obtained in 1826, empowering the company to raise a capital of £637,500, which has been since increased to £1,832,375; the whole, from the station at Liverpool to its terminus at Manchester, is 31 miles in length. It has branches to several collieries along the line of its progress, and

others, connecting it with the Kenyon and Leigh Junction, the Warrington and Newton, the Wigan branch, and the St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap railways. It was opened for the conveyance of goods and passengers in Sept. 1830, and in 1839 an act was passed, enabling the company to raise £208,000 for its further extension, by connecting it with the Manchester and Leeds and the Manchester and Bolton railways. The *Bolton and Leigh* railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was begun with a capital of £44,000, subsequently increased to £170,500, and was opened for the conveyance of minerals, merchandise, and passengers, in June, 1831. The *Warrington and Newton* railway was constructed under an act empowering the company to raise a capital of £73,000, afterwards augmented to £93,000; the line is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length; it was opened in 1833, and in 1835 was united with the Grand Junction railway. The *Wigan branch* railway, diverging from the Liverpool and Manchester railway at Parkside, and extending to the town of Wigan, is 7 miles in length, with a branch of 3 miles, and was completed at an expense of £87,500, in 1832. The *St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap* railway, chiefly for the conveyance of coal, is 12 miles in length; the original capital, £120,000, was afterwards increased to £150,000, and the line was completed at a cost of £220,000. The *Manchester and Bolton* railway is 10 miles in length, worked by locomotive engines; it was commenced with a capital of £204,000, since augmented to £650,000, and was opened for passengers and general traffic in May, 1838. The *North Union, or Preston and Wigan*, railway, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, which was begun with a capital of £250,000, increased since its union with the Wigan Branch Company, to £730,000, was opened in October, 1838. The *Manchester and Birmingham* railway, $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, commenced with a capital of £2,100,000, subsequently augmented to £2,800,000, was partly opened in 1840. The *Lancaster and Preston Junction* railway is 20 miles in length; the original capital, £250,000, was afterwards increased to £458,000; it was opened for passengers and general traffic in June, 1840, and it is in contemplation to extend it to Carlisle, and thence to Glasgow. The *Preston and Wyre* railway, $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was commenced with a capital of £100,000, subsequently augmented to £400,000, and was opened to the public in July, 1840. The *Manchester and Leeds* railway, $50\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was begun with a capital of £1,300,000, afterwards increased to £2,599,000, and was opened in October, 1840. The *Bolton and Preston* railway, commenced with a capital of £506,000, will be $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. The *Sheffield, Ashton-under-Line, and Manchester* railway, 40 miles in length, and the *Kenyon and Leigh Junction* railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, both of which are now in progress, pass through the county.

Eight *Roman Stations*, according to Whitaker, were established within the limits of the county during the administration of Julius Agricola in Britain, viz., *Ad Alaunam* and *Bremetonacæ*, in the north, which are conjectured to have been at Lancaster and Overborough respectively; *Portus Sistuntiorum*, in the west; *Rerigonium* and *Coccium*, about the centre, the latter supposed to have been at Blackrod, or Ribchester; *Colonea* in the east, supposed to have been at Colne; and *Vera-tinum* and *Mancunium* in the south, the latter having been at Manchester, from which place several ancient

roads diverged to the different stations in its vicinity. The number of *Religious houses* prior to the Reformation was twenty-one, including three hospitals and the college of Manchester: the principal remains of conventual buildings are those of the abbeys of Whalley, Cockersand, and Furness, the last of which ranks among the most interesting monastic remains in the kingdom. Of ancient castles, the chief remains are those at Clitheroe, Dalton, Gleaston, Greenhalgh, Hornby, and Lancaster, of which the last is the most remarkable and entire, being now used as the county gaol. Of ancient domestic architecture there are numerous remains, of which Hulme Hall, on the bank of the Irwell, near Manchester, and Speake Hall, on the Mersey, near Liverpool, are the most curious and perfect specimens, though now fast falling to decay; among the more distinguished modern seats are Knowsley Hall, Ashton Hall, and Heaton House. The most remarkable ancient earth-works are at Aldingham, Overborough, and Brierscliffe.

LANCASTER (*St. Mary*), a parish, comprising the borough, port, and market-town of Lancaster, having separate jurisdiction, partly in the hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, and partly in that of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; the whole containing 24,149 inhabitants, of whom 14,089 are in the borough, 240 miles (N. N. W.) from London. This place is supposed to have been the *Ad Alaunam* of the Romans; and the discovery of coins, urns, fragments of earthenware, calcined bones, votive altars, sepulchral lamps, and other Roman antiquities, confirms the probability of its having been occupied as a station by that people. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, it was destroyed by an incursion of the Picts and Scots, and continued in a state of desolation till the time of the Saxons, by whom it was restored, and, from its situation as a fortress near the river Lune, called *Lun-ceastre*, from which its present name is deduced. In the seventh century, according to the same author, it had risen to such importance as to be made the capital of the county, an honour, which it still retains; but it suffered so much injury during the Danish incursions, that in the Norman survey, it is noticed only as a vill, or berewic, included in the manor of Halton. At the time of the Conquest it was given by William to Roger de Poitou, who is supposed to have enlarged and adapted for his baronial residence the ancient castle, of which the western tower is erroneously said to have been built by Adrian, in 124, and that facing the town by the father of Constantine the Great in 305: the beautiful gateway tower was erected by John, Earl of Morton and Lancaster, who, after his accession to the throne, gave audience to the French ambassadors, and received the homage of Alexander, King of Scotland (whom he had subdued), in this castle. John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III., having succeeded to the title of his father-in-law, Henry Plantaganet, Duke of Lancaster, erected that tower in the castle which has obtained the name of John of Gaunt's chair. On



Arms.

the accession of this prince to the dukedom, in the year 1376, the county was constituted a palatinate. Separate courts for this independent jurisdiction are still opened at Lancaster, but they adjourn to Preston, and business is chiefly transacted there and in the duchy court at Westminster. In 1322 and 1389, the town was burnt and plundered by the Scots; and in the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster it was nearly depopulated, in consequence of the resolute adherence of the inhabitants to the cause of the Lancasterians. During the parliamentary war it suffered severely; and, in 1698, an accidental fire destroyed a considerable portion of the town, which also, in the rebellion of 1745, participated in the agitations that then disturbed the peace of the kingdom.

The town is pleasantly situated on the acclivities of an eminence crowned with the stately towers of the castle, and on the southern bank of the river Lune, over which a handsome stone bridge of five elliptical arches has been erected, at an expense of £12,000, connecting the town with the township of Skerton, about half a mile to the east of an ancient bridge now in ruins, which had been built over the narrower part of the river, near St. George's quay. With the exception of a few which are spacious, the streets are usually narrow; but considerable improvement has been made in the appearance of the town, and the houses, built of freestone found in the neighbourhood, and covered with slate, are in general handsome; in various parts of the town are some noble mansions, and in the environs, which abound with varied and interesting scenery, are several elegant villas. The public baths are conveniently arranged and provided with every requisite accommodation; and assemblies are held in a suite of rooms well adapted to the purpose. A book society, called the Amicable, which was instituted in 1769, has accumulated a library of 4000 volumes; and a mechanics' library was opened in 1824. A society for promoting the fine arts, by the purchase of paintings by the most eminent living artists, was established in 1820; and in 1835 a Literary, Scientific, and Natural History Society was founded, to which a museum is attached. The theatre is now used as a Temperance Hall. The port is subject to much inconvenience from the difficulty of the navigation of the Lune, arising from the accumulation of sand in its channel, and an elevation in its bed, called Scaleford, probably the remains of a Roman ford across the river, which renders it inaccessible to vessels of large burthen. A dock, however, was constructed, in 1787, at Glasson, nearly five miles down the river, capable of sheltering 25 merchantmen, which discharge their cargoes by lighters at St. George's quay, on which a custom-house, a neat edifice with an Ionic portico, was erected in 1764. The foreign trade is chiefly with America and the West Indies; and it has also a very considerable coasting trade. The number of vessels of above 50 tons, registered at this port, is 54, and their aggregate burthen 5309 tons. There is a good salmon fishery on the river Lune, which also abounds with trout: the fishery extends from a place called Denny Beck to Scaleford, a little below St. George's quay, in this town, and prior to the Reformation belonged time immemorially to the abbot and convent of Furness, subject to a claim to a third draught, in part of it, and to an alternate draught in all the other

parts, by the prior of the church of St. Mary in Lancaster. The principal manufactures are mahogany furniture and upholstery (for exportation), cordage, sail-cloth, and cotton goods, for which last there are three factories in the town, in two of which 200 power-looms are employed: cotton, worsted, and silk yarn are also spun to a considerable extent in Lancaster, and its vicinity. The *Lancaster canal* opens a communication with the mining district, and supplies the neighbourhood with coal and other necessities: about a mile to the north-east it is carried over the river Lune by an aqueduct of stone, consisting of five semicircular arches, each 70 feet in the span, erected at an expense of £48,000, under the direction of Mr. Rennie. The *Lancaster and Preston railway* commences near the south entrance of the town, where the principal station has been erected, a handsome structure inclosing six acres, containing the requisite arrangements. The line proceeds hence by Scotforth and Gulgate, at which latter place is a viaduct 265 feet in length, supported on six semicircular arches, and then advances east of Garstang, and west of Cloughton Hall, and, crossing the Preston road, near Barton Lodge, joins the North-Union railway at Dock-street, Preston, its terminus. The line is 20 miles in length, forming an important link in connecting the metropolis with Scotland; it was commenced with a capital of £250,000 joint-stock, and £208,000 loan, and opened to the public in June, 1840. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday; the fairs, which are chiefly for cattle, cloth, cheese, and pedlery, and continue for three days each, are on May 1st, July 5th, and October 10th.



Corporation Seal.

The first CHARTER granted to the borough was in the 4th of Richard II., by John, Earl of Morton, afterwards King John, who bestowed on the burgesses similar liberties to those enjoyed at Bristol. In the year 1199, also, King John conferred upon the town "all the liberties which the burgesses of Northampton had the day that King Henry died," instead of those of Bristol; and this charter was confirmed by several subsequent sovereigns, one of whom, Edward III., allowed the mayor and bailiffs the privilege of having the pleas and sessions held here to the exclusion of every other place in the county. Other charters were granted by James I. in 1604, and by Charles II. in 1665 and 1684, but were suspended by that obtained in the year 1819, under which the corporation consisted of a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, twelve capital burgesses, twelve common-councillors, two bailiffs, a town-clerk and clerk of the peace, and others. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, and the borough is divided into three wards, being co-extensive with the township of Lancaster, with the exception of the precincts of the castle. Ten justices have been appointed by the crown, who hold a petty-session several times in the week. The freedom is obtained by birth and apprenticeship to a freeman. Among the privileges may be reckoned an interest in the tract of ground called

Lancaster Marsh, consisting of 210 acres, inclosed in 1795, the rents of which are divided amongst eighty of the oldest resident freemen, or their widows. The borough, of which the ancient limits comprise 1862 acres, first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., and continued to make returns till the 1st of Edward II.: it afterwards intermitted till the reign of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly sent two members to parliament. The boundary of the borough has been extended under the Reform act; the mayor is returning officer. The quarter-sessions for the county are held at the castle. There is a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount; and a court for the hundred of Lonsdale is held on the first Wednesday in every month, for debts under 40s. The court of pleas and county assizes for the whole of the county palatine were formerly held here, twice in the year, before the judges on the northern circuit, but the business of the assizes has been divided, and that for the northern division only is now transacted in Lancaster. The general quarter-sessions for the hundred of Lonsdale are held in the town, which is also the place of election for the northern division of the shire. The town-hall is a neat building, erected in 1781, at an expense of £1300, and embellished with full-length portraits of William Pitt and Admiral Lord Nelson, painted by Mr. Lonsdale, a native of the town, and presented by him to the corporation. The borough prison is a small edifice, for the temporary confinement of prisoners, who are subsequently sent to Lancaster Castle. The remains of the ancient castle are used as the county gaol, and additional buildings have been erected upon a very extensive scale, at an expense exceeding £140,000. The entrance, through a gateway of beautiful design, over which is a statue of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, is flanked by octagonal towers, and leads into a spacious court-yard inclosed with embattled walls and strengthened with towers; opposite to the entrance is the ancient square keep, a building of prodigious strength, to the north of which are the shire-hall and courts, with the room for the grand jury, and other apartments. The hall is of a semicircular form, and elegantly and commodiously arranged for the business of the assizes: the *nisi prius* court, in which are full-length portraits of Colonel Stanley and Mr. Blackburn, presented by the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., exhibits some architectural beauty; and in the crown court is an equestrian portrait of King George III., painted by Northcote, and presented to the county by James Ackers, Esq., when high sheriff. The Castle hill and terrace afford a fine promenade, commanding extensive views of the surrounding scenery, which is most richly diversified.

The parish comprises by measurement and computation 54,120 acres, of which about 11,000 are arable, 18,000 pasture, 7000 meadow, 1120 woodland, and the remainder uninclosed common. It includes the chapels of Bleasdale, Gressingham, Overton with Sunderland, Stalmine with Staynal, and Over Wyersdale; also the townships of Aldcliffe, Ashton with Stodday, Bulk, Caton with Littledale, Fulwood, Heaton with Oxcliffe, Middleton, Myerscough, Preesall with Hackensall, Quernmoore, Scotforth, Skerton, and part of Thurnham; and the hamlets of Bare, Poulton-le-Sand, and Torrisholme. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £41; net income, £1709; patron, Oli-

ver Marton, Esq.; impropiators, Duke of Hamilton, the Vicar, and others. The church, to which the privilege of sanctuary was anciently attached, was originally erected by Roger de Poitou, who founded a Benedictine priory here, as a cell to the abbey of St. Martin de Sees, in Normandy, which, on the suppression of alien priories, was by Henry V. annexed to the abbey of Sion, in Middlesex: the present edifice is in the later English style, and contains some fine specimens of screen-work and carvings in oak, which are thought to have been brought from Cockersand Abbey, on its dissolution. St. John's district church was built by subscription, in 1755: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £203; patron, Vicar of Lancaster. St. Ann's district church was erected in 1796, at the expense of the Rev. Robert Housman: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar, with a net income of £155. A church has been recently erected, and dedicated to St. Thomas; and there are chapels in the several townships. Places of worship have been built for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school existed prior to 1615, at which time Randall Carter, of London, bequeathed £10 per annum for an usher. The Blue-coat charity school, established in 1770, has been incorporated with a national school for boys, for which a spacious stone building was erected in 1817, by subscription, at an expense of £1100, and which in that year was endowed by Mr. Matthew Pyper, one of the Society of Friends, with £2000 Navy five per cent. annuities. A national school for girls was built in 1820, by subscription; a Lancasterian school, and a charity school for girls, established in 1772, are supported by similar means; and a school, opened in 1820, is maintained by Roman Catholics. Gardyner's almshouses, founded in 1485, are appropriated to four aged men. Penny's almshouses were founded by a bequest from William Penny, Esq., in 1715, and endowed with land yielding a rent of about £340, for twelve aged men or women; and eight houses were founded in 1781, by Mrs. Anne Gillison, who endowed them with land and money producing about £40 per annum, for unmarried women. There are numerous charitable bequests for distribution, of which the most considerable is that of William Heysham, M.P., who, in 1725, left an estate producing £256 per annum, for the benefit of eight poor men; and there are also several for the relief of prisoners for debt confined in the castle. The county lunatic asylum, on Lancaster Moor, was established in 1816, and is a spacious quadrangular structure of stone, with a handsome portico of the Doric order, and, with the gardens and grounds, occupies five acres of land; it was erected at an expense of £75,000, including the furniture, and the magistrates of the county lately resolved to expend £9000 in additional buildings. A dispensary was instituted in 1781; and a house has been fitted up as an infirmary. The reigning sovereign enjoys the title of Duke of Lancaster.

LANCAUT (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N.) from Chepstow; containing 16 inhabitants. This place, which is a distinct parish, but within the manor of Tidenham, is romantically situated on the left bank of the Wye, by which it is formed into a beautiful peninsula, opposite

the grounds of Piercefield, commanding a delightful view of the various windings of the river between Tintern Abbey and Chepstow, and of the highly picturesque scenery on its banks. The living has generally been held with the rectory of Wollaston. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a curiously-sculptured leaden font, supposed to be of the 10th century.

LANCHESTER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division, but partly in the N. W. division, of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; comprising the townships of Benfieldside, Billing-side, Burnop with Hamsteels, Buttsfield, Collierly, Conside with Knitsley, Cornsay, Ebchester, Esh, Greencroft, Healyfield, Holmside, Ivestone, Kyo, Lanchester, Langley, Medomsley, and Satley; and containing 7783 inhabitants, of whom 579 are in the township of Lanchester, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Durham. This place, which occupies the site of a principal Roman station, is supposed by Camden, Gale, and Hunter, to have been *Longovicum*, and by Horsley, *Glambanta* or *Glanoventa*, considered the most perfect Roman station in the kingdom; more modern writers regard it as *Epiacum*. The period of its origin is uncertain, but its restoration is ascribed to the Emperor Gordian; it stood on the line of the Watling-street, and was successively garrisoned by a portion of the twentieth legion, the *Varduli*, and the *Ligones*. The station occupied an eminence half a mile eastward from the village: the rampart, inclosing a cultivated area of eight acres, is in most parts quite perfect; and numerous coins, altars, monuments, and other relics, especially a plate of solid gold with an inscription to the god Mars, have been discovered at different periods, several of which are preserved in the library at Durham. The parish comprises by computation 41,890 acres, of which upwards of 16,000 acres of common land were divided in 1773; the chief portion is held under the see of Durham. The village, though now but small and straggling, was once of considerable magnitude and importance; it lies in a warm sheltered vale, watered by the Smalhope burn, and the road from Durham to Shotley-Bridge passes through it. Petty-sessions are held once a fortnight, and a court for the recovery of debts under 40s. twice a year. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patron, Bishop of Durham; improPRIATORS, T. Cookson, Esq., and others. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church is a venerable structure, in the early English style, and consists of a nave, aisles, chancel, south porch, and tower at the west end, surmounted by an embattled parapet, with crocketed pinnacles at the angles: the chancel, of which the arch is a fine specimen of the transition from the Norman to the early English style, is 44 feet in length, by 15 in breadth, and has on the east side three tall lancet windows, the centre one with a portion of stained glass; on the south side are two windows of double lights, and a third of three lights; and on the north a window of two lights: the interior contains five ancient stalls, an elegant piscina, several sculptured decorations, and some interesting monuments. It was made collegiate, for a dean and seven prebendaries, by Bishop Anthony Beke, about 1283, and valued at the Dissolution at £49. 3. 4., and in the Lincoln Taxation at £90. 13. 4., per annum; the dean's house occupied a plot of ground surrounded

by a fosse, a little northward from the church, but there are no vestiges, excepting the carved oak seats, under an arch in the northern wall of the chancel, and the piscina on the south side of the altar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and at Brooms is a Roman Catholic chapel. A national schoolroom was erected in 1824. William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, in 1811, founded almshouses at Cornsay, for 12 men and women, and a school for 20 children of the township, and endowed them with property now producing £180 per annum. The poor law union of Lanchester comprises 18 chapelries or townships, and a population of 9969 persons.

LANCING, a parish, in the hundred of BRIGHTFORD, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (W.) from Shoreham; containing 781 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Adur and Shoreham harbour, and on the south by the English Channel, comprises by measurement 2524 acres, whereof 1476 are arable, 566 meadow and pasture, 424 sea and fresh-water beach, and 14 plantations. Its soil is chiefly a rich loam intermixed with sand, but in that portion forming the downs generally chalk; the scenery, which is enriched with wood, is finely varied, and Lancing House, the seat of Sir James Martin Lloyd, Bart., is a handsome residence seated in a demesne tastefully laid out. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 4.; patron, Bishop of Lincoln; improPRIATOR, Sir J. M. Lloyd. The great tithes have been commuted for £767. 14., and the vicarial for £176, and the glebe comprises 6 acres. There is also a rent-charge of £61. 8. 6., payable to the rector of West Grinstead. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early and decorated English styles; the interior is neatly arranged, and has been repewed, by which 114 additional sittings have been obtained. A school-house has been erected on a site given by Sir J. M. Lloyd, who also contributed largely towards its erection. Vestiges of a Roman pavement, with some small altars, lavatories, and a great number of coins, have lately been discovered on Lancing Down.

LANDBEACH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Cambridge; containing 468 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Cambridge to Ely, and comprises 2207a. 1r. 27p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land in 1807; the value of the glebe is £633 per annum. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by an elegant spire; on the tower are some sculptured devices, of which the emblems of the Crucifixion, and a shield with two keys in saltier, are discernible. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Robert Masters, B.D., author of the *History of Corpus Christi College*, of which he was a fellow, was rector of this parish.

LANDCROSS (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Bideford; containing 120 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Torridge, and intersected by the road from Bideford to Torrington, and comprises by measurement 331 acres. There are quarries of stone, which is

used for building and also for the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 0½, and in the gift of Lord Rolle: the tithes have been commuted for £63, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, was baptized here in 1608.

LANDEWEDNACK (*St. LANTY*), a parish, in the union of **HELSTON**, W. division of the hundred of **KERRIER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 10½ miles (S. S. E.) from Helston; containing 431 inhabitants. The parish contains within its limits the Lizard Point, the most southerly point in Great Britain, from which ships leaving the Channel date their departure, and near which are two lighthouses. The number of acres is about 1000, nearly one-half of which quantity is profitable land, and the remainder of very inferior quality, being chiefly poor and unproductive downs; the surface is flat, with some gentle undulations, and the surrounding scenery is of bold and rugged aspect. A pilchard fishery is carried on to a considerable extent at Landewednack cove, in which several boats and seans are employed during the season. Slabs and mantel-pieces are made from the rocks, and are susceptible of a high polish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 10½, and in the gift of P. Vyvyan Robinson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £253. 11., and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a fine Norman doorway on the south side, and contains a curious font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

LANDFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **FRUSTFIELD**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Downton; containing 255 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Salisbury to Southampton, and comprises 1689a. 2r. 16p., of which 773 acres are uninclosed common, and the remainder good arable, pasture, and meadow land. A stream which has its rise within the parish, flows into the Southampton water. The substratum contains iron-ore, but no mines have been opened. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9., and in the gift of the Countess Nelson: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 58a. 2r. 39p. The church is a very ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a campanile turret of wood; the northern entrance is under a fine Norman arch. A parochial school is supported by subscription. Bishop Davenant, who purchased the manor-house, is supposed to have resided here occasionally.

LANDGUARD-FORT, in the parish of **FELIXSTOW**, union of **WOODBIDGE**, hundred of **COLNEIS**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 12 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ipswich, and 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Harwich, *which see*. Here is a chapel for the garrison.

LANDICAN, a township, in the parish of **WOODCHURCH**, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 5½ miles (N.) from Great Neston; containing 67 inhabitants.

LANDKEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **BARNSTAPLE**, hundred of **SOUTH MOLTON**, South Molton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 2¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 774 inhabitants. This

parish, which is situated on the road from Barnstaple to South Molton, comprises by computation 2400 acres: limestone of good quality is abundant, and there are two quarries of considerable extent. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Swimbridge annexed; net income, £179; patron and appropriator, Dean of Exeter. The church contains a handsome monument to one of the Acland family. At Herford, in the parish, was anciently a chapel. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a small school supported by charity.

LANDMOTH, with **CATTO**, a township, in the parish of **LEAK**, union of **NORTH-ALLERTON**, wapentake of **ALLERTONSHIRE**, N. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from North-Allerton; containing 56 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 600 acres, including Cotliffe, a long precipitous cliff and boldly rising acclivity on the east of the Codbeck rivulet. The land is set out in farms.

LANDRAKE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **ST. GERMANS**, S. division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Saltash; containing, with the chapelry of **St. Erney**, 893 inhabitants, of whom 812 are in Landrake. The parish is bounded on the east by the Lynher river, which is crossed by a bridge. Here are fairs for cattle on February 4th and June 29th, and minor fairs on the first Wednesday in February, and the first Wednesday in September. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 4.; net income, £282; patron and impropiator, Viscount Valletort. The church is remarkable for the loftiness of its tower, which is a picturesque object for several miles round. There is a chapel of ease at **St. Erney**. A charity school was founded in 1703, by Sir Robert Jeffrey, Knt., who endowed it with lands now producing about £72 per annum; and there are five almshouses, with a small endowment.

LANDULPH (*St. DILPE*), a parish, in the union of **ST. GERMANS**, S. division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (N.) from Saltash; containing 550 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south and east by the navigable river Tamar, comprises by survey 2086 acres; a considerable portion of marsh land has been reclaimed by an embankment constructed by Mr. Arnold. The substratum contains much mineral wealth, and the lead and silver mines of Beer-Alston extend into the parish. Packet-boats sail three times in the week from Cargreen, the principal village, to Devonport. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 6½, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £328, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and decorated English styles; there is much curious carved work on the seats, which are of the time of Henry VII., and the edifice also contains a monument with an inscription, giving an account of the pedigree of Theodore Paleologus, a lineal descendant of the last Christian emperors of Greece, who died in 1636, and was interred here. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school-house has been erected in union with the National Society. Here is a mineral spring, formerly in much repute.

LANDWADE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **NEWMARKET**, hundred of **STAPLOE**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Newmarket; contain-

ing 29 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £20. The church is in the shape of a cross, and contains six beautiful marble monuments to the Cotton family. The remains of the ancient manor-house, now tenanted, exhibit a specimen of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century, and are surrounded by a wide and deep moat.

LANEAST (*St. GALWELL*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, partly in the N. division of the hundred of EAST, and partly in the hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 7 miles (W.) from Launceston; containing 320 inhabitants. It comprises 2262 acres, of which 600 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patrons, J. K. Lethbridge, Esq., and the family of Cock. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £113. A small school is supported by subscription.

LANE-END, a district parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (N.) from Great Marlow; containing about 1400 inhabitants. The district, until recently, formed part of the parishes of Great Marlow, West Wycombe, Fingest, and Hambleden, and was assigned to the church of Lane-End by the ordinary, the Bishop of Lincoln, who made it for ecclesiastical purposes a parish. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built in 1832, at an expense of nearly £3000, 'de-frayed by J. Meggatt Elwes, Esq., and was endowed with a glebe-house and garden, and a revenue of £100 per annum, by the late Rev. H. C. Ridley, rector of Hambleden, and his friends; patron, the Rector of Hambleden.

LANE-END, with LONGTON, a chapelry and market-town, in the parish and union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing, exclusively of Longton, 1952 inhabitants. This place, which is situated at the southern extremity of the district called "The Potteries," and on the road between Newcastle and Uttoxeter, has risen to opulence and importance, in consequence of the flourishing state of the earthenware and china manufacture established here within the last few years. It consists of spacious and well-built streets, and contains many neat houses and public buildings, supplied with water from several springs on an eminence about a mile to the south-east, where a large reservoir has been formed by the Duke of Sutherland, the proprietor of the works. Here is a subscription library, established in 1807; and a newsroom was opened in 1833. An indurated clay, or soft stone, found between a hard marl and iron-stone rock, and containing siliceous and argillaceous earth, with magnesia and lime, has the property of burning white, and has been used by Mr. Turner in the manufacture of china similar to that of India. Of this clay the first table service called "stone china" was manufactured by that gentleman, who obtained a patent for using it for that purpose. Brown limestone, coal, and iron-stone, are found in abundance, with manganese, and coloured marl and clay; and there are extensive collieries in both Lane-End and Longton, and in the vicinity. The Trent and Mersey canal passes about two miles westward from the town, from which there is a railway communication. The market is held on Saturday for provisions, of which the supply is very good; and there

are fairs for woollen-cloth, hardware, and pedlery, on February 14th, May 29th, July 22nd, and November 1st. There were formerly two market-houses, one at the upper, and the other at the lower, extremity of the town; the former is disused, and the latter, which has been enlarged, and over which a public room has been erected, is now exclusively appropriated to the use of the market, and is called the Union Market.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £154; patrons, certain Trustees appointed under an act obtained in 1792; appropriator, the Rector of Stoke. The chapel, a neat brick edifice with a tower, built about 1760, by Mr. John Bourne, has been enlarged, and is now capable of accommodating 1200 persons, including 450 free sittings, for which the Incorporated Society granted £800. By an act of parliament, relating to the rectory of Stoke, passed in 1827, provision is made for the further endowment of the chapel, on its separation from the parish and conversion into a district rectory; also for endowing a new church at Longton with not less than £10,000, nor more than £15,000, at the option of the patron of Stoke rectory, from the proceeds of tithes to be sold and invested in land. Dr. Woodhouse, the late rector, likewise gave £1000 (with its accumulations until appropriated) towards providing a parsonage-house for the minister of the new church, besides allotting to national schools at Lane-End and Longton a portion of the yearly income arising from his munificent donation of £3000 to national schools in the parish of Stoke. The church at Longton, dedicated to St. James, in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in 1834, at an expense of £9633. 16.; it will accommodate more than 1900 persons, and has been endowed and converted into a district rectory, prior to which it was a chapel of ease to the mother church. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Roman Catholics. A charity school was founded in 1760, and endowed by Mr. Bourne with property producing £66 per annum, which sum is applied towards the support of a national school.

LANEHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, and within the liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tuxford; containing 385 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Trent, comprises by measurement 1704 acres; the soil is clay, with considerable portions of marsh; the surface is generally flat, and the lands are in good cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4.; net income, £56; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of York. The tithes, with some trifling exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1772; and the remainder have been commuted under the recent Tithe act, the appropriate tithes for a rent-charge of £36, and the vicarial for £5. The church is a small ancient structure.

LANE-HEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of HUTTON-MAGNUM, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Richmond; containing 36 inhabitants. The hamlet is situated nearly a mile south of the village of Hutton. Here is a large quarry of limestone, which is burned into lime, and esteemed of superior quality for tillage; it is

on the property of Sir Clifford Constable, Bart., who is lord of the manor.

LANERCOST-ABBEY (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **BRAMPTON**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Brampton; containing, with the townships of Askerton, Burtholme, Kingwater, and Waterhead, 1582 inhabitants. This place is identified as the site of the Roman station *Am-boglana*, where was posted the *Cohors Prima Ælia Dacorum*, and of which considerable vestiges remain. The area, which occupies an extensive plain, from which is a precipitous descent to the river Irthing, is 120 yards from north to south, and 80 from east to west; and several votive altars have been found, dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus, and other Roman deities. A fragment of the Roman wall is yet standing at Harehill, about five yards in length, and ten feet high; and there are numerous indications of Roman occupation. The abbey of Lanercost was founded in 1169, by Robert de Vallibus, Lord of Gillesland, for a prior and monks of the order of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. It was frequently visited by Edward I., and was partly destroyed by fire in 1296, but was restored and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £79. 19., and the site was granted to Thomas, Lord Dacre, a descendant of the original founder. In 1716 the priory estate reverted to the crown, under which it is now held on lease by the Earl of Carlisle. The remains, which are beautifully situated on the north bank of the river, consist chiefly of the conventual church, of which the nave has been appropriated as the church of the parish, part of the cloisters, refectory, and other buildings. In 1311, Robert Bruce lay with his army encamped here for three days.

The parish is bounded on the east and south by the Irthing, and intersected by the Kingwater and several smaller streams; it comprises by computation 30,000 acres, of which about two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable and woodland. Its surface is pleasingly varied, and in many parts highly picturesque; the soil in the lower lands is a rich loam, alternated with sand, and the steep banks that inclose the vales of Kingwater and Irthing produce fine crops of grain; the substratum abounds with limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £107; patron and impropiator, Earl of Carlisle. The tithes were commuted for land in 1802. The church is principally in the early English style, with Norman portions, of which the western doorway is a highly-enriched specimen: in the transepts, which are roofless, and covered with a profusion of ivy, and other plants, are several tombs of the Howards and Dacres, much disfigured by exposure to the air; and in part of the ancient cemetery, which has been converted into gardens, are numerous monuments, and stone coffins scattered among the trees. Within the parish, and about seven miles from Lanercost, is Gilsland Spa, of which a description is given under **GILSLAND**.

LANGAR (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of **BINGHAM**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing 309 inhabitants. This parish, including the chapelry of Barnstone, comprises 3825a. 3r. 5p.; the soil is fertile, and the surface highly picturesque. Langar Hall, once the seat of Admiral Howe, is a handsome residence, finely situated. The

living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 11.; net income, £208; patron, J. Wright, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land, on the inclosure of the parish; the glebe comprises 345 acres. The church, which is near the Hall, is a large cruciform edifice, with a richly-ornamented tower, and has several monuments of the Lords Scroope, one of which, in memory of Lord Scroope, who died in 1609, and his lady, is remarkably elegant; it also contains a handsome monument to the memory of the distinguished officer, Admiral Earl Howe, who died August 5th, 1799, and was buried here. There is a chapel of ease at Barnstone.

LANGBAR, with **NESFIELD**, a township, in the parish of **ILKLEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Skipton; containing 210 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1730 acres of land, chiefly the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The hamlet is situated on the northern acclivities of Wharfedale. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LANGCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of **GIGLESWICK**, union of **SETTLE**, W. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE**, W. riding of the county of **YORK**, 1 mile (N.) from Settle; containing 664 inhabitants. The township lies in a beautiful and fertile valley, bounded by Stackhouse and Langcliffe Scours, and comprises by computation 1890 acres, including part of Winskill hamlet. The lands are divided among several proprietors, and the population is chiefly employed in the cotton and paper manufacture; two large cotton-mills are situated on the banks of the Ribble, in the neighbourhood, and a paper-mill likewise stands on that river. This place was formerly parcel of the possessions of Sawley Abbey, and for a century and a half the property of the Dawsons, a family highly distinguished in point of alliances and personal desert. Whitaker gives a copy of verses, printed in 1690, by William Dawson, containing an account of a village which was destroyed by the Scots in the reign of Edward II., and supposed to be the parent of the present village; and in confirmation of this, foundations of houses under Winskill have been met with, when draining some lands there. The township, with the other possessions of Sawley Abbey, was found by inquisition of the 1st and 3rd of Elizabeth, to belong to Henry, son and heir of Sir Arthur Darcy, Knt., from whose descendants the manor was purchased by the inhabitants. Langcliffe Place, the seat of William Clayton, Esq., and Langcliffe Hall, that of Mrs. Swale, are handsome mansions. In the village is a school-house, licensed by the Bishop of Ripon for divine service. Roman coins have occasionally been discovered.

LANGDALE, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, a chapelry, in the parish of **GRASMERE**, union and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 5 miles (W.) from Ambleside; containing 442 inhabitants. Fine blue slate, much of which is sent to London and other parts, is obtained in the mountains on each side of the river Brathay; the loftiest of these pikes, called Harrison Stickle, rises 2400 feet above the level of the sea. Within the chapelry is Elter-water, near which is a gunpowder-mill; and there are several smaller lakes, and the two beautiful waterfalls of Colwith Force and Skelwith Force. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron, Rector of Grasmere. The chapel is situated at Great Langdale, and another once stood at a place now

called Chapel-Mire, in Little Langdale. The tithes have been commuted for £46. 10. A school was erected in 1824, by the Gunpowder Company, in consideration of ground granted to them for the establishment of their manufactory. On a hill called Wreynose are three shire-stones, marking the point at which the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster meet and terminate. Henry Bickersteth, Esq., was raised to the peerage, January 23rd, 1836, by the title of Baron Langdale: his lordship is Master of the Rolls.

LANGDALE, a township, in the parish of ORTON, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Orton; containing 123 inhabitants. The township is situated between those of Tebay and Raisbeck, and comprises 7702 acres, of which about 5000 are common or waste. It is a mountainous district extending to the borders of Yorkshire, and anciently belonged to the priory of Walton, in that county, to which it was granted by Henry II., and on the dissolution of which the manor was sold to the Wharton family; it is now the property of the Earl of Lonsdale. Bishop Barlow, a learned divine of the seventeenth century, was born here.

LANGDON, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of BEAMINSTER, Bridport division of DORSET; containing 332 inhabitants.

LANGDON, EAST (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of *St. AUGUSTINE*, E. division of KENT, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Dover; containing 316 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £126; patron, Earl of Guilford. A fair for toys and pedlery is held on Old May-day.

LANGDON-HILLS (*St. MARY AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 13 miles (E. by S.) from Romford; containing 288 inhabitants. This place is situated on a fine tract of elevated ground, rising gradually by a gentle slope from the north to its highest point, but in all other directions abrupt and steep. From the summit of the range, the loftiest in the neighbourhood, and from which the parish partly takes its name, are some extensive prospects, the hills and coast of Kent, as far as the Medway, being visible in clear weather. The parish comprises 1775a. 2r. 24p., of which 1120 acres are arable, 474 pasture, and 113 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; net income, £245; patrons, Dean and Chapter of *St. Paul's*, London. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel on the north side of the latter, and has been enlarged. The parish of West Lee, about a mile distant, was, after the destruction of its church, united with this parish.

LANGDON, WEST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of *St. AUGUSTINE*, E. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Dover; containing 119 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 700 acres, of which about 50 are pasture, and the remainder arable. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, which have been commuted for £32. 9. 6.; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury; impropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Owner of Langdon Abbey: the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is in ruins. An abbey for White canons, dedicated to the Blessed

Virgin Mary and *St. Thomas the Martyr*, was founded here in 1192, by William de Auberville, and at the Dissolution had a revenue estimated at £56. 6.; it is stated to have been the first religious house dissolved by Henry VIII. There are some remains, forming a picturesque ruin.

LANGENHOE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Colchester; containing 161 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1874 acres, of which 161 are common or waste; it is bounded on the east by the navigable river Colne; the soil is generally a strong loam, producing average crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl Waldegrave: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of stone; the east window of the chancel is decorated with numerous armorial bearings. There is a small national school.

LANGVIEW.—See LLANGEVIEW.

LANGFIELD, a township, in the ecclesiastical district of HEPTONSTALL, parish of HALIFAX, union of TODMORDEN, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Halifax; containing 3284 inhabitants. The township is partly situated in the picturesque vale of Todmorden, and comprises by computation 2620 acres, a large portion of which is common or moorland belonging to the freeholders, who depasture it in lots proportioned to the extent of their freeholds. There are quarries of good building-stone. The township includes the hamlets of Stoodley and Mankinholes, and also contains within its limits some scattered dwellings, forming a kind of suburb to the town of Todmorden. Its surface is boldly undulated, and the surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified. On the moor are two capacious reservoirs, one of which covers fifty-three acres of ground, for the supply of the canal and the various mills in the neighbourhood; and on a commanding eminence in the hamlet of Stoodley, called Stoodley Pike, a lofty column was erected in 1814, by subscription, to commemorate the restoration of peace throughout Europe. A fair for sheep is held at Lumbutts on the 11th of September. There are places of worship for dissenters.

LANGFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Biggleswade; containing 840 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £240; impropriator, M. E. Welby, Esq.

LANGFORD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGTON, partly in the hundred of FARRINGTON, county of BERKS, and partly in that of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lechlade; containing, with the tything of Little Farringdon, in Berks, and the township of Grafton and hamlet of Radcutt, in Oxfordshire, 707 inhabitants. It is said that the boundary line of the two counties divides the church and churchyard. For electoral purposes the whole parish is attached to Oxfordshire. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 19. 4½.; net income, £349; patron, W. Vizard, Esq.; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under acts of inclosure, in 1808 and

1810. The church has been repaired, and 140 free sittings have been provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £80 in aid of the expense. There is a chapel of ease at Little Farringdon.

LANGFORD (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of THURSTABLE, N. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Maldon; containing 257 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the Chelmer and Blackwater navigation, is about six miles in circumference. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of J. E. Wescomb, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice. A school is conducted on the national plan.

LANGFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Brandon; containing 57 inhabitants. It comprises 1405a. 12p., of which about 892 acres are arable, 366 pasture, meadow, and heath, and 130 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Ickborough united, valued together in the king's books at £10. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £238; patrons, Lords Berners and Ashburton. The tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is chiefly in the early style, and consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a decorated Norman archway; the chancel contains a splendid monument to the Garrard family.

LANGFORD (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Newark; containing 146 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west by the river Trent, comprises by computation nearly 2900 acres. Its soil on the west side, which is principally meadow land, is strong; in the middle portion, a fine turnip soil, on a substratum of gravel; and on the east, a cold wet gravel and a tenacious clay. The surface is generally flat, but the village, irregularly built upon an eminence overlooking the river, has a picturesque appearance. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Fosse-road crosses the parish.

LANGFORD, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BURRINGTON, hundred of BRENT with WRINGTON, and partly in that of CHURCHILL, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, union of AXBRIDGE, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Axbridge. It is situated on the road from Bristol to Axbridge, and is divided into Upper and Lower Langford, in which latter is the village.

LANGFORD-BUDVILLE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wellington; containing 608 inhabitants. It comprises 1750 acres, of which 176 are common or waste. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Milverton. The church contains a monument to William Bacon, ancestor of the celebrated sculptor.

LANGFORD, LITTLE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Wilton; containing 37 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wiley, near the road to Bath,

and comprises 900 acres, by measurement. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Pembroke: the tithes have been commuted for £145, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. The church is plain, with a south porch, over which is some ancient sculpture.

LANGFORD, STEEPLE, or GREAT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Wilton; containing 626 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Wiley, and upon the road to Bath, and comprises 3935 acres. A fair for sheep and horses is held on the 4th of October, upon the site of an old British camp named Yarnborough Castle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £34. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £720, and the glebe comprises $45\frac{1}{2}$ acres. There are some trifling benefactions for distribution to the poor.

LANGHALE (*St. STEPHEN*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Bungay. The living is a rectory, united to that of Kirstead, and not valued in the king's books.

LANGHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Colchester; containing 816 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the navigable river Stour, and is supposed to have derived its name from the great length to which it extends, comprises 2971a. 1r. 38p. of good land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. $0\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £629. 4., and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a tower, and consists of a nave, south aisle, and chancel. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a school has been established, which is conducted on the national system.

LANGHAM (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, 2 miles (N. W.) from Oakham; containing 591 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2809 acres, of which 601 are arable, 1368 pasture, 16 woodland, 81 roads and waste, and the remainder meadow. Good stone is quarried for building and for the roads. The Oakham and Milton canal passes through the parish. The living, with that of Brooke, is annexed to the vicarage of Oakham. The church is a very handsome structure. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A school is supported by a bequest of the Rev. H. Forster; and a girls' school has been built, and is supported, by the Countess of Gainsborough. The poor have bequests amounting to £49. 16. per annum.

LANGHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Ixworth; containing 293 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement nearly 1000 acres, and is chiefly the property of Joseph Wilson, Esq., whose seat, Langham Hall, is pleasantly situated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. $10\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the

tithes have been commuted for £252, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church, within the grounds of the hall, is in the decorated English style, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a richly-carved screen. A national school is supported by Mr. Wilson. Ten acres of land are let in small allotments; and there is a farm of 11 acres, of which the rent is laid out in clothing for the poor.

LANGHAM, GREAT, or BISHOP'S (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of WALSHINGHAM, hundred of Holt, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Blakeney; containing 383 inhabitants. This parish, which includes also that of Little Langham, comprises 1692a. 17p., whereof 150 acres are pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder arable; the soil is of a mixed quality, and in some parts rather light, resting on a substratum of marl; the surface is gently undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a tributary stream falling into the river Stiffkey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 2.; net income, £146; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Norwich. The tithes of Great and Little Langham were commuted for land in 1815; the glebe of this parish comprises 101 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a Norman font. There are no remains of the church of Little Langham.

LANGHAM-ROW, a hamlet, in the parish of MUMBY, union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 71 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of HAMPSTEAD-NORRIS, union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from East Ilsley. The chapel has long been desecrated.

LANGLEY, a township, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Durham; containing 81 inhabitants. This place was, very probably, the residence of Henry, Lord Scroop, *temp.* Henry VIII., and the occasional seat of his descendants, who held the estate till the death of the Earl of Sunderland, in 1630, when it passed by marriage to the Marquess of Winchester, in whose family it remained till, in the middle of the last century, it was sold to the Lambtons. The township comprises about 2500 acres, and is situated on the road from Durham to Lanchester. On the bank of the river Browney are the ruins of an ancient castellated mansion, formerly belonging to the Scroops, and part of which has been converted into a farm-house. The view from it over the vale of the Browney is wild and varied, and in front, to the east, the cathedral rises majestically over the Durham hills.

LANGLEY (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of CLAVERING, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Newport; containing 448 inhabitants. It comprises 1617a. 2r. 27p., of which 807 acres are arable, 500 pasture, 260 woodland, and 50 waste. The living is an endowed vicarage, annexed to Clavering; improprators, Governors of the Hospitals of Christchurch, Bethlehem, and St. Thomas, London. The great tithes have been commuted for £152, and the vicarial for £153, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The chapel,

a very ancient edifice, was enlarged by the addition of a chancel during its appropriation to the priory. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a small national school.

LANGLEY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD; containing, with Missenden, 170 inhabitants.

LANGLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBORNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (S. E.) from Maidstone; containing 294 inhabitants. It comprises 1263a. 1r. 24p., of which 923 acres are arable and pasture, and 340 woodland, exclusively of about 60 acres of heath and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. 9½; net income, £390, with a house; patron, P. Pusey, Esq. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LANGLEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of LODDON, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (N.) from Loddon; containing 323 inhabitants. This place was distinguished at an early period as the site of an abbey, founded and liberally endowed, in 1198, by Robert Fitz-Roger Helke, for Præmonstratensian canons; the establishment flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £128. 19. 9.; there are considerable remains of the conventual buildings. The parish is on the navigable river Yare, and comprises 2723 acres, of which 475 are common or waste; the scenery is pleasingly diversified. Langley Park, the seat of Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., is a stately mansion, with a portico of the Doric order; in the grounds is an ancient cross. The village is pleasantly situated, and the inhabitants had formerly the privilege of a market, granted in the reign of John. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and improprator, Sir W. B. Proctor, whose tithes have been commuted for £400. The church is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower, and is remarkable for the beauty of its windows, which were all embellished with richly-stained glass by the late Sir T. B. Proctor; in the chancel are several neat monuments to the Beauchamp and Proctor families. Schools are supported by Sir W. B. Proctor and his lady.

LANGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (N. E.) from Burford; containing 68 inhabitants. A palace of King John was formerly situated here, and a portion of the walls is still remaining. There is a quarry of rough marble, which is susceptible of a very high polish.

LANGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of ACTON-BURNELL, union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Much Wenlock; containing 83 inhabitants, and comprising 1487 acres, tithe-free.

LANGLEY, a township, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of BROMSGROVE, Hales-Owen division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, county of SALOP; containing 802 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, a tything, in the parish of WIVELISCOMBE, union of WELLINGTON, W. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY and of the county of SOMERSET; containing 1499 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and

S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 617 inhabitants.

LANGLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of CLAVERDON, union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 179 inhabitants. It contains 991 acres of tolerably good land, and is watered by a small branch of the river Avon.

LANGLEY, a tything, in the parish of KINGTON ST. MICHAEL, union of CHIPPENHAM, N. division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Chippenham; containing 601 inhabitants. A small school is supported by subscription.

LANGLEY, ABBOT'S (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. by S.) from King's-Langley; containing 2115 inhabitants. Here are some corn and paper mills. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and the London and Birmingham railway within less than a mile of the church. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of Sir J. Filmer, Bart., who is impropriator: the great tithes have been commuted for £856. 17. 6., and the vicarial for £315; there are 7 acres of glebe. The church, partly Norman, and partly in the later English style, has a square tower surmounted by a short spire, and contains some handsome monuments, among which is one to Chief Justice Raimond. A national school is endowed with £10 per annum, and a school of industry for girls, with £8 per annum; and there is another school, supported by charity. Nicholas de Breakspear, who first instructed the Norwegians in Christianity, and the only Englishman ever raised to the popedom, was born in the parish, though the place from which he took his name is situated in the adjoining parish of St. Michael; he assumed the title of Adrian IV., and was poisoned in 1159, in the fifth year of his pontificate, by a citizen of Rome, whose son he had refused to consecrate bishop.

LANGLEY-BURREL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Chippenham; containing 626 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Oxford road from Chippenham to Bath, and through the centre of it, to the summit of Wickhill, extends a causeway more than three miles in length, supported on 60 arches, and carried over the river Avon and across the adjoining meadows. It was constructed at the expense of Maude Heath, to whom a monument, with the figure of a female sitting, has been erected, in commemoration of her munificence; and the causeway has been since continued on the London road from Chippenham to the foot of Derry Hill, an additional length of three miles. The Great Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £386; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. Ashe. A national school is supported by subscription.

LANGLEY-DALE, with SHOTTON, a township, in the parish of STAINDROP, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 miles (N. W.) from Staindrop; containing 185 inhabitants. The township comprises 4685a. 2r.

17p., of which the soil is fertile, though in many parts wet, from its proximity to the moors. The smelting-works established here, at the Gaunless lead-mill, are owned by the Duke of Cleveland, and leased to Messrs. Stagg and Sherlock. The land is tithe-free, with the exception of a farm of 59 acres, the tithes of which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £7, payable to the Duke of Cleveland, as impropriator. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a small school is partly supported by his Grace. Here is an ancient tower, formerly an out-post belonging to Raby Castle.

LANGLEY, KING'S (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HEMEL-HEMPSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 19 miles (W. S. W.) from Hertford; containing, with the hamlet of Chipperfield, 1629 inhabitants. A priory, or house for friars-preachers, was founded here by Roger, son of Robert Helle, or Helke, and afterwards enlarged and more liberally endowed by the munificence of the kings Edward I., II., III., and IV.; it possessed, in the 26th of Henry VIII., a revenue of £150. 14. 8. Queen Mary restored it for a prioress and nuns, but it was totally suppressed in the 1st of Elizabeth. The parish comprises 3461 acres, of which 182 are common or waste. A large paper manufactory affords employment to about 50 persons. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, in excavating for which a human skeleton and jawbones, of gigantic size, were found in 1820, and an ancient sword and a spear in 1822. One of the second-class stations on the London and Birmingham railway has been established here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £600, and the vicarial for £220: the appropriate glebe comprises 95 acres, and the vicarial 5 acres. The church is of flint and stone, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a short spire, and has been enlarged, and galleries built; it contains the tomb of Edmund de Langley, fifth son of Edward III., and Duke of York, who was born at a royal palace here, and was buried in 1402, in the church of the priory, from which, at the Dissolution, his tomb was removed to the parish church. About five years since, a chapel was erected and endowed by subscription at Chipperfield common, where the poor are occasionally christened and buried.

LANGLEY, KIRK (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LIT-CHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Derby; containing, with the township of Meynell-Langley, 647 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 2. 1.; net income, £318; patron, Godfrey Meynell, Esq. The church was nearly destroyed by a violent tempest, in 1545. A school-house, erected in 1750, was endowed in 1752, by the Rev. John Bailey, rector, with land now let for £12 a year, and again, in 1768, with a rent-charge of £5.

LANGLEY-MARISH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ETON, hundred of STOKE, county of BUCKINGHAM; comprising a portion of the market-town of Colnbrook, and containing 1844 inhabitants. The Great Western railway passes through the parish, a short distance north of the church. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Wyrardisbury; impropriator, W. Nash, Esq. The old chapel of St. Mary, which forms the

chancel of the church, was erected in the time of Edward I., and contains three stone stalls and a piscina, and there is also a curious chapel, built for a pew by Sir John Kederminster, in 1613, and attached to the estate of Langley Park. Here is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school for girls is supported by subscription. Sir John Kederminster founded, in 1649, almshouses for four people, and endowed them with property producing £52. 2. per annum. Henry Seymour erected others for six inmates, in support of which Captain Henry Seymour, in 1733, bequeathed £30 per annum.

LANGLEY, MEYNELL, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-LANGLEY**, union of **BELPER**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing 122 inhabitants. The manor took its name from an ancient family who possessed it so early as the reign of Edward III., and from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of **Bassett** and **Cavendish**. In the year 1669, William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, sold it to Isaac Meynell, citizen of London, whose only daughter and heirress conveyed it to the **Cecils**, by whom the lands were sold to another branch of the family of **Meynell**. There are now several owners.

LANGLEY-PRIORY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **WEST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**; containing 9 inhabitants. A priory of Benedictine nuns, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded in the beginning of the reign of Henry II., by William Pantulf and Burgia his wife; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £34. 6. 2.

LANGLEY-WOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **FRUSTFIELD**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury** and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 15 inhabitants.

LANGMERE, a hamlet, in the parish of **DICKLEBURGH**, union of **DEPWADE**, hundred of **DISS**, Eastern division of the county of **NORFOLK**; containing 109 inhabitants.

LANGO, a district chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Clitheroe**; containing 988 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been the scene of a battle that occurred between Wada, a Saxon duke, and one of the murderers of **Ethelred**, and **Ardulph**, King of **Northumberland**, in the year 798, in which the former was defeated, and his army put to flight. The chapelry is bounded on the east by the river **Calder**, and in other parts by the **Ribble**, and comprises about 1800 acres; the soil is cold and wet, and in some places are pits of marl, sunk to a great depth; also quarries of stone, principally used in draining. The inhabitants are partly employed in hand-loom weaving. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, Vicar of **Blackburn**. The church, a very ancient structure, contains some interesting details; in the south wall of the chancel is a piscina of elegant design; and inserted in the north wall is a font of one single stone, beautifully enriched with tracery. There is a Roman Catholic chapel. A school for the instruction of the poor is supported by an endowment of land; and two school-rooms have been built.

LANGPORT-EAST-OVER (*ALL SAINTS*), an incorporated market-town, and a parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **PITNEY**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from **Somerton**, and 130 (W. S. W.) from **London**, on the great western road; containing 1172 inhabitants.

This place, in the Domesday survey called *Lanporth*, is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have derived its name from the Saxon words *long*, extended, and *port*, a town, from the length of its principal street. It was a royal burgh in the time of William the Conqueror, and contained 34 resident burgesses; and in the civil war in the reign of Charles I., being considered a commanding station, it was well garrisoned, and alternately in the possession of the royal and the parliamentary forces. In July, 1644, the former were compelled to abandon the place, from the result of an engagement here, in which 300 men were killed, and 1400 made prisoners. The town is situated on the river **Parret**, which is navigable for barges, near its junction with the **Yeo** and the **Ile**; at the western entrance a very ancient bridge of ten arches crosses the river, and there are nine other bridges, which are repaired from the funds of the corporation. At the eastern approach, on the old lines of fortification, is an arch thrown over the road, which supports a building called the "Hanging Chapel," formerly devoted to religious uses, but during **Monmouth's** rebellion, the place of execution. The principal part of the town is on an eminence, and commands some pleasing and extensive views; but that portion near the river, lying low, is subject to frequent inundations. Since 1800, the general appearance of the whole has been much improved by the erection of many new houses, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from an adjacent well. A considerable traffic in coal, culm, iron, timber, salt, corn, &c., is carried on with **London**, **Bristol**, and various other places; and several boats, of from eight to fourteen tons' burthen, are constantly employed between this town and **Bridgwater**. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the Monday before Lent, the second Wednesday in August, the last Monday but one in September, and the last Monday in November, for cattle.

The government is vested, by a renewed charter of **James I.**, in the year 1617, in a corporation consisting of twelve chief burgesses, including a portreeve, justice, and two bailiffs, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers. The portreeve, justice, and recorder, are justices of the peace; the portreeve is coroner for the borough and clerk of the market, and his predecessor is justice. The corporation are empowered to hold a court of record before the portreeve, recorder, and bailiffs, every Tuesday, for pleas not exceeding the value of 40s. The town-hall, which is a neat edifice, was erected about 1733. The borough sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., but the privilege was not subsequently exercised. The parish comprises 171a. 1p., chiefly pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of **Huish-Epis-**



Corporation Seal.

copi: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £15, and the vicarial for £70. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style; in the eastern window, amongst other representations in stained glass, are those of the Twelve Apostles; the edifice recently underwent new internal arrangement and decoration. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free grammar school, founded about the year 1675, by Thos. Gillett, has an income of £70 per annum; a national school was erected in 1827. An hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, stood here previously to 1310. The poor law union of Langport comprises 29 parishes or places, and contains a population of 18,109.

LANGPORT-WESTOVER, a hamlet, in the parish of CURRY-RIVELL, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 171 inhabitants.

LANGPORT-WESTOVER, a tything, in the parish of HUISSH-EPISCOPI, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 66 inhabitants.

LANGRICK-FERRY, an extra-parochial place, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 22 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Methodists.

LANGRICK-VILLE, a chapelry, in the union of BOSTON, soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 218 inhabitants. Langrick-Ville was, with six other districts, created a township, by act of parliament, in 1812, on the occasion of a very extensive drainage of about 14,000 acres of Wildmore, and the eastern and western fens. A chapel was consecrated in 1818, of which the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patrons, certain Trustees.

LANGRIDGE (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Bath; containing 109 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the scene of a sanguinary though indecisive battle which occurred on Lansdown Hill, at the extremity of the parish, between the royalist and parliamentary armies, in 1643, and which is commemorated by a monument, erected on the spot, to Sir Bevil Grenville, who fell in that engagement. The parish comprises 647 acres, of which 32 are common or waste; the soil is rocky, and the surface diversified with hill and dale; the scenery is in parts enriched with wood, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet, which bounds the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4½., and in the gift of William Blathwayt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £112, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and consists of a nave and chancel, between which is a highly-enriched Norman arch; there is also a Norman arch of plainer character in the south porch. In rebuilding the rectory-house, a few years since, several stone coffins and skulls, and a silver-mounted battle-axe, were discovered.

LANGRIGG, with MEALRIGG, a township, in the parish of BROMFIELD, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Wigton; containing 262 inhabitants.

LANGRISH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of EAST MEON, union of PETERSFIELD, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 222 inhabitants.

LANGSETT, a township, in the parish of PENISTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Penistone; containing 303 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the county of Chester, and comprises by computation nearly 4400 acres, chiefly a mountainous tract of moorland, for the inclosure of which an act was obtained in 1820; but the greater portion is still uncultivated, affording only rough pasture. The principal sources of the river Don are within the limits of the township.

LANGSTONE, with TRE-EVAN, a township, in the parish of LLANGARRAN, union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD; containing 104 inhabitants.

LANGSTONE, a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Newport; containing, with the chapelry of Llanbeder, 220 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1200 acres, of which 350 are arable, 800 pasture, and 50 woodland; the soil in the southern and western portions is chiefly clay, resting upon limestone, and in the northern and eastern of a light sandy quality. Llanbeder comprises about 200 acres. The scenery is beautifully diversified, and the northern part of the parish, through which runs the road from Chepstow to Newport, commands a fine view of the Severn, and the counties of Devon and Somerset. Limestone is quarried for burning, and also for tomb-stones and paving. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 1. 0½.; net income, £158; patron, Montague Gore, Esq.: the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early and later English styles.

LANGTHORNE, a township, in the parish and union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 3¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedale; containing 115 inhabitants. The Duke of Leeds, who is proprietor of most of the district, has a large brick and tile manufactory here.

LANGTHORP, a township, in the parish of KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, ½ mile (N. W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 304 inhabitants. The township is separated from Boroughbridge by the river Ure, and contains an extensive brewery, a large mill for flour, a mill for crushing bones, and an oil-mill. The Baptists have a place of worship.

LANGTHWAITE, with TILTS, a township, in the parish and union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing 25 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Langetovet*, occupies a detached situation, being separated from the parish of Doncaster by that of Arksey; it adjoins Adwick-le-Street, and comprises about 400 acres, exclusively of 400 acres in an adjoining portion of ground called Tylse, or Tilts, also in the parish of Doncaster.

LANGTOFT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTIVEN,

county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing 779 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1857 acres; the soil in the higher grounds is a brown, and in the lower a rich black, loam; the surface is generally flat, and the lands have been much improved by draining. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 7½.; net income, £288; patron, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; impropriators, Heirs of the late R. Parker, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801; the glebe comprises 133 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, surmounted by a spire at the west end of the north aisle; the nave is lighted by a fine range of clerestory windows, and there are some portions of earlier date. A school is partly supported by a trifling endowment. Rachel Hyde, in 1707, bequeathed funds now accumulated to £450, for the purchase of a freehold estate for the poor.

LANGTOFT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelry of Cottam, 688 inhabitants, of whom 647 are in Langtoft township, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Great Driffield. The parish is on the road from Driffield to Scarborough, and comprises, exclusively of Cottam, 3140 acres, of which the soil is generally very good; the scenery is open and bold, and on the wolds very wild and bleak. The village is picturesquely situated in a valley. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Cottam annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £354; patron, Archbishop of York; impropriator, Rev. E. Gibbons. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801; there are 300 acres of glebe. The church is an old structure, with a square tower, and contains an ancient font. There is a chapel of ease at Cottam, in which divine service is performed monthly. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have places of worship. Peter of Langtoft, a celebrated monk and historian, was born here.

LANGTON, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington; containing 99 inhabitants. This place, under the appellation of *Langadun*, was one of the vills surrendered by Bishop Aldhune to the earls of Northumberland; it long formed part of the estate of the Nevills, was included in their forfeiture, and is now the property of the Duke of Cleveland. The township comprises 1061a. 2r.: a magnesian limestone quarry is in full operation. Langton-Grange was for some years the residence of the Countess Dowager of Darlington. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £61. 16., and the impropriate for £118. 2. 9., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

LANGTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, wapentake of SOUTH GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1½ mile (W. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 177 inhabitants. The parish, of which the greater part is in the duchy of Lancaster, comprises 908 acres of land, with a subsoil of strong white clay, burnt as a substitute for lime. The river Witham, which communicates with the Horncastle canal, passes by one extremity of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in

the king's books at £7. 19. 4½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in 1767; the glebe comprises 172 acres, valued at £276, exclusive of 5 acres attached to the rectory-house, which has been nearly rebuilt by the present incumbent. The church is a plain modern edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Two almshouses were founded, and endowed with 27 acres of land, by the Rev. Willoughby West, in 1691.

LANGTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3¼ miles (N. by W.) from Spilsby; containing 194 inhabitants. This parish, which has been the residence of the Langton family for more than seven centuries, comprises by computation 1261 acres: a soft kind of limestone, called calc, is found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 3½., and in the gift of George Langton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a handsome modern structure, of the Ionic order of Grecian architecture. There are three tumuli, and some slight vestiges of a Roman road.

LANGTON (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1¼ mile (E. S. E.) from Wragby; containing 262 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; patrons, alternately, and joint impropriators, Earl Manvers and C. Turnor, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £331. 12. 6., and the glebe comprises 32 acres.

LANGTON, with BONGATE, a township, in the parish of APPLEBY-ST. MICHAEL, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 1½ mile (E.) from Appleby, containing 618 inhabitants. Langton, or Long Town, once a populous place, was almost destroyed by the Scots, in the reign of Edward II. At Kirkbergh was anciently a church.

LANGTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK; containing 328 inhabitants, of whom 256 are in the township, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Malton. The parish includes the township of KENNYTHORPE, and comprises by computation 3080 acres, of which about 600 are sheep-walk on the wolds; the scenery is picturesque, and the soil of various kinds, being clayey in the valleys, and on the hilly parts of a lighter nature. The village is neat and pleasant, situated on a bold acclivity rising from a small rivulet, and contains Langton Hall, a handsome mansion, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Norcliffe, who is lord of the manor, and chief proprietor of the soil. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £460. The church is a neat structure, built on the site of a more ancient edifice, in 1820, at a cost of £600, and contains 300 sittings, all free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school was built in 1841.

LANGTON, CHURCH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Harborough; containing 869 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4000 acres, and includes the township of East Langton, and the chapel-

ries of Thorp-Langton, Tur-Langton, and West Langton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £48. 13. 4.; net income, £989; patron, the Rev. William Hanbury. The church is an ancient and stately structure, in the decorated English style, of remarkably light and elegant design, but much out of repair. There are chapels at Thorp and Tur-Langton, and a place of worship for Independents. A school on the Hanbury foundation, endowed with £500 per annum, has lately been opened; and there is also a school for the townships of East and West Langton, supported by a rent-charge on land bequeathed by three ladies. The Rev. William Hanbury, for many years rector of the parish, and equally remarkable for his benevolence, and his taste for the cultivation of trees, of which he had extensive plantations, in 1767 bequeathed the profits arising from their sale at different periods, to trustees, for the erection of a splendid church in the parish, and for the endowment of colleges, schools, hospitals, and literary and charitable institutions of every description; but it was expressly ordered that the funds should be suffered to accumulate till they amounted to £10,000 or £12,000 per annum. In 1837, the funds had realized £6421. 10. 10., and the annual income of the charity was £574. Previously to the foundation of the school above noticed, the only branch of the bequest that had come into operation, was, a gift of beef to the parish, which has been continued since the year 1773, and is distributed annually among all the poor of the several townships. The accumulation is still in progress.

LANGTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of CHURCH-LANGTON, union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Harborough; containing 288 inhabitants. £38 per annum, the rent of 20 acres of land, allotted under an act of inclosure, in 1792, in lieu of common right, are applied to the repair of the highways. Thomas Staveley, an antiquary and church historian, was born here in 1626.

LANGTON, GREAT, a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK; including the township of Little Langton, and containing 252 inhabitants, of whom 160 are in Great Langton, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from North-Allerton. It comprises by computation 1550 acres, whereof 750 are in Great Langton township. The few houses here that give name to the parish, are so near the brink of the river Swale, that they are in frequent danger of being swept away. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10.; net income, £294; patron, the Rev. T. M. Hunt. The church is a small edifice, without aisles or tower, and stands in a retired situation about half a mile from the village. The old rectory-house, and two acres of glebe, are said to have been washed away by the river. A boys' school is supported by Mrs. Lawrence and the Rev. Dr. Drake, and a girls' school by Mrs. Drake.

LANGTON, HERRING, a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of UGGSOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Weymouth; containing 260 inhabitants. This place, which suffered much from an inundation of the sea in Nov. 1824, is bounded on the south-west by the Backwater, which separates it from the remarkable tongue of land called

the Chesil Bank: this singular sheet of water is covered with a profusion of aquatic birds of every kind, and there are not less than 100 swans on it, the property of the Earl of Ilchester. The parish comprises 902 acres, of which 320 are common or waste; the soil is generally clay, alternated with sand, but beds of shells to a considerable depth abound in various places, and there no soil of any kind is found. The surface is hilly, and the surrounding scenery is characterised by features rather of boldness than of beauty; there are some quarries of limestone, and granite of excellent quality is found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall, and Isaac Sparks, Esq.; net income, £126. The church has been enlarged.

LANGTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of GREAT LANGTON, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from North-Allerton; containing 92 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres, and lies to the south-east of Great Langton. Langton Lodge is a neat mansion on the bank of the Swale.

LANGTON-LONG-BLANDFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (E. S. E.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 202 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1100 acres; the soil is chiefly chalk, alternated with clay, the former occurring in the arable, and the latter in the pasture, lands; the surface is diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the Stour. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10.; net income, £379; patron, J. T. Farquharson, Esq. The church, an ancient edifice, had formerly a chantry in honour of St. Mary and St. Thomas, and an hospital for lepers existed here in the reign of Edward I. A small school is supported by subscription.

LANGTON-MATRAVERS (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of ROWBARROW, Wareham division of DORSET, 9 miles (S. E.) from Wareham; containing 762 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the British Channel, and situated on the road from Wareham to Swanage, comprises by measurement 2250 acres of arable and pasture in nearly equal portions, with a little wood, and 83 acres of common or waste; the scenery is bold and romantic, and the upper lands command some fine views of the Channel and the Isle of Wight; the soil is a heavy clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 8. 9.; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Dampier: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church was, in 1838, nearly rebuilt on a larger scale, at an expense of £900, by subscription; it had formerly a chantry for the use of the small priory of St. Leonard, at Wilcheswode, which was founded before the time of Edward III. There is a remarkable oblong tumulus within the parish.

LANGTON, THORP, a chapelry, in the parish of CHURCH-LANGTON, union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Harborough; containing 160 inhabitants. £28, the rent of an allotment of 13 acres, under an inclosure act, in 1792, are applied

to the repairs of the highways. The chapel is dedicated to St. Nicholas.

LANGTON, TUR, a chapelry, in the parish of **CHURCH-LANGTON**, union of **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Harborough; containing 350 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

LANGTON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of **CHURCH-LANGTON**, union of **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Harborough; containing 71 inhabitants. Here is a school with a small endowment. Walter de Langton, lord high treasurer of England, a favourite of Edward I., was born here.

LANGTON-WOODHOUSE, an extra-parochial place, adjacent to the parish of **APLEY**, in the W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**; containing 7 inhabitants.

LANGTREE, a parish, in the union of **TORRINGTON**, hundred of **SHEBBEAR**, Great Torrington and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Great Torrington; containing 941 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Torrington to Holsworthy and Launceston, and comprises 4594 acres, of which 322 are common or waste; the soil is various, in some parts fertile, and in others coarse and of inferior quality; the arable lands produce fair crops of wheat, barley, and oats, and the pastures are generally good; the prevailing timber is oak and pine. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 1. 3., and in the gift of Lord Rolle: the tithes have been commuted for £510, and the glebe comprises 64 acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing some rich specimens of architectural beauty. There was formerly a chapel at Cross Hill, in the parish.

LANGTREE, with **STANDISH**, a township, in the parish of **STANDISH**, union of **WIGAN**, hundred of **LEYLAND**, N. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Wigan; containing 2565 inhabitants.

LANGWATHBY.—See **LONGWATHBY**.

LANGWITH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of **MANSFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Mansfield; containing 194 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1360 acres, of which 230 are woodland, and the remainder chiefly arable; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery enriched with wood, principally oak, ash, and elm. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 2½., and in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, who supports a school: the tithes have been commuted for £195, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is a small ancient structure, and appears to have been originally of larger dimensions. A school is supported by endowment.

LANGWITH, a township, in the parish of **CUCKNEY**, union of **WORKSOP**, Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Mansfield; containing 443 inhabitants. The township consists of 1295 acres. The village is pleasantly situated near the source of the river Poulter, and has a beautifully romantic ap-

pearance; near it is **Langwith Hall**, once the occasional residence of Earl Bathurst.

LANGWITH, a township, in the parish of **WHEEL-DRAKE**, union of **YORK**, wapentake of **OUSE and DERWENT**, E. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from York; containing 40 inhabitants. It comprises 718 acres, of which 168 are common or waste; the lands are set out in farms. The tithes have been commuted for £51. 13. 8.

LANGWORTH, a township, in the parish of **BARLINGS**, wapentake of **LAWRESS**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**; containing 251 inhabitants.

LANHYDROCK (*St. HYDROCK*), a parish, in the union of **BODMIN**, hundred of **PYDER**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Bodmin; containing 263 inhabitants. Lanhydrock House, which is approached from the river Fowey by a fine avenue of trees about a mile in length, and under an archway, was garrisoned for the parliament in the civil war, and surrendered to the royalists under Sir Richard Granville, in Aug. 1644; it is an embattled structure of granite, forming three sides of a quadrangle, in the style that prevailed in the early part of the seventeenth century. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Hon. Anne Maria Agar. The church is a small elegant fabric, with an embattled tower, and a few years since underwent a thorough repair at the expense of the Hon. A. M. Agar, the original style of the building being preserved. There is an ancient cross in the churchyard.

LANIVET, a parish, in the union of **BODMIN**, hundred of **PYDER**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Bodmin; containing 1149 inhabitants. It comprises 5008 acres, of which 600 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24; net income, £667; patron and incumbent, Rev. William Phillips. In the churchyard is an ancient Maltese cross. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. About a quarter of a mile from the church are considerable remains of a Benedictine monastery, called *St. Bene't's*, supposed to have been a nunnery subordinate to some foreign house. There are certain lands, part of its former possessions, producing an income of about £150 per annum, which is applied in aid of the poor rates, with the exception of about £17 to a school.

LANLIVERY (*St. BREVITA*), a parish, in the union of **BODMIN**, E. division of **POWDER** hundred and of **CORNWALL**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Lostwithiel; containing 1809 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Plymouth to Falmouth, and intersected by the river Fowey, and comprises 6814 acres, of which 563 are common or waste land. Granite of very good quality is quarried extensively for the use of the dockyards of Plymouth and Portsmouth. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; patron, Nicholas Kendall, Esq.; impropiator, Earl of Mount-Edgumbe. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £372. 10., and the vicarial for £304. 10., and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is a handsome structure of granite, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and consists of two spacious aisles, separated by a central range of clustered columns. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription.

LANOVER.—See LLANOVER; and the same with regard to other places, having the prefix LLAN.

LANREATH (*St. MARNARCH*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from West Looe; containing 651 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4560 acres, of which 400 are common or waste; the soil is various; there are some fertile portions of arable and pasture land, and others of very inferior quality. The river called Herod's Foot, and the lakes of Ball and Trebant Water, are within the parish. Fairs for cattle are held on Whit-Tuesday, Nov. 18th, and the third Tuesday after Shrovetide. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32, and in the patronage of John Bul-ler, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £522, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church is a hand-some structure, in the later English style, with some Norman details, and contains a curious Norman font, and an elegantly-carved screen in good preservation, in one of the panels of which is a portrait in oil of Richard II. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Wesleyans. A national school is supported by sub-scription, and a weekly and Sunday school by the rector. Some remains exist of a Roman encampment on Bury Down.

LANSALLOES (*St. ALWYS*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (W. by S.) from West Looe; containing 828 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by Lantivet bay, and comprises by measurement 2774 acres, of which 80 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; patron and incum-bent, the Rev. William Rawlings: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a neat structure. There is an episcopal chapel, erected in 1839, at the expense of the Rev. W. Rawlings, by whom a school is supported.

LANTEGLOS (*St. LANTY*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (E.) from Fowey; containing, with the township of Polruan, 1269 inhabitants, of whom 549 are in the township of Lanteglos. This place is separated from the town of Fowey by the river and harbour of the same name, for the defence of which there is an old castle, corresponding with one on the opposite shore. The fishing village of Polruan had anciently a market and a fair, and appears to have been of some importance, having furnished one ship and sixty mariners to the fleet before Calais, in the reign of Edward III. Barton manor-house, in the parish, garrisoned for the par-liament, sustained much injury in the civil war, and ultimately surrendered to Sir Richard Granville, who placed in it a garrison for Charles I., that monarch having narrowly escaped being shot here, whilst inspecting the harbour from a fine promenade in the grounds. The parish comprises 2773 acres by computation; the soil is various, partly a shelving slate, and partly good corn land; the surface is very irregular, rising into hills of precipitous elevation, and the lower grounds are watered by numerous springs. The copper-mine of Wheal Howell was discovered within the last twenty years, and is now in operation. The living is a vicar-age, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 1.; patron, and impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes,

Lord Granville. The inappropriate tithes have been com-muted for £315, and the vicarial for £225, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. On the brow of a hill behind the village are the remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to Christ, serving as a landmark.

LANTEGLOS *cum* CAMELFORD (*St. SANTY AND St. ADVENT*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hun-dred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 1½ mile (W. S. W.) from Camelford; containing 1541 inhabitants, of whom 836 are in Lanteglos. This parish, which is intersected by the river Camel, comprises by measure-ment 3562 acres; the surface is very hilly, and the soil for the greater part is shallow and slaty, with some por-tions of good meadow land on the banks of the river. A slate quarry is in full operation. The living is a rec-tory, with that of Advent annexed, valued in the king's books at £34. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £474. The church is a very handsome structure, with a lofty tower, and contains 500 sittings. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, and an endowed school on the national system. Near Castle Gough are some remains of earthworks.

LANTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEW-TON, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Wooler; containing 83 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the Glen river, and also north of the road from Kirk-Newton to Wooler; the houses are few and scattered.

LAPAL, a township, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of BROMSGROVE, Hales-Owen division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, county of SALOP; containing 351 inhabitants.

LAPFORD (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 5¼ miles (S. E.) from Chulmleigh; containing 706 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3580 acres, of which 438 are common or waste. Serges were formerly manufactured to a considerable extent, but about the year 1820, the factory was taken down. Bury Barton House, now a farm building, was anciently a splendid mansion, the property of the late Admiral Bury; there are still some remains of the chapel. A fair is held on the Monday after the festival of St. Thomas à Becket. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 10½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Arundel Radford. The church is a very ancient structure, with a richly-carved oak screen. There is a place of worship for dissenters; and a parochial school is supported by subscription.

LAPLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PENKRIDGE, W. division of the hundred of CUTLE-STONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3¼ miles (W. by S.) from Penkridge; containing, with the chapelry of Wheaton-Aston, 952 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 3½.; net income, £124; patron and impro-piator, S. Swinfen, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicarial for £200, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. In 1669, Joan Scutt gave £10 per annum for instruction. Here was anciently a priory of Black monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Remigius at Rheims: all that now remains is the church, a large fabric, with a noble tower.

LAPWORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **SOLIHULL**, Warwick division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 729 inhabitants. It comprises 2810 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. The Stratford-on-Avon canal passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7., and in the gift of Merton College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church contains specimens of the early, decorated, and later English styles; the tower and spire are on the north side of the north aisle. There is a place of worship for Independents; and two schools are partly supported by the proceeds of benefactions, amounting to £412 per annum, which are applied to various benevolent purposes.

LARBRICK, with **LITTLE ECCLESTON**, a township, in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Poulton; containing 199 inhabitants. There is a chalybeate spring.

LARK-STOKE, a hamlet, in the parish of **ILMINGTON**, union of **SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR**, Upper division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 18 inhabitants.

LARKTON, a township, in the parish of **MALPAS**, union of **NANTWICH**, Higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Whitchurch; containing 53 inhabitants.

LARLING (*St. Ethelbert*), a parish, in the union of **WAYLAND**, hundred of **SHROPHAM**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from East Harling; containing 205 inhabitants. The parish, sometimes called **Larlingford**, comprises about 1400 acres; the soil is light, and in some parts sandy, and the lower grounds are watered by a river which divides this parish from that of **Snetterton**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of **Lord Colborne**: the tithes have been commuted for £209, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with an embattled tower and a south porch, in which is a highly-enriched Norman arch.

LARTINGTON, a township, in the parish of **ROMALD-KIRK**, union of **TEESDALE**, wapentake of **GILLINGWEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Barnard-Castle**; containing 188 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the vale of **Teesdale**, belonged in the 16th century to the family of the **Maires**, from whom it passed by marriage to the **Lawsons**, of **Brough**, near **Catterick**, and from them to its present proprietor, **Henry Thornton Maire Witham, Esq.**, who is lord of the manor. The township comprises 5299 acres, of which 3438 are common or waste; a considerable portion is within the ancient forest of **Stainmore**. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale, and intersected by deep rocky glens, well wooded, through which have been formed extensive rides of several miles, abounding with romantic features; the soil near the banks of the **Tees** is a rich loam, which assumes a less fertile aspect as it gradually recedes from the river towards the moorlands, which are stocked with grouse. A large quantity of moorland has been inclosed, and brought

under profitable cultivation, by the present proprietor, and the pastures are good; the short-horned breed of cattle has attained great perfection, and on the several farms much attention is paid to the improvement of live stock. The woods are extensive and well managed; and the more elevated lands, crowned with thriving plantations, add much to the beauty of the landscape.

Lartington Hall, the seat of **Mr. Witham**, is a spacious mansion, situated on the bank of the **Tees**, in a richly-wooded park; the pleasure-grounds command some fine views of that river, combining a variety of interesting scenery, and the house and demesne have been much improved by the late and present proprietor. Attached to the hall is a Roman Catholic chapel, in which service is daily performed; the interior is embellished with a painting, in imitation of sculpture, by **Le Brun**. In 1831, **Mr. Witham**, who is distinguished for his love of geological research, laid the foundation-stone of a building which has been completed as a museum, and contains an extensive collection of geological and mineralogical specimens; it is open to public inspection at all times, and visited annually by numerous amateurs and professors of that science, for the promotion of which he has published a treatise on the internal structure of vegetable fossils, the study of which he has successfully reduced to method. The building is 63 feet in length, and of proportional breadth and height, and is of handsome architecture, with a highly-ornamented ceiling; the walls are hung with splendid mirrors, and adorned with a valuable and well-chosen collection of paintings by the most esteemed masters of the Italian and Flemish schools, and with others of more modern date. A beautiful clock was presented to **Mr. Witham** in 1838, by 2098 of the inhabitants of **Barnard-Castle**, in testimony of his attention to the interests of the town, and his exertions to promote infant education, and diffuse useful knowledge among the humbler classes. The village, which is situated on the western acclivity of the dale, consists of two ranges of neatly-built houses. The tithes have been commuted for £55. 13. A school was founded in the year 1686, by **John Parkins** and **Francis Applebye, Esqrs.**, who endowed it with £100, and it has also an endowment of £7 per annum by **William Hutchinson**, to which the lord of the manor adds an annual gratuity, raising the master's salary to £20.

LARTON, with **NEWTON**, a township, in the parish of **WEST KIRBY**, union and Lower division of the hundred of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from **Great Neston**; containing 53 inhabitants.

LASBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **TETBURY**, hundred of **LONGTREE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Tetbury**; containing 12 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 994 acres, of which 714 are arable, 220 sheep-walks, and 60 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 5.; patron, **Edward Estcourt, Esq.**

LASHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ALTON**, hundred of **ODIHAM**, **Basingstoke** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Alton**; containing 284 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1587 acres, of which 1330 are arable, 57 meadow, and 200 woodland; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character; the soil is

principally a red clay; the chief crops are wheat, oats, and barley, and the prevailing timber oak and beech. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 9., and in the gift of G. P. Jervoise, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 81 acres. A national school is supported.

LASKILL-PASTURE, a township, in the parish and union of **HELMSELEY**, wapentake of **RYEDALE**, N. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Helmsley; containing 94 inhabitants. This is a small township, consisting of four farms, and lying on the east side of Ryedale.

LASSINGTON, a parish, in the Lower division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, union and E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Gloucester; containing 82 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north and east by the river **Leadon**, and comprises about 520 acres, nearly two-thirds of which are of a light sandy soil, and the remainder a stiff clay, with some good dry meadow land. The **Herefordshire** and **Gloucestershire** canal runs parallel with the **Leadon**, which falls into the western branch of the **Severn**, near an ancient camp, where both rivers are crossed by the same bridge. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the gift of Sir B. W. Guise, Bart., and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the former having two presentations, and the latter one: the tithes have been commuted for £119, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a small plain edifice. A parochial school is supported by subscription. The petrification called **Astroites**, or **Star-stone**, is met with in a hill in the neighbourhood.

LASTINGHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **PICKERING**, wapentake of **RYEDALE**, N. riding of **YORK**; comprising the townships of **Appleton-le-Moors**, **Farndale East-side**, **Hutton-le-Hole**, **Lastingham**, **Rosedale West-side**, and **Spaunton**; and containing 1463 inhabitants, of whom 175 are in the township of **Lastingham**, 7 miles (N. W.) from **Pickering**. A Benedictine monastery was founded here, in honour of the Virgin **Mary**, about 648, by **Cedd**, Bishop of the East Saxons, and flourished until 1080, when the monks removed to **York**. The parish is intersected by the small river **Dove**, and comprises by computation 19,200 acres, of which 8000 are common or waste; 406 acres are in the township. The whole, with the exception of **Farndale East-side**, forms part of the manor of **Spaunton**, of which the **Darley** family, now represented by **Henry Darley, Esq.**, of **Aldby Park**, have for a considerable period been the lords. The soil is of various qualities, and though there are some tracts of open moor and uncultivated land, much of it is fertile and productive. In **Rosedale** township are several beds of coal. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 7. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £215. The church is a small and very ancient edifice, supposed to have belonged to the monastery; underneath the choir is a vaulted crypt, of which the massive cylindrical columns and sculptured arches exhibit fine specimens of Norman architecture, and other portions are in a later style; the east end is circular, and at the west end is a low tower. There are chapels of ease at **Farndale East-side** and **Farndale High-Quarter**; and at **Appleton-le-Moors** and **Hutton-le-Hole** are places of worship for Wesleyans. A school is conducted on

the national plan. **John Jackson**, the celebrated painter, was a native of this place.

LATCHFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **GRAP-PENHALL**, union of **RUNCORN**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from **Warrington**; containing 2361 inhabitants. **Latchford** had anciently two weekly markets and two fairs, granted in the fourteenth century. The **Duke of Bridgewater's**, the **Mersey**, and the **Irwell** canals pass through the parish. A cotton-manufactory has been established. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £181; patron, **W. Hall, Esq.** The chapel, dedicated to **St. James**, has been rebuilt, and contains 400 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £400.

LATCHFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **GREAT HASELEY**, union of **THAME**, hundred of **EWELME**, county of **OXFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Tetsworth**; containing 32 inhabitants.

LATCHINGDON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **MALDON**, hundred of **DENGIE**, S. division of **Essex**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Maldon**; containing 372 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by **Latchingdon Creek** and the river **Blackwater**, and on the south by the navigable river **Crouch**, and comprises 3672 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £37, and in the gift of the Archbishop of **Canterbury**: the tithes have been commuted for £900, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice. A school, conducted upon the national system, is supported by the rector.

LATHBURY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT-PAGNELL**, hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile (N.) from **Newport-Pagnell**; containing 127 inhabitants. The parish, which is nearly surrounded by the river **Ouse**, comprises 1000 acres by computation; the soil is chiefly of a gravelly nature, and the surface is undulated. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £68; patrons and appropriators, **Dean** and **Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford**. In the chancel of the church is a handsome pavement of black and white marble, the gift of **Margaret**, daughter of **Sir H. Andrewes, Bart.** The learned **Dr. Chelsum**, celebrated for his defence of Christianity against **Gibbon**, held the living. An ancient monastery formerly occupied the site of the present manor-house.

LATHOM, a township, in the parish and union of **ORMSKIRK**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Ormskirk**; containing 3262 inhabitants. This place was anciently the seat of the **Lathom** family, of whom **Robert de Lathom**, in the reign of **Edward I.**, received the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, and whose baronial mansion, **Lathom House**, equally remarkable for its extent and magnificence, and formidable for its strength, afterwards became so conspicuous in history. The manor, in the reign of **Henry IV.**, was conveyed by marriage with the daughter and heiress of **Sir Thomas Lathom**, to **Sir John Stanley**, ancestor of the earls of **Derby**, of whom **Thomas**, the first earl, entertained **Henry VII.** in his baronial castle here, at that time in its full splendour. This noble castle, which had eighteen towers, and was surrounded by a fosse eight yards in breadth, and accessible by a drawbridge, defended by a lofty gateway tower, was frequently besieged by the parlia-

mentary forces during the reign of Charles I., of whose cause its owner was a resolute supporter. On the 28th of February, 1646, during the absence of the earl, it was besieged by General Fairfax with a force of 3000 men, but was heroically defended by the Countess of Derby, who, with her retinue of 300, in several destructive sallies, killed 500 of the assailants, and maintained possession till, on the arrival of the royalist army under Prince Rupert, the enemy thought proper to retire. In the following year the castle was again besieged by General Egerton, at the head of 4000 parliamentarians, to whom, after a protracted and obstinate resistance, it was finally surrendered for want of ammunition; after being plundered it was dismantled, and the fortifications were demolished. Upon the Restoration, Lathom House again became the residence of the Stanley family, and in 1730 was conveyed by marriage with Henrietta, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Derby, to John, the third Earl of Ashburnham, by whom it was sold; and it was subsequently purchased by Sir Thomas Bootle, Knt., who restored and nearly rebuilt the ancient mansion, in a style commensurate to its former splendour, and by whose niece it was conveyed by marriage to Richard Wilbraham, Esq., father of Lord Skelmersdale, the present proprietor. The mansion is spacious, and contains numerous stately apartments, and a domestic chapel, lately improved at a cost of £1200; the park, which is nearly four miles in circumference, is tastefully embellished. The township comprises 7917 acres, of which 4383 are arable, 1286 meadow, 1894 pasture, and 229 woodland. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a neat structure, the living of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £178; patron, Vicar of Ormskirk. The great tithes have been commuted for £1001. 6. 8. The free school at Newburgh, in the township, was erected in the year 1714, by the Rev. Thomas Crane, who endowed it with an estate at Dalton, which, with subsequent benefactions, produces £52 per annum; it is conducted on the national plan, and a school-house has been erected by Lord Skelmersdale, in which the children are instructed at his lordship's expense. At Lathom Park is an ancient almshouse, with a chapel. Here is a saline chalybeate spring.

LATIMER, ISELHEMPSTEAD, or EASTMANSTED-LATIMER, a chapelry, in the parish of CHESHAM, union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Chesham; containing 250 inhabitants. This place, with the surrounding estate, belonged, in the reign of Edward III., to Simon Beresford, on whose attainder it reverted to the crown, and was given to William and Elizabeth Latimer, from whom it derived its name. The ancient house has been almost entirely rebuilt, in the Tudor style. The living is a donative of very ancient date, endowed with the rectorial and other tithes of a portion of the parish of Chesham, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £101; patron, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, who and the Duke of Bedford are the impropiators. A chapel in the Elizabethan style, built by the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, was opened for divine service in 1842.

LATTON (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Harlow; containing 303 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Stort, and comprises 1566 acres, whereof 174 are com-

mon or waste. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. Arkwright: the tithes have been commuted for £355, and the glebe comprises 113 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. Here was a priory of Black canons, founded in the fourteenth century, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist: some remains of the conventual buildings have been converted into a barn, and contain specimens in the decorated style.

LATTON (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSET, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Cricklade; containing 379 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with which that of Eisey is annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 4.; net income, £380; patron and impropiator, Earl of St. Germans: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1801. The church is a neat structure. A national school is supported by the earl and the incumbent. A tessellated pavement was discovered in 1670.

LAUGHTERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of KETTLETHORPE, union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 174 inhabitants.

LAUGHTON (ST. LUKE), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Harborough; containing 180 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the north of the road leading from Harborough to Lutterworth, and comprises 1109 acres. From Laughton hills, celebrated in the annals of fox-hunting, are fine and extensive views of the surrounding country. The Grand Union canal passes about a mile from the village, and along the southern boundary of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 5.; net income, £247; patron, Charles Humfrey, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1778, and under the recent Tithe act for a rent-charge of £100. 11. 9.; the glebe comprises 25 acres, with a good house. The church is an old and very small edifice, the two side aisles of which are said to have been pulled down many years since; it contains a monument to Colonel Cole, who served in the reign of Charles I. 12 acres of land, let in small allotments to the labouring poor, and producing £10 per annum, are applied to the use of the parish.

LAUGHTON, a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by E.) from Falkingham; containing 73 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Falkingham. The church has long been in ruins.

LAUGHTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGTON, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing, with the hamlet of Wildsworth, 483 inhabitants, of whom 336 are in the township of Laughton, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Gainsborough. This parish is situated on the river Trent, and comprises 4482 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, with 434 acres of common or waste; the soil is various, in some parts a stiff clay, and in others a shifting sand. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at

£12; net income, £159; patron, Hugo Meynell Ingram, Esq. The church is a very neat structure. An additional church was built in 1839, in the hamlet of Wildsworth, chiefly at the expense of the late Lady William Gordon; it contains 100 sittings, all of which are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school was founded in the reign of James I., by Roger Dalysen, D.D., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £20; a new school-house was built for it in 1821, principally at the cost of the Marchioness of Hertford.

LAUGHTON, a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of SHIPLAKE, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Uckfield; containing 850 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Lewes to Hastings, has been for ages the property of the Pelham family, earls of Chichester, whose ancient manorial mansion, Laughton Place, erected in 1534, is still remaining. There are some quarries of Sussex marble, which is susceptible of a very high polish, and is applied to various uses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 3.; patron and impropiator, Earl of Chichester: the great tithes have been commuted for £645, and the vicarial for £255, and the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and some insertions of a later date; it contains the family vault of the Pelhams; it was new-pewed in 1827, and a gallery was erected in 1831. A school is conducted on the national system.

LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the unions of ROTHERHAM and WORKSOP, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Rotherham; containing 742 inhabitants. This place, during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, suffered greatly from the Lancastrian party, in an attack made upon it by the Baron of Mowbray and his adherents, who greatly injured the town, and nearly destroyed the church. The parish comprises by computation 3685 acres, most of which is fertile land in good cultivation; the surface is varied, and the scenery in parts enriched with wood. Laughton Hall, the ancient seat of the Butler family, is a spacious mansion, commanding extensive views. The village is situated on an eminence, and is large and neatly built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £200, with a glebe of 4 acres, and a glebe-house, erected in 1842; patron and appropriator, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of York. The church is a handsome and stately structure in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty crocketed spire, rising together to the height of 180 feet, and forming a conspicuous and beautiful object in the landscape for many miles round; the interior contains various rich details; the reading-desk is an eagle of wood, highly gilt. There is a place of worship for Independents. A parochial school is endowed with 3 acres of land, and £13 per annum from bequests; and there are several benefactions for distribution among the poor.

LAUNCELLS (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Stratton; containing 855 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 6184

acres, of which 350 are common or waste; the Bude canal passes through it from west to east. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 10.; patron and impropiator, L. W. Buck, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £280, and the vicarial for £220, with a glebe of 15 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles; part of the floor is laid with tiles curiously figured, and in the south aisle is an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of John Chamond, who died in 1624. There is an almshouse for four persons; and a school is supported by subscription.

LAUNCESTON (*ST.*

MARY MAGDALENE), a borough, market-town, and parish, possessing separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 20½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bodmin, and 213 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of those portions of the borough which extend beyond the limits of the parish, 2460



Seal and Arms.

inhabitants. The ancient name of Launceston was *Dunheved*, the Swelling hill: it was also called *Lanstephadon*, or Church Stephen Town. Its present appellation seems to be a contraction of *Lan-cester-ton*, or Church Castle Town; the word *Llan* signifying a church in the British language. The manor and honour, which had a very extensive jurisdiction, belonged from time immemorial to the earls of Cornwall, who had their chief seat at Launceston Castle; it was given by William the Conqueror to his half-brother, Robert, Earl of Montaigne, whom he made Earl of Cornwall. The church of St. Stephen, (within which parish is the borough of Newport, adjoining to Launceston, and considered as part of it,) was made collegiate, before the Conquest, for Secular canons, and King Henry I. gave it to the church of Exeter. Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the college, and used all his influence with King Stephen to remove the bishop's see from Devonshire to Cornwall, and constitute this the cathedral; but it was successfully opposed by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who, being then resident at Lawhitton, on his first triennial visitation, suppressed the college of Secular canons, and in its stead founded a priory of Augustine monks, in the parish of St. Thomas, about half-way between St. Stephen's and the castle. The CASTLE of Launceston passed with the earldom, and was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall by act of parliament. Hubert de Burgh, who had large possessions in Cornwall, was made governor of the castle, and sheriff for the county, by King John. It has since passed by grant into the hands of the Duke of Northumberland, who was thereupon made constable of Launceston. From its strong position, and its situation at the entrance into the county, this castle was an important post during the civil war of the 17th century. It was at first in the hands of the parliament, and under the governorship of Sir Richard Buller, who, on the approach of Sir Ralph Hopton with the king's forces, quitted the town and

fied. In 1643, Sir Ralph was attacked by Major-General Chudleigh, without success. In August, 1644, the place was surrendered to the Earl of Essex, but fell into the hands of the royalists again, after the capitulation of the earl's army. In 1645, the Prince of Wales sojourned for some time in Launceston. In November of the same year, the town was fortified by Sir Richard Granville, who, being at variance with Lord Goring, another of the king's generals, caused proclamation to be made in all the churches of Cornwall, that if any of Lord Goring's forces should come into the county, the bells should be rung, and the people rise to drive them out. Shortly after, Sir Richard having refused to take the chief command of the infantry under Lord Hopton, as generalissimo, was committed to the prison of Launceston. Colonel Basset being then governor, surrendered the place to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in March, 1646. In the time of the Commonwealth, the castle and park were put up to sale by the government, and purchased by Robert Bennet, Esq., but on the Restoration they reverted to the crown.

The town, which abounds with many objects interesting to the antiquary, is pleasantly situated near the western bank of the Tamar, on a steep ascent, at the foot of which is the little river Kinsey. On the summit of a hill is a high conical rocky mount, partly natural, and partly artificial, upon which the keep of the ancient castle, with a Norman gateway, and part of the outer walls, is standing. Traces of the wall that surrounded the town yet exist; and the old South-gate, still remaining, is used as a place of temporary confinement for prisoners, prior to their removal to the county gaol at Bodmin. There are many good houses, and the town is rapidly improving and increasing, but the streets, which are macadamized, are in general narrow. It is lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are well supplied with water, which is brought by pipes from Trenibbett, or Dunheved Green. On the north side of the church is a pleasant promenade, shaded by an avenue of trees, and commanding a fine prospect over the adjacent country; and there is another on the green below the castle. Two book clubs and three subscription libraries are supported. Some years since, a philosophical institution, with a good apparatus, was established; and lectures are given, during the winter, in a public subscription room at the head of the town. There is also, in the centre of the town, a room of large dimensions, occasionally used for concerts, &c. An extensive manufacture of serges was formerly carried on, but it has for several years been on the decline. A branch of the Bude canal has been brought within four miles of the town, and promises materially to improve the general trade; and in 1836, an act was procured for making a railway from Tremoutha haven. The markets are on Wednesday for butcher's meat, and on Saturday for corn and provisions of all sorts. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday, July 5th, Nov. 17th, and Dec. 6th, for cattle; and on the first Thursday in March, and the third Thursday in April, for cattle of all sorts, free of toll. There are likewise three cattle-fairs in the parish of St. Stephen, on May 12th, July 31st, and September 25th. An act for erecting a market-house, and for the regulation of the markets, was passed in 1840.

Launceston was constituted a free BOROUGH in the reign of Henry III., by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who

granted various privileges to the burgesses, and a piece of ground on which to build their guildhall, to be held of him and his heirs by the annual tender of a pound of pepper. Since that time the town has received several charters, and those by which it was governed until the passing of the Municipal act, were bestowed by Queen Mary and Charles II., the former in 1556, and the latter in 1683. By the above act, the controul is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, the mayor and late mayor being magistrates for the borough, concurrently with the county justices. The town first returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.: under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it now sends one: the mayor is returning officer. Petty-sessions for the Northern division of the hundred of East are held here, on the first Friday in every month. The assizes for the county, once held wholly in this town, and for more than half a century here alternately with Bodmin, were, in 1838, entirely removed to the latter place. An act for the recovery of small debts was passed in 1841. A private house between the church and the tower was purchased by the corporation in 1810, for the transaction of public business, and is now called the Mayoralty Room. The South-gate, repaired some years since, is used as the town prison.

The parish comprises by computation 1100 acres; the soil is generally of a loamy quality, and in the neighbourhood of the town the meadows are rich; the subsoil is rock, alternated with clay, and from the prevalence of mineral springs, an opinion was once entertained that mines existed, but every attempt to find them has failed. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patrons, Mayor and Corporation; impropiator, Duke of Northumberland, whose tithes have been commuted for £34. 7. The church was erected about the year 1540, by the munificence of Sir Henry Trecarrell, Knt., on the site of a decayed chantry, and was made parochial in the early part of the sixteenth century; it is in the later English style, built with square blocks of granite, and covered with a profusion of beautiful ornaments; the tower is of different materials, and apparently of much greater antiquity. A series of square blocks of granite is continued round the building on the outside, upon each of which is a single letter, on a shield, the whole forming the following congratulatory dedication: "*Ave Maria gratia plena, Dominus tecum. Sponsus amat sponsam; Maria optimam parte melegit.*" "*O quam terribilis ac metuendus est locus iste! vere aliud non est hic nisi domus Dei, et porta celi.*" On the south side is the principal entrance, over which are the figures of St. George and the Dragon, and St. Martin, on horseback, cutting off the skirts of his coat with his sword, to clothe a cripple who is represented as begging and with crutches. At the east end within a recess on the outside, is a recumbent figure of Mary Magdalene. The interior of the church is light and uniform, and the altar is embellished with two superb paintings, representing Moses and Aaron; there is a fine organ, and the ceiling is ornamented with elaborately carved oak. There are numerous stately and interesting monuments, and in the north aisle is a splendid monument of marble, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and displaying a profusion of chaste and elegant sculpture, to the memory of Granville Piper and Richard Wise, Esqrs. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and

other dissenters. The grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with £16 per annum, chargeable on the estates of the duchy of Cornwall, to which an augmentation of £10 per annum was made in 1685, by George Baron, Esq.: after having been shut up for some years, it was lately re-opened, and the corporation rebuilt the school-house. There are also a national and a British school. Here was formerly an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard; the income, amounting to about £25 per annum, is vested in the corporation for charitable uses. The poor law union of Launceston comprises twenty-one parishes or places, of which nineteen are in Cornwall, and two in Devon; and contains a population of 16,746. Over the entrance to the White Hart inn is a fine Norman arch, said to have been removed thither on the demolition of the priory. Launceston gives the title of Viscount to the reigning sovereign.

LAUNCESTON-TARRANT, county of DORSET.—See TARRANT, LAUNCESTON.

LAUNDE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Uppingham; containing 38 inhabitants. A priory was founded here in the reign of Henry I., by Richard Basset and Maud his wife, for Black canons of the order of St. Augustine; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £510. 16. 5. The chapel and burial-ground are still preserved.

LAUNTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E.) from Bicester; containing 619 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2800 acres, of which the greater portion is pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £618; patron, Bishop of London. A school with a small endowment is further supported by the Countess of Jersey.

LAURENCE, ST., a parish, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W.) from Ramsgate; containing 2694 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3244 acres, of which 65 are common or waste; it is bounded on the south by Pegwell bay, which is celebrated for shrimps, and much resorted to by visitors from Ramsgate and Margate, for whose accommodation there is an excellent inn, commanding a fine sea-view. The village is situated on a hill, upon the road from Ramsgate to Canterbury; and a pleasure-fair is held in it on the 9th of August. In 1826, Ramsgate was separated from this parish by act of parliament, and made distinct. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £180; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with the Dean and Chapter, is appropriator. The church is very ancient, particularly the tower, which is of Saxon architecture; it was one of the chapels belonging to Minster, but made parochial in 1275. His late Majesty William IV. erected a tablet to the memory of Admiral Fox, who is buried here, as is also Lady Augusta Murray. The remains of a small chapel in the village have been incorporated into a dwelling-house.

LAVANT, EAST and WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles

(N.) from Chichester; and containing 370 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation nearly 3000 acres, of which more than one-half is arable, and the remainder pasture, woodland, down, and common; the scenery is of pleasing character, and the river Lavant flows through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$, and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Broke: the tithes have been commuted for £483, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, of which the chancel has been rebuilt, and the tower, which is of brick, was added at the close of the seventeenth century; at the west end is a fine Norman arch.

LAVANT, MID, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of WESTBOURN and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chichester; containing 279 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London, *via* Midhurst, to Chichester, and comprises 1000 acres by computation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron and impropiator, the Duke of Richmond. The church is a neat structure, in the later English style, and contains a handsome monument to Lady Mary May, whose figure is beautifully sculptured in white marble.

LAVENDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Olney; containing 691 inhabitants. Here was formerly a market on Tuesday, granted to Paulinus Peyore in 1248, but now disused; and a fair is held on the Tuesday before Easter. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Cold Brayfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £194; patron, Sir G. N. Noel, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. An abbey of Præmonstratensian canons was founded in the reign of Henry II., by John de Bidum, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £79. 13. 8.

LAVENHAM (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Ipswich, and 61 (N. E.) from London; containing 1871 inhabitants. The town, which is remarkably healthy, occupies the declivities of two hills rising gradually from the river Brett, and consists of several small streets; the houses are in general of mean appearance; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The manufacture of blue cloth formerly flourished, under the direction of several guilds, each of which had its separate hall; at present, wool-combing and spinning, but only on a small scale, are carried on, and the women and children are employed in platting straw for bonnets. The market, now almost disused, is on Tuesday: the market-place is a spacious area, containing a stone cross. Fairs are held for horses and cattle on Shrove-Tuesday, and October 11th, 12th, and 13th; the former is well attended, but the October fair, which was once for the sale of butter and cheese, and the hiring of servants, is no longer frequented for such purposes. Lavenham was formerly governed by six capital burgesses, styled headboroughs, elected for the last time in 1775.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 11., and in the patronage of Caius College,

Cambridge: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £850, and the impropriate for £37; there are 144 acres of glebe. The church was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VI., partly by the De Veres, earls of Oxford, who formerly resided here, and partly by the family of Spring, wealthy clothiers. It is an eminently beautiful structure, in the later English style; the body is of rich workmanship, having a most elaborate open-worked parapet, and the tower is a structure of massive grandeur. The entrance is by a porch, supposed to have been erected by John, the fourteenth earl of Oxford, and much enriched; over the arch is a finely-sculptured double niche, and on each side of the niche are three escutcheons, each bearing quartered coats of the arms of the De Vere family. In the church are, a curious mural monument to Allaine Dister, a clothier of the town, and another of alabaster and marble to the Rev. Mr. Copinger. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free school was founded in 1647, by Richard Peacock, with an endowment of £5 per annum, augmented, in 1699, by Edward Colman, with £16 per annum. A national school is supported by the proceeds of a bequest of £2000 three per cent. consols., by Henry Steward, in 1806; and some almshouses, rebuilt in 1836, are inhabited by forty aged persons. The Rev. George Ruggle, author of a Latin comedy, entitled *Ignoramus*, and other dramatic pieces, was born at Lavenham, in 1575.

LAVER, HIGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 478 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1500 acres; the soil is principally a strong clay, forming excellent corn and grazing lands; the surface is generally level, and in addition to numerous springs, the grounds are watered by a copious brook which flows through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 8.; net income, £370; patron and incumbent, Rev. Philip Budworth. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a spire of wood. Here is a small national school. The celebrated John Locke resided at the mansion-house of Otes, in the parish, then the property of the Lords Masham, during the last two years of his life; he died in October, 1704, and was interred on the south side of the churchyard; over his remains is a black marble tomb, inclosed within iron rails, and on the wall of the church is his epitaph in Latin, composed by himself.

LAVER, LITTLE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Harlow; containing 128 inhabitants. It comprises 894 acres, of which 20 are woodland, and the remainder chiefly arable, with a small portion of pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; net income, £261; patron, Robert Palmer, Esq. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a central tower surmounted by a small spire of wood. Here is a national school.

LAVER-MAGDALEN (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 217 inhabitants. The parish derives the affix by which it is distinguished from other places of the same name, from the dedication of

its church; it is pleasantly situated in the south-western extremity of the district, and is remarkable for the salubrity of the air. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 12. 1.; net income, £281; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. J. Burford, D.D. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a nave and chancel.

LAVERSTOCK (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, partly in the hundred of ALDERBURY, and partly in that of UNDERDITCH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 1 mile (N. E.) from Salisbury; containing 539 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a fertile country, and comprises 1674a. 3r. 22p.; the views, in which the adjacent city with its venerable and beautiful cathedral forms a conspicuous and interesting feature, are romantically picturesque. Laverstock House, for the reception of insane patients, has been long distinguished as one of the first establishments in which the mild and social system of treatment was practised with success. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the commonalty of the Vicars-Choral of the Cathedral of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £680. The church is an ancient structure, in the Norman style, and contains some monuments to the Bathurst family, who are buried here.

LAVERSTOKE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of OVERTON, Kingclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (E. N. E.) from Whitechurch; containing 123 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres; the surface is finely undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the limpid stream of the river Test, which has its source within two miles; the soil is chiefly clay, on a substratum of chalk. A very extensive manufactory of the paper used for the notes of the Bank of England has been established. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, £61; patron, William Portal, Esq.

LAVERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BUCKLAND, union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 208 inhabitants.

LAVERTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, 3½ miles (N.) from Frome; containing, with the tything of Peart, 199 inhabitants. It comprises 1108 acres by computation; the soil in the western part is a strong clay, and in the eastern a light red loam; the surface is undulated, and the low grounds are watered by a brook which flows into the river Frome. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6½.; net income, £277; patron, Bishop of Bath and Wells. A small school is supported.

LAVERTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-MALZEARD, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 6¼ miles (W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 487 inhabitants. The township comprises 6707 acres, of which 3992 are common or waste land: the village consists chiefly of scattered houses. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded, amounting to £196. 4. 8., of which £73. 17. are payable to the vicar, and £122. 7. 8. to Trinity College, Cambridge. A school-house was built by Mrs. Lawrence, lady of the manor, in 1832.

LAVINGTON, or LINTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Folkingham; containing 329 inhabitants. The parish, including the township of Osgodby and the hamlets of Hanby and Keisby, comprises 4152*a.* 3*r.* Osgodby Hall, once the residence of Sir W. Armyne, Knt., is now a farm-house; and at Hanby was formerly a mansion belonging to the family of Manners. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 1.; net income, £514; patron, and impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Sir G. Heathcote, Bart.: the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is a neat ancient structure, with a lofty spire. Here is a school, endowed with £10 per annum by Mrs. Parnham, in 1721.

LAVINGTON, EAST, or MARKET (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 1616 inhabitants, of whom 1115 are in the town, 6 miles (S.) from Devizes, and 90 (W. by S.) from London. The town is situated in a fertile valley, at the base of the chalk hills which form the northern boundary of Salisbury Plain, and consists principally of one street: the trade is chiefly in corn and malt. The market is on Wednesday; and a fair takes place on August 10th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 6.; net income, £300; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church stands on a lofty eminence, from which circumstance the town is popularly termed Steeple-Lavington. There are two places of worship for Independents. The learned and laborious antiquary, Dr. Thomas Tanner, Bishop of St. Asaph and author of the *Notitia Monastica*, was born here in 1674, his father having been vicar of the parish; and at his death, in 1733, he bequeathed £200 for the benefit of the poor.

LAVINGTON, WEST, or BISHOP'S (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from East Lavington; containing 1595 inhabitants. This place was for many generations the property of the Dauntsey family, of whom William Dauntsey, a younger son, was alderman of London in 1542; it afterwards became the property of Sir John Danvers, by marriage with the granddaughter and heiress of Sir John Dauntsey, Knt., and was subsequently sold to the late Duke of Marlborough. The village suffered greatly from a destructive fire in 1689. The parish is situated on the road from Devizes to Salisbury, and comprises some very rich land, whereof a portion is laid out in market-gardens, from which large quantities of excellent vegetables are sent to Bath, Salisbury, and other markets. A soft chalkstone is quarried, and burnt into lime; blocks of green sandstone are frequently raised for building; and on the downs, considerable quantities of flints are dug for road-mending. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £1325, and the vicarial for £360, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, in the early English style,

with a square embattled tower; the interior contains the sepulchral chapel of the Dauntsey family, which is a beautiful specimen of the later English style. William Dauntsey, alderman of London, founded and endowed an almshouse and grammar school, the latter open to all children of the parish; and there is also an almshouse for three poor women, who receive 1*s.* per week each from the lord of the manor. A school-house for 100 girls has recently been erected. The neighbourhood abounds with tumuli, camps, and other relics of Roman and British antiquities.

LAWFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 1½ mile (W.) from Manningtree; containing 868 inhabitants, and consisting of 2769*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £720, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church, situated on elevated ground commanding an extensive prospect, is an ancient edifice, with a tower of stone, and consists of a nave and chancel, the interior walls of which are elaborately ornamented with sculpture. In 1723, John Leach bequeathed a rent-charge of £22. 4*s.*, for teaching children, and clothing poor persons.

LAWFORD, CHURCH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 333 inhabitants. The London and Birmingham railway passes through the parish, which is situated on the left bank of the river Avon, and consists of 1747 acres: the portion occupied by the railway is returned at the annual value of £1200. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of King's-Newnham united, valued in the king's books at £11. 15. 5*s.*; net income, £196; patron, Lord John Scott.

LAWFORD, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (W.) from Rugby; containing 34 inhabitants, and comprising 410 acres. It is situated on the right bank of the river Avon, and is skirted by the Oxford canal.

LAWFORD, LONG, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 625 inhabitants. It comprises 1578 acres, and is intersected by the London and Birmingham railway, which here approaches close to the left bank of the river Avon. A school is supported by subscription, for the benefit of the poor.

LAWHITTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 2¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Launceston; containing 487 inhabitants. This place was anciently the occasional residence of the bishops of Exeter, one of whom obtained for the inhabitants a weekly market and a fair, which are now discontinued. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 6. 8*s.*, and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises 90 acres, with a house. A school is supported by subscription.

LAWKLAND, a township, in the parish of CLAPHAM, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Settle; containing 364 inhabitants. The township is situated on the road from Settle to Kirkby-Lonsdale, and comprises, with the hamlet of Eldroth, 4220 acres, chiefly meadow and pasture, of customary freehold tenure in the manor of Lawkland, the property of Thomas Ingleby, Esq., whose seat, Lawkland Hall, is a noble mansion of the time of Elizabeth, and contrasts favourably with many modern erections in the style of that age. Crow-nest Scarr is a very remarkable and singular range of rocks: good stone is quarried in the vicinity. The chapel at Eldroth, formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church, is still in a measure used for divine worship, and also for a school, which is endowed with 2*a*. 1*r*. of land, and £6. 10., for the instruction of six free scholars. The tithes are in lease, in trust for the landowners, for three lives.

LAWLEY, a township, in the parish and union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 173 inhabitants.

LAWLING, a chapelry, in the parish of LATCHINGDON, union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Burnham.

LAWRENCE, ST., a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bradwell-near-the-Sea; containing 176 inhabitants. It comprises 2031*a*. 3*r*. 7*p*., of which 91 acres are common or waste land; the soil is in some parts a heavy clay, in others lighter and more easily pulverized; the surface is hilly, and the low lands are watered by the Blackwater river, which is navigable, and bounds the parish on the north. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £550, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a plain ancient edifice, pleasantly situated on a hill.

LAWRENCE, ST., KENT.—See LAURENCE, ST.

LAWRENCE, ST., a chapelry, in the parish and union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUDERNES, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Preston.

LAWRENCE, ST., a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Newport; containing 114 inhabitants. The parish consists of a narrow district, extending about a mile and a half along the sea-coast, and forming part of a romantic tract called Undercliff; it comprises by measurement 300 acres, of which about 20 are in plantations, chiefly of juniper trees, 50 meadow, and the remainder arable land in good cultivation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £106; patron, Earl of Yarborough. The tithes are held by the earl and the rector, and that portion of them belonging to the latter has been commuted for £84; the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, and is only 25 feet in length, and 12 in width, within the walls. In a field near it are the remains of a chantry. A national school is supported by subscription.

LAWRENCE, ST., ILKETSHALL, county of SUFFOLK.—See ILKETSHALL, ST. LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE-WESTON.—See WESTON, LAWRENCE.

LAWSHALL (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 925 inhabitants, and consisting by survey of 2998 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 9½., and in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Middleton: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 29 acres. In 1826, two schoolrooms were erected. The remains of a Roman station, considered to have been *Cambretonium*, not far from the source of the river Bret, are clearly visible.

LAWTON, CHURCH (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing 622 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the great road to Liverpool, and comprises 1452*a*. 21*p*. Its substratum contains coal of good quality, of which mines were formerly in operation; and there are some brine-pits from which salt is made, and in which about thirty persons are employed. The Trent and Mersey canal passes through the parish, and is here joined by the Macclesfield canal. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 7., and in the gift of C. B. Lawton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 37 acres, with a house. The church, supposed to have formed part of an ancient abbey, of which it occupies the site, has been rebuilt; it is, with the exception of the tower, of handsome elevation, and has a Norman porch on the south side. Schools are supported by Mr. Lawton; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LAXFIELD (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Framlingham; containing 1172 inhabitants, and the parish consisting of 3630 acres by admeasurement. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Cratfield, and valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £617. 10., and the vicarial for £220; the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is a very spacious and handsome structure, with a lofty square embattled tower; the chancel was rebuilt by Lord Huntingfield, in 1827. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A free school was founded in 1718, by John Smith, who endowed it with the proceeds of his estates; the income exceeds £200 per annum. Ann Ward, in 1721, devised a rent-charge of £30 for teaching children, and for other charitable purposes; the town lands produce £80 per annum, and there is a house, called the Guildhall, for the poor. A corn market is held during the winter months on Monday.

LAXTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Rockingham; containing 136 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1297*a*. 2*r*. 35*p*. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Carbery.

LAXTON, or LEXINGTON (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, South Clay division of the

wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Tuxford; containing, with the hamlet of Moorhouse, 642 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3955 acres, of which 1245 are open fields and common, 118 woods and plantations, and the remainder principally arable; the soil is chiefly a strong clay, with some tracts of black vegetable mould. The village, which is considerable, and situated on a gentle acclivity, appears to have been formerly a place of some importance, having given the title of baron to the family of Lexington. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron and impropiator, Earl Manvers. The great tithes have been commuted for £387. 16., and the vicarial for £225. 2. 6.; the glebe comprises about one acre of ground, attached to the house. The church is a spacious structure, in the later English style, with a lofty tower, and was once replete with ancient and handsome monuments to several distinguished families. The chapel, which has been long used as a schoolroom, has been cleared out, and three effigies of crusaders, in full armour, have been removed into the chancel of the church, where are various others. At Moorhouse is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a parochial school is supported by subscription. William Chappell, Bishop of Cork and Ross, in Ireland, who died in 1649, and was eminent for his piety and learning, was born here.

LAXTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Howden; containing 266 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres of land, and is situated to the north and east of the river Ouse, which makes a very considerable bend in the vicinity: the village is well built. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £39; patron, Vicar of Howden. The chapel has ample accommodation for the inhabitants; the chancel is of stone, but the nave and tower are built of brick. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LAYCOCK (*St. CYRIACK*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Chippenham; containing 1780 inhabitants. An abbey for nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded here in 1229, by Ela, Countess Dowager of Salisbury, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Bernard; it continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £203. 12. 3.; the remains have been converted into a private residence. The Countess of Salisbury, during her widowhood, held the shrievalty of the county of Wilts, in the reign of Henry III.; and in a room in which the records are kept, is a copy of the charter sent to her as such by that monarch, for the use of the knights and military tenants of the county. A weekly market and an annual fair were granted to the abbey, but the former has long been disused, and fairs are now held on July 1st and December 21st. The parish comprises 3546 acres, of which 46 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 2.; patron and impropiator, W. H. F. Talbot, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £341. 10. 6., and the vicarial for £325, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church contains several monuments to the family of Montague, who

formerly resided at Lackham House, in the parish. There is a place of worship for Independents.

LAYER-BRETON, a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Kelvedon; containing 290 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 933 acres, of which 803 are arable, 90 pasture, and 40 heath. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £288; patron, Rev. R. W. Sutton. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents; and a school is conducted on the national plan.

LAYER-DE-LA-HAY, a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Colchester; containing 731 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2577 acres, of which 59 are common or waste; it is the most easterly of the three parishes of the name. The land is generally wet, and in some parts is a light soil, well adapted for turnips, and in others a very shallow loam. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron, Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart.; impropiator, J. Pearson, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £680. The church is a plain edifice, with a stone tower. There is a national school.

LAYER-MARNEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Kelvedon; containing 256 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1900 acres, of which about 100 are woodland and plantation, and the remainder chiefly arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 4., and in the gift of Quintin Dick, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £466, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is principally in the later English style, and contains several fine monuments of the Marney family. In an ancient brick edifice, about 50 yards from the church, William de Marney, in 1330, founded a college for a warden and two chaplains.

LAYHAM (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Hadleigh; containing 549 inhabitants, and consisting of 2488a. 2r. 29p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 0. 7½., and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe comprises 71 acres.

LAYMORE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CREWKERNE, union of CHARD, W. division of SOMERSET; containing, with part of Black-Down hamlet, and the hamlets of Horn, Ash, and Greenham, 208 inhabitants.

LAYSTERS (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Tenbury; containing 226 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a part of Worcestershire, and intersected by the road from Tenbury to Leominster, and comprises by measurement 1977 acres. Its soil is generally a moderately tenacious clay, resting on a bed of coarse limestone; the surface is finely undulated, and the surrounding scenery diversified. The grain produced is of excellent quality, and the breed of cattle in much repute. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £335; patron, Thomas

Elton Miller, Esq.; impropriator and incumbent, the Rev. J. K. Miller. An ancient ecclesiastical establishment here was connected with the priory of Sheen, in Surrey; and there are still some vestiges of the buildings on a farm called the Cinders, which is partially surrounded by a moat.

LAYSTHORPE, with EAST NEWTON, a township, in the parish of STONEGRAVE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Helmsley; containing 82 inhabitants. The township, which comprises by computation 860 acres, is situated south of the river Rye, and the road from Gilling to Helmsley passes on the west.

LAYSTON (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. N. E.) from Buntingford; containing 1187 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Buntingford annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 2.; net income, £149; patron and impropriator, William Butt, Esq. The church is situated in the fields, about half a mile eastward from the town of Buntingford, in the centre of the site of the ancient village of Layston, which has totally disappeared; it is used only for the solemnization of marriages, the parishioners resorting to the chapel at Buntingford, on account of its greater convenience. There are two small endowments for instruction.—See BUNTINGFORD.

LAYTHAM, a township, in the parish of AUGHTON, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N.) from Howden; containing 109 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1270 acres, the property of various persons; the river Derwent passes on the west, and the road from Duffield to Holme on the south.

LAYTON, with WARBRICK, a township, in the parish of BISPHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Poulton; containing 1968 inhabitants. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded amounting to £241. 4., of which £1. 4. are payable to an impropriator, £38. 3. to the perpetual curate of Trinity Chapel, South Shore, and £201. 17. to the impropriate curate of Bispham, who has also a glebe of 4 acres. Two schools are supported by subscription.

LAYTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of STANWICK ST. JOHN, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (E. N. E.) from Darlington; containing 117 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1010 acres of land: the village is situated on the crown of a fertile eminence commanding extensive views. The clergymen of the adjoining parishes officiate here alternately in a small chapel.

LAYTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of HUTTON-MAGNUM, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 88 inhabitants. It comprises about 730 acres, partly the property of Lord Rokeby. The village, which is small, is seated on an eminence, and lies on the road from Greta-Bridge to Hartforth. The lands are partly in farms.

LAZONBY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND;

containing, with the chapelry of Plumpton-Wall, 891 inhabitants, of whom 570 are in the township of Lazonby, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Penrith. The township comprises 7980a. 1r. 17p., of which 3888a. 2r. 20p. are arable, 1140a. 2r. 35p. woods and plantations, 62a. 2r. 7p. meadow and pasture, and 2888a. 1r. 35p. waste. The village is situated on the west bank of the river Eden, and the surrounding country is pleasing. There are good quarries of freestone, and one producing stone for millstones. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 3.; net income, £551; patron, Bishop of Carlisle: the impropriation of the remainder of the rectorial tithes belongs to the poor of the chapelry of Witherslack, Westmorland. In Baron Wood is a lofty rock, wherein is an artificial cave, called Giant's Chamber, or Samson's Cave. The great Roman road passes from north to south, and another intersects the parish in a direction towards Salkeld Gate. At Castle Rigg are the ruins of a moated building; and upon the fell, urns, containing bones and ashes, were discovered some years since. There are also several cairns.

LEA, a township, in the parish of BACKFORD, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Chester; containing 115 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £29, and the appropriate for £62, payable to the Bishop of Chester.

LEA, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 68 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £50. 10., of which £9 are payable to the vicar, and £41. 10. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

LEA, county of DERBY.—See DETHWICK-LEA.

LEA, a tything, in the parish of ALMONDSBURY, Lower division of the hundred of THORNBURY, union of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 57 inhabitants.

LEA (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, partly in the hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, county of GLOUCESTER, and partly in that of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Ross; containing 209 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Gloucester to Ross, and included within the electoral boundary for the county of Hereford, comprises 661a. 2r. 12p. Building-stone is found in several parts of the parish, but there is no regular quarry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, Vicar of Linton. The church is an ancient structure.

LEA, with ASHTON, INGOL, and COTTAM, a township, in the parish and union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Preston; containing 710 inhabitants, of whom 273 are in the hamlet of Lea. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £235. 0. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$., and the vicarial for £13. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. A school was endowed in 1784, by S. Neeld; the property consists of a farmhouse and 25 acres of land, producing £82. 10. per annum.

LEA (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Gains-

borough; containing 198 inhabitants. Gypsum is found under the marl in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. Sir C. J. Anderson, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £392. 8. 10., and the glebe comprises 42 acres. Here are some fish-ponds and a moat, the remains of a Cistercian nunnery founded in 1180, at Hevening, in the parish, by Reyner Evermue; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £58. 13. 4.

LEA (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Malmesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Cleverton, 446 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the river Avon, and comprises by measurement 1691 acres, of which 312 are arable, 1332 pasture, and 10 woodland; the soil of nearly one-half is a sandy loam, and of the other a tenacious clay. The living is annexed to the rectory of Garsdon; the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £30, and the vicarial for £188. 9., and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, supposed to have been erected before the Conquest, and appears to have been partly rebuilt at a remote period; it contains 200 sittings, half of which are free.

LEA-BAILEY, a tything, in the parish of NEWLAND, union of ROSS, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Ross; containing 135 inhabitants.

LEA-HALL, a hamlet, in the parish of BRADBORNE, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ashbourn; containing 22 inhabitants.

LEA-MARSTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Atherstone division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N.) from Coleshill; containing 278 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Tame, and contains 1422 acres of a productive soil; and in the neighbourhood the Derby railway branches off into two lines, one leading to Birmingham and the other to Hampton-in-Arden, where it joins the London and Birmingham railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron and appropriator, C. B. Adderley, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1775. A school with a small endowment is further supported by subscription.

LEA-NEWBOLD, a township, in the chapelry of BUERTON, parish of ST. OSWALD, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chester; containing 42 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £31.

LEACH, with MARLSTON, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Chester; containing 148 inhabitants.

LEACROFT, with HEDNESFORD, a township, in the parish of CANNOCK, union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Penkridge; containing 532 inhabitants. Here is a con-

siderable manufactory for edge-tools; and coal is raised.

LEADENHAM (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of LOVEDEN, parts of KESTOVEN, county of LINCOLN, 12 miles (N.) from Grantham; containing 598 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Grantham to Lincoln, comprises by measurement 3470 acres. The village is pleasantly situated amidst scenery of a picturesque character, and the air is highly salubrious. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mrs. Bernard Smith, with a net income of £700: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778. The church is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, with a tower and spire of graceful proportions; part of the ancient rood-loft is remaining, and there are three piscinæ in a very perfect state: the building has been repaired and beautified, and embellished with an east window of painted glass, at the expense of the Rev. T. Brown. There is an endowed school; and a field, called the "Church grass," containing 52 acres, has been allotted for the repair of the church, and the relief of the poor. In the centre of the village is Nun's Close, supposed to have been the site of a convent.

LEADEN-ROOTHING.—See ROTHING, LEADEN.

LEAD-HALL, a township, in the parish of RYTHER, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Tadcaster; containing 54 inhabitants. The township comprises about 700 acres. In the village is an ancient chapel of ease, in which divine service is performed twice in the year.

LEADON, a township, in the parish of BISHOP'S-FROOME, union of BROMYARD, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD.

LEADON, HIGH, a hamlet, in the parish of RUDFORD, union of NEWENT, Lower division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Newent; containing 105 inhabitants.

LEAFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Witney; containing 737 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, Vicar of Shipton; appropriator, Prebendary of Shipton in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The chapel was founded in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Henry Upton, and dedicated to St. Michael; it has been enlarged, and contains 250 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £250 in aid of the expense. A national school-house was built in 1839. There are two barrows in the parish, one of which was opened in 1828; and ancient coins have been dug up. Lord Churchill appropriates several acres of land for the encouragement of spade husbandry, at a nominal rent, which has considerably benefited the place.

LEAGRAM, with BOWLAND, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Clitheroe; containing 273 inhabitants, of whom 141 are in Leagram.

LEAKE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, chiefly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, but partly

in the wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK; comprising the chapelry of Nether Siltan, and the townships of Borrowby, Crosby, Knayton with Brawith, Landmoth with Catto, Leake, and Gueldable; and containing 1235 inhabitants, of whom 7 are in Leake township, 6 miles (N.) from Thirsk. This was anciently a town of considerable importance, but was destroyed about the time of the Conquest, and the only remains of its former buildings are, the church, and mansion of the Danby family, now a farm-house, in which are some interesting and valuable paintings on the panels in one of the rooms. The parish comprises about 2830 acres. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Nether Siltan annexed, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £320; patron, the Bishop of Ripon. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a tower, on the front of which is a sun-dial rudely carved: in the churchyard several stone coffins have been dug up at different times, supposed to have contained the remains of Saxon or Danish warriors.

LEAKE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Boston; containing 1859 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 7044 acres; the soil is various, in some parts richly fertile, and in others marsh and fen; the lands have been materially improved by draining, and considerable portions of marsh have been brought into profitable cultivation. A spacious canal, or drain, for carrying off the water from the fens, is made available for the purpose of navigation to Boston. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Governors of Oakingham and Uppingham grammar schools and hospitals, who are also impropiators. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810; the income of the benefice, which was augmented in 1841, with £52 per annum, by a grant of £1200 from the patrons, and £400 royal bounty, is now £210, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, built at different periods. There are two proprietary episcopal chapels, for the accommodation of the fenny districts; also places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and in the adjoining parish of Wrangle is a school, endowed for the instruction of children of both parishes, by the Rev. Thomas Allenson, who also bequeathed funds for distribution among the poor. The Rev. Jacob Conington, vicar, in 1718, left 40 acres of land, producing £98 per annum, to his successors, for morning service every Wednesday and Friday in the week, and on all holydays throughout the year. £140 per annum, arising from numerous benefactions, are distributed among the poor; and £10, the produce of land bequeathed by Simon Clarke, in the 44th of Elizabeth, are paid to a widow. There are some remains of two religious houses.

LEAKE, EAST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Kegworth; containing 1057 inhabitants, and consisting of 2400 acres. Nearly one-half of the population are employed in the manufacture of cotton stockings. Limestone of good quality is quarried for manure, and there are some pits of gravel and sand. Statute fairs are held at Candlemas and Martinmas. The

living is a rectory, with that of West Leake united; net income, £719; patron, Marquess of Hastings. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1798; the glebe comprises 460 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A free school was founded and endowed with land, about 1731, by John Blay: the income is £48 per annum. A girls' school is partly supported by the Rev. Dr. Halcombe.

LEAKE, WEST (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of LOUGHBOROUGH, S. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Kegworth; containing 208 inhabitants, and consisting of 1400 acres. The living is a rectory, united to that of East Leake, and valued in the king's books at £25. 4. 7.: the tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, with an open campanile turret. A school is partly supported by the rector.

LEAMINGTON-HASTINGS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Southam; containing, with the hamlets of Broadwell, Hill, and Kytes-Hardwick, 509 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Leam, comprises by computation 3220 acres of fertile land. Limestone is abundant, and the blue lias kind crops up to the very surface. The Warwick and Napton canal passes through the parish, on the southern side. The living is an endowed vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £695; patron, E. Sitwell, Esq. The church is an ancient structure. A parochial school on the national plan is supported by the produce of land granted at the inclosure of the parish. Eight almshouses are endowed with estates left by Humphrey Davis, and two were endowed with lands purchased with a bequest by Dame Wheler. There was anciently a chapel at Broadwell.

LEAMINGTON-PRIORS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and fashionable watering-place, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Warwick, and 90 (N. W.) from London; containing 12,864 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river Leam, on which it stands, and from its having originally belonged to the priory of Kenilworth. It is beautifully situated in a fine open vale, surrounded by gentle acclivities richly clothed with wood; and the river Leam, over which is a handsome stone bridge connecting the old with the new town, and the river Avon, wind through the adjoining meadows. From an inconsiderable hamlet, consisting only of a few cottages, it has, on account of the celebrity of its mineral springs, risen with unprecedented rapidity, within the present century, into a large and populous town; and the peculiar mildness of the temperature, and the salubrity of the air, contribute greatly to augment the number of its permanent residents. The mineral springs are of three kinds, viz., sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate: the water of the sulphureous spring, according to the analysis of Dr. Loudon, contains sulphuric acid, magnesia, chlorine, soda, and lime, and the gases are oxygen, azote, carbonic acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen. The saline water contains chlorine, lime, sulphuric acid, magnesia, silica, peroxyde of iron, and soda, and the gases are oxygen, azote,

and carbonic acid: the chalybeate water differs from the saline chiefly in the proportion of its several ingredients. The spring first discovered, and now called the Old Well, is described by Camden, Speed, and Dugdale; its water was analyzed in 1688, and it was recently inclosed by the Earl of Aylesford, who erected a neat pump-room over it, containing a marble fount, from which a pipe is conducted on the outside of the building, for the use of the poor. The second spring, where Smith's baths now stand, was discovered in 1784, by Mr. Abbots, who erected six warm baths, a cold bath, and shower baths, with dressing-rooms adjoining. The Imperial Fount and Marble Baths, in Clemens-street, contain a complete arrangement of hot, cold, sulphureous, vapour, fumigating, and shower baths, with jets d'eau for topical application, and a pump of sulphureous, saline, and chalybeate water, with every requisite accommodation and attendance. Wise's baths, at the corner of Bath-street; Robbins' baths, near the bridge; and various similar establishments, are all arranged with due care; and there is also a bathing establishment for the gratuitous use of the poor. The principal baths, however, are at the Royal Spa, a handsome stone edifice, with a colonnade of the Doric order extending the whole length of the front, and having, at each end, entrances leading respectively to the gentlemen's and ladies' baths; the pump-room, which forms the centre of the building, contains an orchestra, in which a band performs during the hours of attendance. This structure forms one of the chief ornaments of the town, and is situated on the bank of the Leam. In proportion to the number and rank of the visitors are the hotels provided for their accommodation, all of which are fitted up with a considerable degree of taste and elegance; and there are numerous private boarding and lodging houses.

The town is well paved, and lighted with gas, under the direction of commissioners appointed by an act obtained for local purposes; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The streets are spacious, and intersect each other at right angles; the houses are handsome, and fronted with Roman cement, and many of them display elegant specimens of Grecian and other styles of architecture. A town-hall was lately erected. The public library and reading-rooms, in Bath-street, form a well-built edifice, with a colonnade of six Ionic pillars, supporting an entablature, and resting upon a piazza; contiguous to the principal reading-room is a small orchestra, which is generally used in the winter season; above the reading-rooms and library is a spacious assembly-room; the card and refreshment rooms are equally splendid, and the whole suite is admirably adapted either for public or private meetings. The Upper Assembly-rooms, in the Union Parade, consist of a ball-room, at the end of which is a fine organ; attached are card and refreshment rooms, and the entire range is completed by a library and reading-room. The Warwick races, which are held in March and Sept., attract numerous visitors; and the Warwickshire hunt has become equally celebrated. The Ramelagh gardens contain a choice collection of plants and flowers. The market, which is on Wednesday, is abundantly supplied with provisions. The Warwick and Napton canal passes through the town; and the Grand Junction and Oxford canals afford a facility of water conveyance to all parts of the kingdom. The parish consists of 1072 acres of

productive land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; net income, £255; patron, Rev. Henry Wise; impropiator, Earl of Aylesford. The church, an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a tower, was lately considerably enlarged, and a spire added to it, and though it has undergone many recent alterations, it still retains externally much of its original character. An episcopal chapel, in the upper part of the town, erected at the expense of the vicar, is professedly after the Norman model, and in many respects the details of that style have been imitated. St. Mary's chapel, erected in 1839, is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the interior is adapted for a congregation of 900 persons. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; the last having, in a niche over the entrance, a full-length figure of St. Peter. A national school is supported by subscription; and an hospital, occupying a site given by the Earl of Aylesford, who is lord of the manor, was recently erected on the London road, by the munificent donations of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, aided by subscriptions. There are various bequests for the poor.

LEAP, a tything, in the chapelry of EXBURY, parish of FAWLEY, union of NEW-Forest, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Lymington. The village is nearly opposite to Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

LEARCHILD, a township, in the parish of EDLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Alnwick; containing 35 inhabitants. It lies one mile west from Edlingham, and consists of lands set out in farms. The road between Morpeth and Wooler runs at a little distance on the west.

LEARMOUTH, a district, in the parish of CARHAM, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Coldstream. It includes East and West Learmouth, Tithe-Hill, and Hagg, and comprises 2200 acres, of which the whole is arable, with interspersions of woodland; the surface is undulated, and the soil a good loam, with light turnip ground: there is a whinstone quarry, overlaid with freestone. The river Tweed bounds the district on the north for a quarter of a mile. The hamlet of West Learmouth is situated near the bourne to which it gives name, and though now very small, was once a thriving village, but it became almost depopulated by the system of throwing a number of small farms into one of great extent. East Learmouth lies at the junction of four roads. There is an old burial-ground, now neglected. In an adjoining marl-pit were found, some years since, several large stag-horns, and a curious oaken paddle, such as the South Sea islanders use. A mineral spring here is impregnated with iron.

LEASINGHAM, NORTH (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Sleaford; containing, with the hamlet of Roxholme, 472 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united, in 1726, to the rectory of South Leasingham, and valued in the king's books at £10. 15. 5. The church has been demolished.

LEASINGHAM, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **SLEAFORD**, wapentake of **FLAXWELL**, parts of **KESTIVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from **Sleaford**; containing 397 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of **North Leasingham** united, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 8½.; net income, £924; patron, **Sir J. Thorold, Bart.** The tithes of **South Leasingham** have been commuted for £640, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. A small school is supported partly by charity.

LEATHERHEAD (*St. Mary and St. Nicholas*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **EPSOM**, Second division of the hundred of **COPTHORNE** and **EFFINGHAM**, W. division of **SURREY**, 12 miles (E. N. E.) from **Guildford**, and 18 (S. W. by S.) from **London**; containing 1740 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Leddrede*, comprises 3507 acres, of which 416 are common or waste; it is pleasantly situated on the river **Mole**, over which is a bridge of fourteen arches, built of brick. The vale through which the stream flows, in its course to **Reigate**, is bounded on each side by a range of steep eminences, on the declivities of which are numerous elegant seats, with fine parks and plantations; and the scenery in the neighbourhood is highly beautiful. The trade of the town is considerable: there are a tanyard and brewery; and a fair is held on Oct. 11th, in a field to the north, chiefly for the sale of horses and pigs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 0½.; patrons, **Dean and Chapter of Rochester**. The church is a cruciform structure, said to have been founded by **Edward I.**; the nave and aisles are in the early, the chancel in the decorated, and the tower and north transept in the later, English style; the east window is ornamented with stained glass, and there is a fine screen. The Independents have a place of worship. A free school, endowed with £30 per annum, principally from bequests by **John Lucas** and **David White**, has merged into a national school, for which a school-house was erected in 1839. Several benefactions have been made for distribution among the poor. **Judge Jeffreys** resided in a house in the town, now the property of **Col. Spicer**.

LEATHLEY, a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of **Castley**, 382 inhabitants, of whom 272 are in the township of **Leathley**, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Otley**. This parish, which is situated on the north side of the vale of the river **Wharfe**, comprises by admeasurement 1839 acres, chiefly the property of **F. H. Hawkes, Esq.**, lord of the manor; the surface is varied, and the village neatly built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £302. The church, which appears to have been erected about 400 years, affords, from its peculiar situation, when viewed at a distance, a pleasing object in the picturesque scenery. There is a place of worship for dissenters. A free school, and almshouses for four persons, were founded in 1769, by **Mrs. Anne Hitch**, who endowed them with £12 per annum for the master, and £4 for each of the almspeople, and £2 are received for repairs, making in the whole £30; the school and master's house form the centre, and the apartments for the almspeople the wings, of a handsome range of building.

LEATON, with **WOOLASCOTT**, a township, in the parish of **St. Mary, Shrewsbury**, hundred of **PIMHILL**, N. division of **SALOP**, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from **Shrewsbury**; containing 277 inhabitants, of whom 254 are in **Leaton**. The tithes have been commuted for £157. 10., payable to the grammar school at **Shrewsbury**.

LEAVELAND (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FAVERSHAM**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 4 miles (S. by W.) from **Faversham**; containing 100 inhabitants. It contains 300 acres, of which about 15 are in hop plantations. A fair is held in **Whitsun-week**. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of **Badlesmere**, and valued in the king's books at £4.

LEAVENING, a township, in the parish of **ACKLAM**, union of **MALTON**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 6½ miles (S.) from **Malton**; containing 434 inhabitants. It comprises about 1180 acres of land, broken into abrupt and occasionally picturesque undulations, and the property of various owners: the village, which is considerable, is situated upon a pleasant acclivity at the western foot of the wolds. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1804. There are places of worship for **Primitive Methodists** and **Wesleyans**; also a school, to which **Lady Middleton** contributes £20 per annum.

LEAVINGTON, CASTLE, a township, in the parish of **Kirk-Leavington**, union of **STOCKTON**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 2¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Yarm**; containing 46 inhabitants. The manor and estate, which, at the time when the **Domesday** survey was taken, were demesne of the crown, continued in the possession of the successive sovereigns till the reign of **Edward I.**, when they were granted to the **Meinells**, who held the lands till the time of **Edward III.**, since which the property has passed through various families. The township is on the western side of the river **Leven**, and comprises 1006a. 17p., of which 532 acres are arable, 389 meadow and pasture, 77 wood, and 6 roads and waste. On a large and steep eminence, of conical form, rising from the river side, and now called **Castle hill**, was anciently a castle, the residence of the **Meinell** family. The hill, on the west, south, and south-west, is nearly upon a level with the adjoining fields, from which it is guarded by a deep trench; the sides on the east, south-east, and north, are almost perpendicular, and rise from the bottom to the summit, a height of about 200 yards above the river; and the crown of the hill is a plain of 40 paces in diameter, defended by a breastwork of earth of considerable height, forming a circle 200 paces round, with an opening or entrance on the south. The tithes, which belong to the **Archbishop of York**, have been commuted for £54, those of hay and corn of the greater part of the township being covered by a modus. Here are the **Druidical** remains of **Ravenscarr**.

LEAVINGTON, KIRK (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of **STOCKTON**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of **Castle-Leavington**, **Pickton**, and **Low Worsall**, 483 inhabitants, of whom 233 are in the township of **Kirk-Leavington**, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from **Yarm**. This place, formerly called *Leventon*, and in **Domesday** book *Lentune*, or "the town upon the river **Leven**," was

once the inheritance of the crown, and was bestowed by the Conqueror upon the Bruces, who held under the king, and continued proprietors until about the time of Richard I., or John, when the estate passed to the Percys, with whom it remained up to the reign of Henry VIII., since which time the lands have been owned by different families. The place suffered greatly in the incursion made by the Scots, under the command of Sir James Douglas and the Earl of Murray, in the 12th of Edward II., and on this account the inhabitants were exempted in the following year by that monarch from paying his taxes. The parish is on the road from Yarm to Thirsk, and is bounded on the west by the river Tees, and on the east by the Leven, which flows through a picturesque dale: the township comprises 2133*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.*, of which 1170 acres are arable, 782 meadow and pasture, 20 woodland, and 160 roads and waste. The soil is chiefly a strong fertile clay, more favourable for corn than grass; the level grounds near the Tees, at Worsall, and on the border of the Leven, at Castle-Leavington, consist of a deep rich loam; about Pickton the soil is rather inferior. From various situations are fine views of the Cleveland hills. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes have been commuted for £428. The church is a small ancient edifice. The poor have about £8 per annum, the rent of two cottages and an acre of land, bequeathed by William Hall, in 1792.

LECHLADE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 28 miles (S. E.) from Gloucester, and 75 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1300 inhabitants. The name is derived from the little river Leche, and the Saxon word *ladean*, to empty; that stream, which rises near Northleach, falling into the Thames below St. John's bridge, in the parish. The town, situated on the margin of the Thames, and on the road from Cirencester to London, is neatly built, and consists principally of two long and wide streets; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Its commerce formerly depended chiefly on the transit of commodities, particularly Wiltshire and Gloucester cheese, brought hither for conveyance to the metropolis by the Thames, which becomes navigable at this place, where also the canal terminates which unites this river and the Severn; but the traffic has within the last few years been diverted into another channel. The market, for which a grant was obtained by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., is held on Friday, but is almost disused: a fair, however, for cattle and toys on September 9th, is much frequented. A constable and a tythingman are appointed at a triennial court leet held by the lord of the manor.

The parish comprises 3542*a.* 1*r.* 7*p.*; the pastures are rich, and the dairy-farms under good management; the surface is pleasingly varied, and the surrounding scenery abounds with interest. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett, whose tithes have been commuted for £710. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, built about the middle of the fifteenth century, at the joint expense of the

vicar, the inmates of Lechlade Priory, and the inhabitants of the parish; the spire is remarkable for its symmetrical beauty; the interior was new-pewed and beautified in 1829. There are a place of worship for Baptists, and a national school; and benefactions, amounting to about £80 per annum, have been made to the poor. In a meadow near St. John's bridge formerly stood a priory of Black canons, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which was founded by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry III., and the revenue of which, on its suppression in 1473, was applied to the foundation of a chantry in the parochial church. There was also an hospital on or near the bridge, founded by Peter Fitz-Herbert, about the time of Henry III. Towards the end of the last century, a subterraneous structure was discovered in a meadow in the vicinity, with brick pillars and mosaic pavement, supposed to have been a Roman bath, from which circumstance it has been conjectured that this was a Roman town, to which a vicinal road extended from Cirencester. There is a mineral spring. Thomas Coxeter, an eminent antiquary, was born here in 1689.

LECK, a chapelry, in the parish of TUNSTALL, union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 288 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, Vicar of Tunstall; impropiator, W. C. Wilson, Esq.

LECKBY, with CUNDALL, a township, in the parish of CUNDALL, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 188 inhabitants. The township, which comprises by computation 2120 acres, is situated on the western side of the river Swale. The hamlet is about a mile north from Cundall.

LECKFORD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STOCKBRIDGE, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1¾ mile (N. N. E.) from Stockbridge; containing 231 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2200 acres, chiefly arable, with some excellent pasturage for sheep; the surface is varied, and the scenery in some parts picturesque. The village is situated near the Andover canal, which passes through the parish, affording facility of conveyance for the produce of the chalk-pits, of which there are several in operation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Leckford in the Cathedral of Winchester: the prebend, or sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, is in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £400, and the vicarial for £142. 10.; there are 30 acres of rectorial, and one of vicarial glebe. The church is an ancient edifice.

LECKHAMPSTEAD, a chapelry, in the parish of CHIEVELEY, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 5¼ miles (S. W.) from East Ilsley; containing 372 inhabitants. It comprises 1742*a.* 1*r.* 29*p.*, of which 22 acres are common or waste. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £118. 10., and the vicarial for £100, and there is a glebe of nearly 13 acres. A school is endowed with the sum of £14 per annum.

LECKHAMPSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Buckingham; containing 505 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2522*a.* 2*r.* 16*p.*, of which 1921 acres are meadow and pasture, 334 arable, and 266 woodland; the surface is finely undulated, and the scenery enriched with wood; the low lands are watered by a brook that issues from Whittlebury forest; the substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried for building. A branch canal from Buckingham passes through the parish, and communicates with the Grand Junction at Cosgrove. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and in the gift of H. W. Beauclerk, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £517, and the glebe comprises 79 acres. The church contains an octagonal font, ornamented with representations of the Crucifixion, St. Catherine, &c., rudely executed in basso-relievo. A school for boys was endowed by John Smith, Esq., with £15 per annum, in 1801. There is a chalybeate spring. Wycliffe is said to have held this living with that of Lutterworth.

LECKHAMPTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHELTENHAM**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Cheltenham; containing 1770 inhabitants, and consisting by survey of 1560 acres. There are quarries of stone of good quality, both for building and for burning into lime, for the conveyance of which facilities are afforded by a branch of the Gloucester and Cheltenham railway, which passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £356; patron, H. N. Trye, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1778: the glebe comprises 170 acres. An additional church, dedicated to St. Philip, was consecrated in May, 1840; it is a neat structure, and contains 800 sittings, half of which are free. A national school is supported by subscription.

LECKONFIELD (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of **BEVERLEY**, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Beverley; containing, with the hamlet of Arram, 347 inhabitants. This place is memorable as the residence of the Percy family, earls of Northumberland, whose stately castle, falling into decay, was taken down in 1600, to furnish materials for the repair of their castle of Wressel; the site, comprising an area of about 4 acres, is now a rich pasture, but parts of the moat by which it was surrounded may still be distinctly traced. The manor, on the death of the 11th earl without issue male, passed to his daughter's son, Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, and from him to Sir Chas. Wyndham, Earl of Egremont, and is now the property of Col. Wyndham. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, and a considerable portion is let to cottagers, in small allotments of 3 or 4 acres, by the lord of the manor, at a moderate rent; the surface is pleasingly varied, and the scenery in many parts picturesque. The village is neatly built, and the scattered hamlet of Arram, about a mile and a half to the east of it, extends nearly to the river Hull. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income £48; patron and impropiator, Col. Wyndham. A parochial school was built in 1784, and is supported by subscription. The Rev. Robert Machell, the present incumbent, is a descendant of the family of Machell, one of whom accompanied Earl Percy from the

north to the castle of Leckonfield, in which, in the reign of Henry VII., he had a chamber always appointed for his use.

LEDBURN, a hamlet, in the parish of **MENTMORE**, union of **LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**, hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 169 inhabitants.

LEDBURY (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing, with the township of Parkhold, 4591 inhabitants, of whom 4549 are in the town, 15 miles (E. by S.) from Hereford, and 120 (W. N. W.) from London. This place derives its name from the river Leden, which intersects the parish from north to south. The manor at the time of the Conquest belonged to the bishops of Hereford, to whom it had been given by Edwin the Saxon, and who had formerly a park called Dingwood and an episcopal palace, of which there are now no remains. Queen Elizabeth gave other lands to the bishops in exchange for the manor, which was bestowed by James I. upon his son Charles I., who sold it to the citizens of London, from whom it was purchased by the predecessors of the present proprietors. Edward II., when made prisoner by the Earl of Leicester in the castle of Lanstephen, was conveyed to this town, and lodged for some time in the Bishop's palace previously to his confinement in Berkeley Castle. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the Earl of Leven besieged and took a small garrison of royalists at Canon-Froome in the neighbourhood; and on the 22nd of April, 1646, the parliamentary forces, under Col. Massey, were attacked and routed at Ledbury by Prince Rupert, who had fixed his head-quarters here: on this occasion 100 of the enemy were killed, and 27 officers and 400 others made prisoners.

The town, which stands at the eastern angle of the county, and at the southern extremity of the Malvern hills, is situated on a declivity, and consists of three continuous streets, of which the central is the principal, and is detached at each end from the northern and southern portions of the line by smaller streets crossing at right angles. The streets are macadamized; the foot way in the high-street is paved with flags, and the inhabitants are indifferently supplied with water brought from reservoirs in Coninger wood. In the more ancient parts the houses are composed of timber and brick, with projecting stories; but those of more modern erection are handsomely built of brick. A subscription reading and news-room has been established, and is well supported; there is also a circulating library with an extensive collection of volumes, and assemblies are held during the season in the ball-room of the Feathers' inn. Races take place in August; and a temporary theatre is opened by an itinerant company of comedians. The manufacture of silk and broad-cloth was carried on to a considerable extent during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., but has declined. There are some malt-ing establishments, and some tanneries; but the chief trade is in cider, of which very great quantities are made in the parish and vicinity; and in cheese, for which the town is the best mart in the county. The canal from Gloucester to Hereford passes through the town, and adds materially to the benefit of the district. The market is on Tuesday, for poultry, butter, and pedlery;

and fairs are held on the Monday after Feb. 1st, Monday before Easter, May 12th, June 22nd, Oct. 2nd, and the Monday before Dec. 21st, for cattle, pigs, &c. The market-house is an ancient edifice of timber and brick, supported on sixteen strong oak pillars; the lower part is used as a butter and poultry market, and the upper part as a store-room, and also as a national school. The parish is divided into five parts, the Borough, Wall Hills, Ledon and Haffield, Wellington, and Mitchell and Netherton; the last four form the Foreign of the manor, for which courts leet and baron are held annually, when the constables for the town are chosen; the borough is called the Denizen, and has likewise a court leet and baron. Petty-sessions for the hundred are held every Wednesday. Ledbury sent members to two parliaments in the reign of Edward I., but surrendered the elective franchise subsequently, on the plea of poverty.

The parish comprises, according to survey, 8324 acres, in the highest state of cultivation; much of the land is laid out in orchards and market-gardens, and great quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised for the supply of the surrounding district. There are some quarries of excellent limestone, which is used for building, and also for burning into lime; and a grey marble is found in abundance, and quarried extensively. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 6.: the rectory is divided into the two portions of Overhall and Netherhall: the Bishop of Hereford appoints to the portions and to the vicarage. The tithes have been commuted for £250 each to the prebendaries of Netherhall and Overhall, £52. 10. to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and £400 to the vicar. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, exhibiting some fine specimens of Norman architecture, particularly the door in the centre of the west front, and the chancel, on the north side of which is a chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, of decorated character; the north porch is in the early English style, as is also the tower, which is detached from the church, and surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, about 60 feet in height. Over the altar is a painting of the Lord's Supper, copied from an original of Leonardo da Vinci, by T. Ballard, Esq., a native of the town, and student of the Royal Academy; and at the east end of the south aisle, a new window is ornamented with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, in stained glass. There are also numerous ancient, highly interesting, and beautifully sculptured monuments; some very antique sculptures, and much carving in good preservation. A district church has been erected at Wellington Heath, by private munificence. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Plymouth Brethren, and Wesleyans; also a national school, supported by subscription; a girls' school, maintained by endowment; and a small boys' school, endowed with £3. 11. per annum.

The hospital of St. Catherine was established in the thirteenth century, by Hugh Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, and endowed originally for six widowers and four widows: the revenue was valued at the Dissolution at £32. 7. 11. It was refounded by Elizabeth, in 1580, for a master, seven widowers, and three widows. The increase of funds enabled the trustees to erect a new hospital in 1822, from a design by Mr. Smirke, intended to comprise twenty-four dwellings for as many brethren, twelve of which have been completed, at an

expense of £5888; the building is of handsome design, erected with grey marble raised in the parish. Morning service is performed in a chapel adjoining the hospital, twice in the week, by a chaplain. There are several almshouses for poor persons; and a dispensary was established in 1824. The union of Ledbury comprises 22 parishes or places, of which 21 are in the county of Hereford, and one in that of Worcester, the whole containing a population of 12,899. At Wall Hills, about a mile from the town, is a camp, supposed to have been originally British, though subsequently occupied as a Roman station, containing an area of about 30 acres; a smaller camp at Haffield was probably used as a temporary position. Within the parish is also a part of the famous Beacon camp, considered by some antiquaries as one of the fortresses constructed by Caractacus, when this part of Britain was invaded by the Romans under Ostorius Scapula. At Ledbury died Jacob Tonson, an eminent bookseller, whose epitaph was closely copied by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, for his own tombstone, and has been often recorded in print.

LEDSSHAM, a township, in the parish of NESTON, union and Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chester; containing 81 inhabitants. It comprises 790 acres, of which 26 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £72. 15., of which £1. 5. are payable to an impropriator, £1. 10. to the vicar, and £70 to the Dean and Chapter of Chester.

LEDSSHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Fairburn and part of Ledstone, 1061 inhabitants, of whom 340 are in the township of Ledsham, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Ferry-Bridge. This parish, which is near the great north road, comprises by computation 5150 acres; the soil is in some parts fertile, in others luxuriantly rich, but in more very indifferent land; the surface is boldly diversified, and the scenery beautifully picturesque. The substratum abounds with coal and limestone of excellent quality, of which several mines and quarries are in operation. The village is pleasantly situated in a vale near the source of a rivulet. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Aire and Calder rivers, which bound the parish; and the Leeds and Selby, and North-Midland railways pass in the immediate vicinity. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; net income, £397, with a glebe-house; patron, Rev. Charles Medhurst. The church contains a splendid monument to Lady Elizabeth Hastings and her two sisters. She is represented as seated on a sarcophagus reading a book of devotion, and the statues of her sisters Frances and Ann are on pedestals by her side: opposite is a monument of Sir John and Lady Lewis, the grandfather and grandmother of Lady Elizabeth. Schools for 20 boys and 20 orphan girls, the latter also fed and clothed, were liberally endowed by Lady Elizabeth. An hospital for five aged bachelors and six unmarried women was founded in 1670, by Sir John Lewis, who endowed it with £60 per annum; the endowment was augmented by Lady E. Hastings, with a rent-charge, which has been increased by her trustees, and by benefactions, and the present income exceeds £152 per annum; the building was repaired in the year 1816.

LEDSTONE, a township, partly in the parish of **LEDHAM**, Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, and partly in the parish of **KIPPAX**, Lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 259 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation nearly 2000 acres; the soil is extremely fertile, and the surface beautifully varied, and embellished with wood. Ledstone Hall is a handsome mansion, anciently the seat of the Witham family, and subsequently of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. After the attainder of the earl, the property was purchased by Sir John Lewis, Bart., and from him descended, through Granville H. Wheler, Esq., to the present possessor, the Rev. Charles Medhurst. The Hall, now occupied by Henry Ramsden, Esq., is beautifully situated on an eminence, and surrounded by an extensive park, inclosed with a stone wall; it was honoured on the 29th Sept., 1806, with the presence of the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence, who paid a visit to Michael Angelo Taylor, then resident here. The York and North-Midland railway passes through the township.

LEDWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of **SANDFORD**, union of **WOODSTOCK**, hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Neat-Enstone; containing 205 inhabitants. A fine sand, used in the manufacture of glass, is found in the vicinity. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene.

LEE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **AMERSHAM**, hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Great Missenden; containing 142 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 461 acres, of which about 281 are arable, 125 meadow, 5 woodland, and 50 uninclosed waste; the soil is a wet cold clay, and the surface is level, but considerably elevated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, Henry Deering, Esq. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to the rectory of Weston-Turville.

LEE (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of **LEWISHAM**, hundred of **BLACKHEATH**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 2360 inhabitants. This parish, which within the last few years has very much increased in population, formerly consisted only of a few detached houses. A very handsome range of buildings, called Lee Park, has been recently erected, consisting of villas on both sides of the road, with grounds tastefully laid out, and forming one continuous line with Blackheath Park. Great additions have also been made to the village, and in various parts of the vicinity are elegant mansions. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Greenwich court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £407, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The ancient church, with the exception of the tower, was taken down, and the present edifice erected on the site in 1814; it is built of flint and stone, and has a neat cemetery containing several handsome monuments, the most conspicuous of which are those of the great astronomer, Edmund Halley; the comedian, William Parsons; the amiable Lady Dacre; and Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., who, as lord mayor of London in 1761, gave a sumptuous ban-

quet to George III. and his royal consort. Some indications of insecurity in the structure having appeared, it was deemed advisable to prepare for the probable result, and on the 17th of July, 1839, the foundation-stone of a new church was laid, and the building, which is an elegant specimen, in the early English style, with a lofty and graceful spire, was completed at an expense of £8000, and consecrated on the 11th March, 1841. The interior is chastely and beautifully arranged; the windows are embellished with stained glass, and the central east window, of which the design is taken from the "Five Sisters" in York Minster, is finely executed; it is adapted for a congregation of 1000 persons, and forms an interesting feature in the landscape. There is also a chapel of ease in the parish. The Blackheath proprietary grammar school, in connexion with King's College, is a handsome building; and the Lee Park proprietary grammar school is also a good edifice, after the model of the Propyleum of Athens. A national school has been erected. Christopher Boone, in 1683, founded and endowed an almshouse for six persons, with a chapel attached, and a school for twelve children; the endowment produces about £71 per annum. Behind Boone's almshouses are those endowed by the Merchant Tailors' Company for 29 widows of freemen; the houses are built of white brick, ornamented with stone.

LEE, a tything, in the parish and union of **ROMSEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SOMBOURN**, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 156 inhabitants.

LEE-BOTWOOD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CHURCH-STRETTON**, hundred of **CONDOVER**, S. division of **SALOP**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Church-Stretton; containing 233 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a flat valley between the Caer-Caradoc, Lawley, and Longmynd hills, which form the south-western boundary of the hundred; and comprises 1286a. 2p. A considerable portion of the land is rough pasture; there are quarries of limestone of very good quality, both for building and for burning into lime; and coal is found, and some mines are in operation. The surface is varied, and the lower grounds are intersected by a brook called the Rae, increased by numerous smaller streams from the hills. The village is on the road from Shrewsbury to Ludlow. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Longnor united; net income, £135; patron, Archdeacon Corbett: the tithes have been commuted for £105. The church, which is an ancient structure, once belonged to the abbey of Haughmond.

LEE-BROCKHURST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **WEM**, Whitechurch division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wem; containing 165 inhabitants. It comprises 579a. 1r. 33p. Sandstone of suitable quality for building and other purposes is found, and for its conveyance facilities are afforded by the river Roden, on which the village is situated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropiator, John Walford, Esq.

LEE, CHAPEL, an extra-parochial liberty, in the parish of **EAST TILBURY**, union of **ORSETT**, hundred of **BARSTABLE**, S. division of **ESSEX**; containing 11 inhabitants.

LEE, ST. JOHN, a parish, in the union of **HEXHAM**, S. division of **TINDALE** ward and of **NORTHUMBER-**

LAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Hexham; containing 1947 inhabitants. This is an extensive parish, consisting of the townships of West Acomb, Anick, Anick-Grange, Bingfield, Cocklaw, Fallowfield, Hallington, Portgate, Sandhoe, and Wall, and comprising by computation 15,000 acres; the soil is in general good, and the surface varied and picturesque; it is rich in mines of coal and lead, and well-watered by the Tyne and the northern branch of that river. The parish contains several villages and hamlets, but no village of its own name. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £280; patron, T. W. Beaumont, Esq.: the impropriation belongs to the Misses Smith and the family of Errington. The church, dedicated to St. John of Beverley, and situated on a fine eminence on the northern side of the Tyne, was anciently noted for an annual procession made to it by the monks of Hexham; the east end was rebuilt in 1819, and the west end, with the spire, in 1842, total cost of re-erection, £1400, raised by subscription, aided by £200 from T. W. Beaumont, Esq. It contains 400 sittings, of which 100 are free. There are chapels of ease at Bingfield and Wall. Mary Vernol, in 1771, conveyed a piece of ground in the chapelry of Bingfield for building a school-house, which she endowed with a rent-charge of £10.

LEE-WARD, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Rothbury; containing 91 inhabitants. It is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

LEEDS (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBORNE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 675 inhabitants. The parish is said to have derived its name from Ledian, councillor to Ethelbert II., who built a fortress here in 978. Subsequently, in 1119, a priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, was founded by Robert de Crepito Corde, alias Crevecœur, or Crouchheart, Knt., the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £362. 7. 7. The abbey church was equal in beauty to a cathedral, and the monastic buildings, remains of which still exist, were of correspondent size and grandeur. Leeds Castle, one of the most stately in the kingdom, is seated in a beautiful park, and surrounded by a moat: the buildings, which are entirely of stone, are ranged round a spacious quadrangle, and, though they exhibit the architecture of different periods, produce, as a whole, a most striking and noble effect. The structure has two ancient gateways, a grand hall, and a magnificent suite of apartments: there are also the remains of the inner vallum, of the keep, and various other detached parts, said to have been erected by the Crevecœurs, by William of Wykeham, and by Henry VIII. George III. and his royal consort were entertained here, in their excursion to Coxheath Camp, in 1779. It has lately been very extensively repaired, and the style that prevailed in the time of Henry VII. has been adhered to, being that which was most prominent in the remains of the ancient edifice. The living is a perpetual curacy, to which that of Broomfield is united; net income, £163; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has at the west end a remarkably low square tower, and contains some good monuments to the Meredith family.



Present Seal and Arms.



Former Seal and Arms.

LEEDS (*St. PETER*), a parish and liberty, in the W. riding of YORK, comprising the market-town and borough of LEEDS, which has a separate jurisdiction, though locally in the wapentake of SKYRACK; and containing 152,054 inhabitants, of whom 88,741 are in the town, 24 miles (S. W. by W.) from York, and 194 (N. N. W.) from London. This place is of great antiquity, and is supposed to have been the site of a Roman station connected with that of *Cambodunum*, an opinion in some degree corroborated by the discovery of traces of a Roman road, and other ancient remains in the vicinity. After the destruction of *Cambodunum*, by Cadwallo, a British prince, and Penda, King of Mercia, it was made a royal vill, and obtained the Saxon appellation of *Loidis*, though from what source does not clearly appear, but from which its modern name is obviously derived. During the heptarchy a memorable battle took place here, between Oswy, King of Northumbria, and Penda, the pagan King of Mercia, who, in 655, had invaded Oswy's territories, in which Penda, with many of his vassals, was slain, and numbers of his forces, in their attempt to escape from the field of carnage, perished in the waters of the river Aire, which had at that time overflowed its banks. At the time of the Conquest, the manor of Leeds was given to Ilbert de Lacy, who erected a baronial castle here, which was besieged by Stephen, King of England, on his route to Scotland, and in which Richard II., after his deposition, was for some time confined, previously to his removal to the Castle of Pontefract, in which he was inhumanly murdered. During the war in the reign of Charles I., numerous skirmishes between the contending parties took place in the immediate neighbourhood, and that monarch resided for a short time at Red Hall, a mansion of brick, so called from the colour of that material, situated in that part of the borough now called Guildford-street. In 1643, the town was taken by the parliamentary forces under General Fairfax, who had marched from Bradford to besiege it, and to whom, after an assault of two hours, it surrendered. After the battle of Marston Moor, in 1643, the Scottish troops halted here; on which occasion Charles I., who was then a captive at Red Hall, refused the opportunity offered to him by a female servant of the house to effect his escape in disguise: her fidelity, however, was amply acknowledged and rewarded after the Restoration, on the production of a token given to her for that purpose by the unfortunate monarch. In the reign of William III., Thomas, Marquess of Carmarthen,

was created Duke of Leeds, and the title is still inherited by his descendants.

The town, which is more celebrated as the principal seat of the woollen manufacture, than either for its antiquity or historical importance, is pleasantly situated on the acclivities and summit of a gentle eminence rising from the north bank of the river *Aire*, over which are five bridges. *Leeds bridge*, consisting of five arches, forms the principal avenue to the south entrance, but is inadequate to its purpose, the nature of the ground and the surrounding property presenting great obstacles to improvement; *Wellington bridge*, a handsome structure of one noble arch, 100 feet in span, was erected in 1818, at an expense of £7000, from a design by Rennie, and affords communication with the townships of Wortley and Armley. *Victoria bridge*, connecting Sandford-street with the Holbeck road, was completed in 1838, at a cost of £8000, and is a handsome and substantial structure of one arch, 80 feet in span, and 45 feet in breadth, between the battlements; during its erection it withstood the shock of an overwhelming flood without injury; it extends the navigation of the Aire, and affords an uninterrupted line of inland communication between the eastern and western seas. The other two are *Suspension bridges*, one constructed in 1829, at an expense of £3950, by Messrs. Hartop and Co., of the Milton iron-works, and forming a direct communication between Hunslet and the road to York on the east, and the other communicating with Holbeck and the western part of the town. A sixth bridge, of stone, and very commodious, to be called *Crown-Point bridge*, is in course of building under an act of parliament, about 500 yards below Leeds bridge, opening a communication between Hunslet-lane (the London entrance) and the eastern precincts; it will cost, with approaches, at least £20,000, and several of the owners of property in its vicinity who have acted with great liberality, will be rewarded by the increased value of land and houses resulting from the erection. The streets in the more ancient parts of the town are inconveniently narrow, but in other parts spacious and well built; *Briggate*, the principal street, is more than 600 yards in length, ascending in a direct line from the old bridge, by a gradual rise, to St. John's-street, and forming one of the widest and handsomest thoroughfares in the north of England. From St. John's church, the town extends towards the west by a gentle slope, on which are many good streets, squares, and public buildings; and eastward, towards the Sheepscar beck, which receives the waters of the Gipton stream, and flows southward through a populous district, and falls into the river Aire about a quarter of a mile below the parochial church. Considerable improvements have been made under acts of parliament obtained in 1809 and 1815, by which the town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, formerly conveyed from Addle into three capacious reservoirs, from which it was distributed to the houses of the inhabitants; but now brought from Eccup, near Harewood, about six miles north of the town, by a company incorporated by parliament, in 1840, and for which works at Headingley and on Woodhouse Moor were constructed in 1841. In 1842 an act was obtained, very ample in its provisions, relating to lighting, paving, improvement, and police; its administration is in the hands of the town-council, and a board of works has been constituted, which will be productive of great public benefit; in the same year an

act was also passed for providing additional parochial burial-ground, which was much wanted. The houses are in general neatly built of brick, and roofed with grey slate; and in various parts are elegant mansions, and handsome ranges in the modern style, of which Park-place has some ground in front, tastefully laid out in parterres and shrubberies. Park-square, Hanover-square, and Woodhouse-square are also similarly inclosed and planted. The town is rapidly increasing in the west and north-west, particularly in the district of Little Woodhouse, which affords excellent sites for building.

The *Leeds Subscription Library*, in Commercial-street, was first instituted in 1768, at the recommendation of Dr. Priestley, and has now one of the most extensive collections, literary and scientific, in the north; the *New Subscription Library* in Park-row, the *New Library*, and the *Young Man's Library*, have all valuable collections; and there are also a *Parochial Library*, a *Church of England Library*, containing chiefly books on divinity, and libraries connected with some of the dissenting places of worship. The *Theatre*, a plain edifice of brick, erected in 1771, is opened occasionally by the York company of comedians. The *Assembly Rooms* over the White Cloth Hall were built in 1775, and the *Music Hall* in Albion-street, in 1792; they are both neat buildings of brick, and the latter is often appropriated to various other uses. The *Public Baths* in Wellington-street, a handsome range in the Grecian style, erected in 1820, under the superintendence of Mr. Chantrell, at an expense of £6000, are conveniently arranged, and comprise hot, cold, shower, and vapour baths, with others artificially prepared, and possess the properties and temperature of the Matlock and Buxton waters. The *Literary and Philosophical Society* was established in 1820, and a building of stone, erected by Mr. Chantrell, in the Grecian style, at a cost of £6500, and containing a library, lecture-room, and museum, is appropriated to the use of the members. The *Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society*, which possesses no fewer than 800 members, is composed of two societies until recently distinct, namely, the *Mechanics' Institute*, founded in the year 1825, and the *Literary Institution*, established in 1834, which were combined in one under the above title, in 1842. It has a library of more than 5000 volumes, arranged in a handsome saloon, used for lectures and as a reading-room for the members, and which contains also a valuable philosophical apparatus: there are likewise several classrooms. The building was purchased a few years since, principally with the proceeds of a successful exhibition. The *Commercial Buildings*, a spacious structure of stone, in the Grecian style, were erected in 1826, at an expense of £34,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Clark, architect, and are used as an exchange for the merchants and manufacturers of the town; the buildings contain also numerous other apartments, among which are a news-room, well supplied with daily journals and periodicals, and an elegant room for public meetings and exhibitions. A *Museum* of natural curiosities was established in 1827, by Mr. Calvert, and contains more than 15,000 specimens. A *Masonic Hall* has been opened in Sterne's-buildings, Briggate. A *School of Medicine* for the benefit of practitioners and their pupils, has been instituted, of which the sessions commence in October, and close in April; and there is also a *Floral and Horticultural Society*, which, after having been discontinued for some years, was re-established in 1837.

The SUBURBS comprise several villages and hamlets connected with the town by long ranges of factories in some parts, and in others by series of detached villas of pleasing and picturesque appearance. The environs abound with numerous handsome mansions, the seats of merchants and families of distinction; and the surrounding country is rich in interesting features. On the northern acclivity of Airedale, between Headingley and Burley, are *Botanical Gardens*, comprising an area of 20 acres, embellished with appropriate buildings, interspersed with several sheets of water, and richly planted with every variety of foreign and indigenous specimens, tending to illustrate science. Nearly adjoining Woodhouse Moor, is the *General Cemetery*, for the interment of persons of all religious denominations, which was opened to the public in 1835, and occupies an area of 10 acres, purchased at a cost of £4000, by a company of £50 shareholders, who expended more than £11,000 in the requisite buildings and arrangements; it is situated on a gentle acclivity, commanding a fine view of the town and of the picturesque vale of the Aire. The grounds, which are enclosed with a wall twelve feet in height, are beautifully laid out, and are adapted for 14,000 graves, in addition to the vaults and catacombs; in the centre is a chaste and elegant chapel in the Grecian style, for the performance of the funeral service; and on one side of the principal entrance, through a portal of good design, are the residences of the chaplain and registrar, and on the other the house for the sexton and keeper. The *Cavalry Barracks*, at the north entrance to the town, were erected in 1820, at an expense of £28,000, and occupy an area of 11 acres; the buildings are of brick, and form a very complete establishment, comprising spacious grounds for exercise and parade, with stabling for several troops of horse.

To the great extent and variety of the MANUFACTURES carried on in the town and neighbourhood, and particularly to that of *woollen-cloth*, which has within the last few years been brought to a high state of perfection, may be attributed the present prosperity of the West riding of the county. The pre-eminence obtained by the cloth manufactures of the town over its once more successful competitors, Halifax and Bradford, is not of more ancient date than the middle of the seventeenth century, since which period the rapidity of its progress, more especially during the last thirty years, has been altogether unprecedented. Formerly, only the coarser kinds of woollen-cloth, distinguished from those of the west of England by the appellation of Yorkshire cloths, were manufactured here; but since the introduction of machinery, and particularly since the great improvements introduced by Mr. William Hirst, a native of this place, cloths have been produced equalling, and in some instances surpassing, those of the western counties, in fineness of texture, and brilliancy and permanency of colour; and superfine black and blue cloths, made from wool carefully selected, have been sold for £5 per yard. Many extensive factories have been established, in some of which the whole process, from the first breaking of the wool to the finishing of the cloth for the consumer, is performed by machinery propelled by steam. The principal branches of the manufacture are, superfine broad and coarse narrow cloths, ladies' pelisse cloth and shawls, and carpets, with Scotch camlets, and a variety of other stuffs. The *worsted* manufacture is also carried on here and in the vicinity to a

considerable extent; but the chief quantities of stuffs are purchased in the rough state at Bradford and Halifax by the Leeds merchants, to be dyed and finished here, and afterwards sent to all parts of the kingdom. In the town are likewise several spacious factories for spinning *flax*, and the making of *canvas*, *sacking*, *linen*, *thread*, and other articles, with numerous *fulling-mills*, *dye-houses*, and other establishments connected with the woollen, worsted, and linen manufactures. In the immediate vicinity are large manufactories for *crown* and *flint glass*, and glass bottles, and an extensive *pottery*, the reputation of which procures for its wares a great demand in every part of the kingdom; *fire-bricks* and *tobacco-pipes*, also, are made in great quantities, for which clay of excellent quality is obtained in the parish. There are several large *iron-foundries*, and works for the manufacture of *steam-engines*, and machinery of all kinds; and on the banks of the Aire are numerous mills for grinding *corn*, crushing *rapeseed* and *dye-woods*, with mills for *fulling cloth*, and the manufacture of *tobacco* and *snuffs*, in which a very good trade is carried on. The business of the clothing manufacture is chiefly transacted in the *Cloth Halls*, of which that for the sale of coloured or *mixed* cloths, was built in 1758, and is a spacious, neat, quadrangular structure, 127½ yards long, and 66 yards wide; the area is divided into six compartments, called streets, each containing two rows of stands for the exposure and sale of the goods; in 1810 an additional story was built on the north side, principally for the sale of ladies' cloth in an undyed state. The *White Cloth Hall*, of nearly the same dimensions as the former, was built in 1775. The halls are open for business every Tuesday and Saturday morning; the Mixed Hall at half-past eight in the summer, at nine in the spring and autumn, and at half-past nine in the winter, and the White Hall immediately after the former is closed. The time allotted does not exceed one hour and a quarter, in which short interval business to a large amount is frequently transacted; but the progress of the factory system has of late years materially diminished the business done in the cloth halls.

The *river Aire*, which passes through the southern part of the town, is navigable to the Humber; and the *Leeds and Liverpool canal*, constructed in 1777, joins the Aire, and opens a direct line of navigation between Hull and Liverpool, and the principal towns in the kingdom. This canal, for which the first act was obtained in 1770, was not completed to Liverpool till 1816; the whole length is 128 miles, the average breadth 72 feet, and the depth 5 feet; the number of locks from Leeds to the summit is 44, and the rise 411 feet 4½ inches, and the number of locks from the summit to Liverpool 47, and the fall 433 feet 3 inches. It communicates with the Ribble by the Douglas navigation, and a branch from Wigan to Leigh connects it with the Bridgewater canal. The Aire and Calder Navigation Company have extensive ranges of warehouses and a commodious wharf, from which fly-boats pass daily to Goole. The *North-Midland*, or Leeds and Derby railway completes the communication between the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, and the midland counties and London; its principal station is in Hunslet-lane, and is an appropriate range of building, comprising offices for the company's use, and also for the companies of the Manchester and Leeds, and the York and North-Midland, railways, with waiting-rooms for passengers, carriage-

sheds 300 yards in length, &c. In the front is a handsome arcade with two gateways from Hunslet-lane, with a central gateway for waggons proceeding to the docks at the northern extremity, and on the opposite side two other gateways for passengers arriving by the trains; the erection of the buildings cost £14,000, and contiguous to them is a depot for goods, built at an expense of £7000, the whole occupying an area of 14 acres. The *Leeds and Selby railway*, which forms a portion of the great transverse line from Liverpool to Hull, has its station in Marsh-lane, which includes also an extensive depôt and all the requisite appendages; near its commencement, it passes under a tunnel, at Leeds, 700 yards long, 22 feet wide, and 17 feet high, cut through strata of shale and coal measures, with some portions of rock. The line, which was opened to the public in 1840, was completed by a company with a joint-stock capital of £210,000, and a loan of £130,000. In 1839, this railway was let to the York and North-Midland Company on a thirty years' lease, and the management was transferred to the directors of that undertaking, and the principal station for passengers removed to Hunslet-lane, though the original station is still partially used for heavy goods and coal. A railway to Manchester quits the North-Midland line at Normanton, near Wakefield, and was opened in the year 1840, under the designation of the *Manchester and Leeds railway*.

The MARKET days are Tuesday and Saturday, the former principally for *corn*, and the latter for *provisions*. The corn market is held in the *Corn Exchange*, a handsome building in the Grecian style, completed in 1828, at an expense of £12,500, raised in shares of £50 each; the front in Briggate is ornamented with Ionic columns supporting an entablature and a cornice, with a pediment, surmounted by an elegant campanile turret. In a niche between the columns is a marble statue of Queen Anne, originally presented to the corporation by Alderman Milner, and placed in front of the ancient moot hall, which once stood conveniently in the centre of Briggate. Part of the building is appropriated as an hotel, in the rear of which is a spacious court, surrounded by a piazza, where the corn is sold by sample. The *Central Market* is a spacious edifice at the corner of Duncan-street, commenced by a proprietary of shareholders, and completed in 1827 at an expense of £35,000, from a design of Mr. Goodwin, of London; the principal front is divided into three compartments by fluted columns of the Ionic order and antæ of corresponding character, supporting an entablature, on which are inscribed the words "Central Market," and surmounted by a triangular pediment. The interior is divided into three ranges of stalls, and a gallery extends round three sides of the area, of which the fourth is occupied by a bazaar. The *South Market*, extending from Hunslet-lane to Meadow-lane, was erected in 1824, after a design of Mr. Chantrell, at an expense of £14,500, and is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, appropriated for the sale of leather; the interior comprises a spacious area arranged in streets, with regular shops for the sale of leather, and a semicircular range of building for other general wares, in the centre of which is a circular market-house, crowned with a dome resting on pillars of the Doric order. The *Wholesale Carcase Market*, called "Leadenhall," in Vicar-lane, is a well-arranged area, with slaughter-houses under ground, sufficiently capacious for the slaughter of 150 beasts, exclusively of calves and sheep; it is amply

supplied with water, and kept perfectly clean. The *New Shambles* and *Fish Market* were erected in 1826, on ground purchased at a cost of £6000, and are conveniently arranged for the purpose in two streets, Cheapside and Fleet-street; above the central row of shops is a bazaar 80 yards in length, formerly let in shops to dealers in various kinds of fancy articles. The *Free Market* for the sale of vegetables, fruit, hay, cattle, and pigs, which is about to be enlarged, at present occupies an area of nearly 10,000 square yards, purchased in 1823 by the commissioners, under a special act of parliament; it is under excellent arrangements, and though originally intended to be free, as its name implies, the parties frequenting it pay moderate tolls, producing from £1200 to £1400 a year, now, by the new improvement bill, under the controul of the town-council. *Fairs* are held on July 10th and 11th for horses, and on November 8th and 9th for cattle; and eight fairs are held annually for leather in the South market-place.

The town received its first CHARTER of incorporation in the second year of the reign of Charles I.: this having been forfeited, a new charter was granted by Charles II., in the 13th of his reign, under which the inhabitants were governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants, a recorder, deputy recorder, town-clerk, coroner, clerk of the market, and other officers. Since the passing of the Municipal act, however, the borough has been divided into 12 wards, and the corporation made to consist of a mayor, 16 aldermen and 48 councillors; the total number of magistrates is 30, but a few have not qualified. The recorder holds quarterly *courts of session* for the borough; and the Michaelmas sessions for the West riding also take place here. *Petty-sessions* for the borough are held every Tuesday and Friday, and for the several parishes in the wapentake of Skyrack by the magistrates of the riding weekly. The borough justices sit daily for the examination of offenders, and the regulation of police affairs, two attending in rotation; and a *court baron* for the recovery of debts not exceeding £15, within the honour of Pontefract, is held every fortnight. The *police force* consists of a chief constable and about 100 men. An act was obtained in 1839 for exempting the inhabitants of the manor from the obligation of grinding their corn and malt at the king's mills, upon paying an adequate compensation to the lessee, for which purpose £13,000, and a sum for attendant expenses, have been raised by rates on the owners and occupiers. The *Court house* is an elegant building, in the Grecian style, consisting of a centre and two wings, erected in 1813, from a design by Mr. Taylor. The central front is decorated with a lofty portico of four Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment, enriched with appropriate designs sculptured in bas-relief; the principal entrance opens into a spacious vestibule, on one side of which is the rotation office, so called from the magistrates sitting in rotation at petty-sessions, and on the other the rooms appropriated to the magistrates of the West riding. There are also apartments for the watch committee, the grand jury, and barristers, communicating with the sessions hall, which is well arranged for the purposes of the court and for the transaction of the public business; on each side is a gallery over the spacious area, which is also used for town meetings. The basement story, which is arched with stone, and surrounded by an arcade, comprises a police-office, a guard-

room, a room for military stores, an armoury, an engine-house, and apartments for the keeper of the prison, which occupies an area in the rear of the building. The *Prison* contains thirteen cells and one airing-yard, but prisoners after conviction are removed to the Wakefield house of correction; the construction of a more commodious and better adapted gaol has very lately been commenced. The town, during the usurpation of Cromwell, sent a member to the house of commons, but the privilege was afterwards discontinued till the 2nd of William IV., when the *elective franchise* was conferred, and the inhabitants were empowered to return two representatives to the imperial parliament; the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of the borough; the number of registered voters is 6298, and the mayor is returning officer.

The *PARISH* comprises by computation 21,760 acres; the soil is generally fertile, and much of the land is in a very high state of cultivation; the substratum is rich in mineral produce, and the abundance of excellent coal found in various parts, has contributed greatly to the establishment of the extensive works and factories to which the place is indebted for its distinguished prosperity. Within the limits of the parish are the chapelries of Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Farnley, Chapel-Allerton, Headingley with Burley, Holbeck, Wortley, and Hunslet; also the township of Potter-Newton, and part of the townships of Seacroft and Temple-Newsom. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £38. 0. 2½; net income, £1257, with a good glebe-house; patrons, twenty-five Trustees; appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The *Parochial church*, dedicated to St. Peter, supposed to have been originally built on the site of a more ancient structure, in the reign of Edward III., and enlarged in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., was entirely rebuilt by subscription in 1838-40, at an expense of £28,000, after a design by Mr. Chantrell. It is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the transitional style from the decorated into the later English, with a lofty square embattled tower rising from the north transept. The interior is finely arranged, and contains some ancient monuments preserved from the old church, and several of modern date, among which is one by Flaxman, in statuary marble, to the memory of Captains S. Walker and R. Beckett, who fell in the battle of Talavera. There is also a fine full-length monumental statue by Parke, raised by subscription, of Michael Thomas Sadler, Esq., M.P. for Aldborough and Newark, an eminent linen merchant of this town, who introduced into parliament a bill for limiting the labour of children in factories to ten hours per day, and to whose exertions and example is owing the turn which legislation has taken in behalf of the industrious classes.

At the close of the year 1843, a plan was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, for the division of the parish and vicarage into numerous distinct and separate parishes and vicarages, under the authority of an act of parliament, to be obtained and carried out by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and at a meeting of the commissioners, held on the 9th of January, 1844, they assented to the general principle of the intended arrangements, reserving the details for future consideration. The plan includes within its scope, the formation of new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, the incumbent of each to be a vicar, and to receive all tithes,

moduses, and similar payments, now received by the vicar of Leeds. Churchwardens, with the usual full powers, will be chosen in each new parish; marriages and all other offices will be performed in every church, as in ancient parish churches; parsonage-houses and schools will be provided; and the nave or body of each church will become free and wholly unappropriated. All patronage, also, now vested in the vicar, will be placed in the hands of the bishop of the diocese, subject to the power which the commissioners will possess of assigning part of it to other parties, in consequence of superior benefit arising from such a course.

The church dedicated to *St. John*, was built in 1634, at the expense of John Harrison, Esq., who endowed it with a house and eighty-four acres of land, now producing £322. 10. per annum, of which he appropriated one-ninth part for the repair of the church, and the residue for the minister. It is a neat structure, in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned by crocketed pinnacles; the walls, originally of perishable stone, have been rebuilt at an expense of £1500, with stone of more durable quality; the founder was buried in the church, under a monument of black marble. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the joint patronage of the Vicar of Leeds, the Mayor, and the three senior Aldermen; net income, £375. The church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, was erected in 1721, at a cost of £4563, of which £1000 were given by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and the remainder raised by subscription; it was endowed with £80 per annum, by the Rev. Henry Robinson, nephew of the founder of St. John's. It is in the Grecian style, combining the Ionic and Doric orders, with a tower of two stages, of which one is of the Corinthian and the other of the Ionic order; there is a monument to Mr. Robinson, recording his charitable benefactions. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £300; patrons, the Vicar, the Recorder of the borough, and the Minister of St. John's. The church dedicated to *St. Paul*, was erected in 1793, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. Miles Atkinson, a late vicar of Kippax, who, with the assistance of numerous friends, raised the structure, at an expense of £10,000, on a site given by Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Bristol, who laid the first stone; it is a neat edifice of stone, with a handsome Ionic portico supporting an entablature and pediment. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £133; patron, since the death of the late incumbent, the Vicar of Leeds. The church dedicated to *St. James*, was formerly a place of worship belonging to the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, from whom it was purchased by two clergymen of the Established Church, and afterwards by a recent incumbent, and was consecrated by the late Archbishop Markham; it is a plain octagonal building, neatly arranged. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Leeds.

The church on Quarry Hill, dedicated to *St. Mary*, was erected in 1824, at an expense of £10,456, granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 2000 sittings, of which nearly half are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, the Vicar. *Christ-Church*, in Meadow-lane, was erected in the same year as St. Mary's, at an expense of £10,951, from the same funds; it is an elegant structure in the decorated English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, strengthened by buttresses,

and crowned with crocketed pinnacles, and contains about 2000 sittings, of which one-half are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron, the Vicar. The church dedicated to *St. Mark*, in the populous suburb of Woodhouse, was erected in 1825, at an expense of £9000, parliamentary grant, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; a district has been assigned, including Woodhouse and the adjoining parts of Headingley and Potter-Newton, and the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patron, the Vicar. The church at Mount Pleasant, dedicated to *St. George*, was erected for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the north-western suburbs, in 1837, at an expense, including its endowment, of more than £12,000; it is a neat and commodious structure, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. A church dedicated to *St. Luke*, was erected in North-street, in 1841, at a cost of £1300, raised by subscription; it is a neat structure in the early English style, and contains 450 sittings, of which 300 are free; underneath, is a schoolroom. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Leeds. A benevolent individual having resolved to build a church at St. Peter's Bank, at his own expense, for which purpose he has given £5000, the first stone of an edifice, to be dedicated to the Holy Cross, was laid 14th September, 1842. Churches or chapels of ease have been erected at Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Chapel-Allerton, Farnley, Hunslet, Headingley, Holbeck, Kirkstall, and Wortley, all of which are described in the articles on those townships. There are also numerous places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, Female Revivalists, members of the Scottish Church, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics; many of the buildings are spacious and elegant, and several of them possess organs of unusual tone and power, as well as the parish church.

The *Free Grammar School* was originally founded in 1552, by Sir William Sheffield, who endowed it with land on the condition that the inhabitants should erect a school-house, which was subsequently fulfilled by John Harrison, in 1624, at his own expense; the school-house was enlarged in 1692, by Godfrey Lawson, mayor, and a dwelling was erected for the master in 1780, by the trustees, since which other additions have been made. The original endowment, augmented by subsequent benefactions, now produces above £2000 per annum; and the school is conducted by a head master and second master, with assistants, and is open to all boys of the parish for instruction in the classics and mathematics, and writing. It has the privilege of sending a candidate for one of Lady Elizabeth Hastings' exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford, and is entitled, with the schools of Haversham and Halifax, to one of the four scholarships of £80 per annum, founded by the Rev. T. Milner, in Magdalen College, Cambridge, tenable till the holder takes the degree of M.A.; and also, in failure of a candidate from the school of Normanton, to one of the two scholarships founded by Mrs. Frieston, in Emanuel College, Cambridge. A *Parochial School for girls*, of whom eighty are clothed and instructed, is supported by a portion of the produce of lands bequeathed for charitable uses, and amounting to £40 per annum; an appropriate building was erected in 1815, at an expense of £1000. A

National central school, in which about 450 children of both sexes are taught, was opened in 1812, and is maintained by subscription; and of some other national schools in various parts of the town, is a factory school at St. Peter's Bank, one of the first of the kind undertaken by the National Society; the school-house, erected in 1840, at a cost of £1700, contains five rooms, and is capable of receiving 1000 children. A *Lancasterian* school and a *Model Infants'* school are likewise carried on, and a *Church of England Commercial* school, a large and well-conducted establishment; and there are also schools in connexion with several of the dissenting congregations.

The *General Infirmary*, founded in 1771, is a neat edifice, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and contains accommodation for more than 150 in-patients; it is furnished with an arrangement of cold, warm, and medicated baths; the wards are well ventilated, and a piece of contiguous ground, comprising 4000 square yards, purchased at a cost of £1500, and presented to the institution in 1817, by Richard F. Wilson, Esq., has been appropriated as a garden for exercise in the open air. The charity is supported chiefly by subscription and collections, averaging £2500 per annum, and by the dividends on £3000 three per cent. consols. bought with the amount of various bequests; the usual number of in-patients is about 1600, and of out-patients, 3000, annually. The *House of Recovery*, a building of brick, was opened in 1804, for the reception of patients in contagious fever, and is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and donations; it is under the care of a board of subscribers, a matron, and resident apothecary, and is visited gratuitously by two physicians and two surgeons. In April, 1844, it was resolved, at a public meeting, to erect a more commodious edifice, to cost £6000. The *Dispensary* in North-street was established in 1824, and is supported by subscriptions and occasional benefactions, averaging about £600 per annum. The *General Eye and Ear Infirmary*, in Kirkgate, was commenced in 1821, and, with the assistance of a small subscription, and the gratuitous aid of three surgeons, has produced great benefit among the poor. The *Stranger's Friend Society*, established in 1790, by the dissenters chiefly, dispenses about £350 annually in visiting and relieving the sick poor; and the *Church of England District Visiting Society*, established in 1834, distributes upwards of £500 annually among the poor, without distinction of country or creed. Eight houses were bequeathed in 1643, by Josias Jenkinson, Esq., for the reception of aged persons, but without any funds for keeping them in repair; they have been rebuilt, partly by a bequest of £500 by John Blayds, Esq.; and the rent of a farm, left to the poor by the founder, has been appropriated to their endowment, from which each of the inmates derives a payment of £5 per annum. *Harrison's Hospital*, comprising originally 30 almshouses, to which 12 have since been added, were founded in 1653, by John Harrison, Esq., who endowed them with lands producing £80 per annum; the endowment has been augmented by subsequent benefactions from Mrs. Catherine Parker, Mr. Joseph Midgley, Arthur Iken, Esq., and others; and the buildings, which occupy a large quadrangular area, afford an asylum to 64 aged women, who receive £12 per annum each, in quarterly payments. Houses for 10 aged widows were founded in 1729, by Mrs. Mary Potter, who endowed them with £2000, to which

£400 were added by Mrs. Barbara Chantrell; these sums, with subsequent benefactions, produce an income from which each of the inmates receives £12. 12. per annum. Mrs. Rachael Dixon bequeathed houses and premises in trust to the vicar of Leeds, and the minister of St. John's, of which she appropriated the rents to be equally divided among three widows of clergymen of the Established Church.

In the neighbourhood are several *chalybeate* and other mineral springs, of which that at *Holbeck* has properties resembling the water of Harrogate, but less strongly impregnated; it is in high repute, and is brought daily to Leeds for sale. On the declivity of Quarry Hill were vestiges of a Roman camp, the trenches of which are now covered with buildings; and Roman coins, and other relics of antiquity, have been found at various times in the immediate vicinity. In Briggate are some slight remains of the chantry chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in 1470, by the Rev. William Evers, vicar of the parish; and on a formerly sequestered but now much frequented spot, upon the bank of the Aire, about 3 miles from Leeds, are the picturesque ruins of *Kirkstall Abbey*, which see. Among the distinguished *Natives* or *Residents* of the town and neighbourhood have been, Hartley, author of the *Observations on Man*; Smeaton, the celebrated engineer, and builder of the Eddystone lighthouse; Thoresby, the eminent antiquary; Dr. Priestley, the natural philosopher; Joseph and Isaac Milner, eminent theologians; Dr. James Scott, author of three of the Seatonian prize poems, and a writer in the Public Advertiser under the signature of Anti-Sejanus; and Benjamin Wilson, F.R.S., an eminent landscape painter. The place gives the title of *Duke* to the family of Osborne.

LEEK (*ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 11,576 inhabitants, of whom 7071 are in the town, 23 miles (N. N. E.) from Stafford, and 154 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, which is of great antiquity, and has been styled "The Capital of the Moorlands," subsequently to the Conquest became the property of the earls of Chester, one of whom obtained for it the grant of a market from King John, and it was eventually given to the monks of the abbey *Dieu la Croix*, in the parish. In 1745, the troops of the Pretender marched through it on December 3rd, in their advance to Derby, and returned on the 7th of the same month. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence on the road from London to Manchester; the streets are spacious, well paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water by means of pipes from the springs on Leek Moor. The curious phenomenon of a double sunset occurs here at a certain time of the year, owing to the relative position of a rocky mountain westward from the town. The principal business is the silk manufacture, which has long been in a flourishing state, and has of late years been so considerably extended that several very extensive mills have been erected for twisting and doubling the silk. The articles in silk and mohair, for which the town is chiefly celebrated, are sewing-silks, twist, buttons, ribbons, ferrets, galloons, handkerchiefs, shawls, sarcenet, and broad silk. An immense quantity of buttons covered with worsted stuff are also manufac-

tured, affording employment to many hundred women and children in the surrounding villages, who are engaged in sewing the cloth upon moulds. A considerable quantity of cheese is made in the neighbourhood; and there are some valuable mines of coal, lead, and copper, in the adjacent hills, some of which were worked before the year 1680. The Caldron branch of the Trent and Mersey canal passes within half a mile of the town, and near it runs the river Churnet. In 1806, the old market cross, which stood at the foot of the market-place, was taken down, and a town-hall erected on its site, at a cost of £250. Petty-sessions for the Northern division of the hundred are held at the Swan inn, on alternate Wednesdays. The market is on Wednesday; and there are fairs, chiefly for cattle, on the Wednesday before February 3rd, Easter-Wednesday, May 18th, Whit-Wednesday, July 3rd and 28th, and the Wednesday after October 10th: the principal cattle-fair is that on the 18th of May. Courts leet and baron are held by the lord of the manor, at which a constable is appointed.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 1½; net income, £218; patron, Earl of Macclesfield: the tithes were commuted for land in 1805. The church, a very ancient structure, in the later English style, has a tower with eight pinnacles, and stands on an eminence which commands a very extensive prospect: in the interior are several neat mural monuments to the Daintry and other families; and in the churchyard stand the remains of a pyramidal cross, adorned with rude imagery and fret-work, supposed to be of Danish workmanship. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel, adorned with some fine old paintings brought from a convent at Lisbon, by the nuns of Aston Hall, near Stone. A school, erected at the expense of the Earl of Macclesfield, in the beginning of the last century, is endowed with £9. 13. 10. per annum. Eight almshouses for single women, not under 60 years of age, were founded and endowed by Elizabeth Ash, in 1676, with a rent-charge of £40, and additional benefactions make the total income £78 per annum. Very munificent donations have been made from time to time in aid of the poor, and the annual sum of £290 arises from them. The union of Leek comprises 19 parishes or places, and contains a population of 21,307. There are some remains of *Dieu la Croix Abbey* (now corrupted to *Dieulacres*), which was founded by Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, in 1214, in honour of St. Mary and St. Benedict, for Cistercian monks, and valued at the Dissolution at £243. 3. 6. per annum. The ruins have been dug up and used in erecting barns and stables; but the shafts of the chapel columns are left standing to the height of several feet: the exterior walls of the farm-buildings are decorated with many fragments of arches and capitals, and in one of them is a stone coffin with a crosier and sword carved upon it. Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield, who became lord high chancellor, and president of the Royal Society, was born in 1666, at Leek, where his father practised as an attorney.

LEEK-FRITH, a township, in the parish and union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N. by W.) from

Leek; containing 926 inhabitants. John Stoddard, in 1673, bequeathed a rent-charge of £10, to teach 20 poor children.

LEEK-WOOTTON.—See WOOTTON, LEEK.

LEEMAILING, a township, in the parish and union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 325 inhabitants. The township comprises 4274 acres, and is bounded on the north by the North Tyne river, which sweeps round two-thirds of it, high and rugged rocks skirting portions of it in the opposite direction; the land is mostly heath and sheep-walks, but such parts of it as are in cultivation produce good crops. There are lime and freestone quarries, and iron-ore is found, the remains of a furnace for smelting which, worked in the reign of William III., are visible. Hesleyside, in the township, has been in the possession of the Charltons from the time of Richard II., who is recorded to have lent the sum of £100 to an ancestor of the family: the Hall is a handsome structure of white freestone, commanding a varied prospect, and embracing the picturesque scenery along the vale of the Tyne; one of the wings was burnt down many years since, but has been rebuilt with additions; attached is a neat Roman Catholic chapel. Lee Hall, the residence and property, with the surrounding lands, of Robert Charleton, Esq., is beautifully situated near the river, which abounds with trout.

LEEMING, a chapelry, in the parish of BURNESTON, union of BEDALE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Bedale; containing, with the townships of Exelby and Newton, 682 inhabitants, of whom 347 are in Leeming. The chapelry comprises 2298a. 2r. 18p., of which 1295 acres are arable, 952 meadow and pasture, and 74 woodland and plantations; its surface is generally flat, and the scenery possesses few attractions, but the soil is fertile, and the arable grounds are in good cultivation. Newton House, a sporting seat of the late Duke of Cleveland, lord of the manor, and owner of a considerable portion of the lands, is now the property of the Dowager Duchess. The village, which is of ancient appearance, is situated on the great Roman road, here called Leeming-Lane, and now so little frequented that grass is growing on its surface; and the river Swale bounds the township on one side. The petty-sessions for the division, formerly held here, have been now removed to Bedale. The old chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was rebuilt by subscription, and consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, in 1839; it is a neat building of brick, in the later English style, and has an east window embellished with stained glass; it is fitted up with open benches, and contains 300 sittings, of which 200 are free, in consideration of a grant of £200 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Burneston; net income, about £84, but capable of considerable increase. A school adjoining the chapel is supported by subscription; and bequests by Ralph Cowley in 1670, and Thomas Isles in 1684, together amounting to £7 per annum, are appropriated to the poor.

LEES, a hamlet, in the parish and union of ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 8½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester. This place is situated in the heart of a

manufacturing district, on the road from Oldham to Huddersfield; and the population is chiefly employed in the numerous factories in its immediate vicinity, the establishment of which has given importance to the place. Fairs are held in the spring and autumn. The living is a curacy; net income, £131; patron, Rector of Ashton. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, is a neat edifice of stone, erected in 1742. There is a meeting-house for Wesleyans; and a national school for girls has been established. Near the village is a chalybeate spring, called Lea Spa.

LEESE, a township, in the parish of SANDBACH, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (N. E.) from Middlewich; containing 151 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £43. 0. 10., and the vicarial for £28. 2. 3.

LEFTWICH, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1 mile (S.) from Northwich; containing 2001 inhabitants. A national school has an endowment of £10 per annum.

LEGBOURN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Louth; containing 461 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3500 acres, of which about 100 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture, in equal portions; the surface is level, the soil chiefly clay, producing good wheat and beans; and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift and incumbency of the Powley family; net income, £84; impropiator, H. R. Allenby, Esq., of Kenwick House: the tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1780, when 167 acres were assigned in lieu of the small tithes. The church is an ancient and handsome structure, in the early English style, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A priory of Cistercian nuns, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here before the reign of John, by Robert Fitz-Gilbert: at the Dissolution its revenue was £57. 13. 5., and the site, now occupied by a modern mansion, was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage.

LEGH, HIGH, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERNE, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 6½ miles (E. S. E.) from Warrington; containing 982 inhabitants. The township comprises by measurement 4170 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 3030 meadow and pasture, and 140 woodland. There are two chapels very near each other; one, which is in the grounds of G. Cornwall Legh, Esq., and is a donative, in the presentation of that gentleman, was built in 1581, though some part of it is of an earlier date; and the other was erected by the late Egerton Leigh, Esq., and is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, E. Leigh, Esq. A school, built in 1717, is endowed with £9 per annum; and there is a school for girls, supported by Mrs. Cornwall Legh.

LEGSBY (*ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 326 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2861a. 2r. 21p. inclusive

of the hamlets of Collow and Bleasby. The village, which is small, is situated on the acclivity of a picturesque valley. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2.; net income, £104; patron and impropiator, Sir J. Nelthorpe. The church is an ancient thatched building, without tower or steeple. Sir J. Nelthorpe, Bart., in 1669, bequeathed the tithes of hay at Bleasby, now under composition for £15, to the incumbent, for an afternoon sermon on every Sunday; and a moiety of his endowment of the school at Glandford-Brigg is appropriated to the poor of this parish, jointly with the poor of Fullsby, in the parish of Kirkby-upon-Bain. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.



Seal and Arms.

the Romans, made one of their stipendiary cities, and is clearly identified with the *Rata* of Antoninus, and the *Ratiscorion* of Richard of Cirencester. That it was a Roman station of considerable importance is evident from the remains of a temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Janus, and from numerous tessellated pavements and other relics of Roman antiquity which have been discovered in the vicinity, and of which a beautiful specimen has been recently found in a fragment of pavement 20 feet in length, and 17 in breadth, divided into octagonal compartments of great variety, ornamented with wreaths, and formed of tesserae of exceedingly small dimensions worked into a regular pattern. By the Saxons it was, from its situation on the river Lear, now the Soar, called *Legerceastre*, of which its present name is simply a contraction. Under the heptarchy the place belonged to the kingdom of Mercia, and was for about two centuries the see of a bishop whose successors removed to Dorchester, and finally to Lincoln. In 874, the Danes, having overrun this part of the kingdom, seized upon Leicester, which they constituted one of the five great cities of their empire in Britain, and retained it till Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, and widow of Ethelred, Duke of Mercia, who, after her husband's death, continued to govern the province, rescued it from their possession, after a successful encounter, in which the Danes were defeated with considerable slaughter. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the castle, which had been nearly destroyed in the Danish wars, was rebuilt, and entrusted to Hugo de Grentemaisnel, on whom William bestowed the greater part of the town; but in the disputed succession to the throne, after the death of William, Hugo, embracing the cause of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in opposition to William Rufus, the castle was demolished by the partisans of the latter, and remained for some time in ruins. In the reign of Henry I., Robert de Mellent, being created Earl of Leicester, repaired, enlarged, and fortified the castle,

which he made his baronial residence; but his son, Robert le Bossu, and grandson, Robert Blanchmains, having taken part in the rebellious cabals formed against Henry II., Leicester was besieged by the king's forces under Richard de Lucy, and fell into the hands of the king. The king's forces having entered the town, set fire to it in several places, razed the walls, and destroyed the fortifications; and, having ultimately reduced the castle, which held out for a considerable time, demolished it entirely. The earl (Blanchmains) was taken prisoner at the battle of Fornham, but afterwards regained his liberty and the favour of his sovereign. His father, Robert le Bossu, founded the monastery of St. Mary de Pratis, near the town, in which, having assumed the habit of a monk, he spent the remainder of his life. A royal mint, which was established at Leicester in the reign of Athelstan, and situated near the North bridge, was maintained here till the commencement of this reign.

In the reign of John, Robert Fitz-Parnel, Earl of Leicester, obtained from that monarch a charter of incorporation and many privileges, which were afterwards extended and confirmed by Henry III., at the solicitation of Simon de Montfort, then Earl of Leicester, who, rebelling against his sovereign, and engaging in the baronial wars of that reign, was slain at the battle of Evesham. Upon the death of Montfort, Henry III. conferred the earldom of Leicester on his second son, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, whose grandson, Henry, made this place his principal residence, and under him and his two immediate successors the castle was restored to its former strength and magnificence. After the accession of the house of Lancaster to the throne, Leicester was frequently visited by the sovereigns of that family. A parliament was held here by Henry V., and another by the Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, during the minority of Henry VI. In the conflict between the houses of York and Lancaster, the castle is supposed to have suffered severely; and in the reign of Richard III. it had become so dilapidated, that when that monarch was at Leicester, a few evenings prior to the battle of Bosworth Field, he preferred to sleep at an inn in the town. During the parliamentary war the town suffered materially; it was taken by storm by the royal army, in May, 1645, but was retaken by the republican forces under Fairfax, in June following, prior to which orders had been issued by Charles I. to pull down what remained of the castle, and to dispose of the materials. The remains are intermixed with the various buildings that have been erected on or near the site; the most conspicuous and complete portion of them is a beautiful arched gateway tower, called the magazine, from its having been purchased by the county as a *dépôt* for the ammunition of the trained bands, in 1682.

The town is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the county, and on the banks of the river Soar, over which are four bridges, named respectively North, West, Branston, and Bow bridges; the first a handsome structure erected in 1796, the others ancient buildings, recently repaired. The principal thoroughfare, extending from south to north, is upwards of a mile in length, and there are many other spacious streets: the houses, which, within the last half century, have been much improved, are chiefly built of brick and roofed with slate; the town is paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with

water from a public conduit in the market-place, and from wells in various parts. A promenade, called the *New Walk*, which extends nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, in a south-eastern direction, was formed about the year 1785; the ground was given by the corporation, and laid out by subscription; it affords, in many parts, some pleasing views of the town, and of the hills of Charnwood Forest, which abound with beautiful scenery. In the environs several handsome villas have been recently erected. The *town library*, established by the corporation in 1632, consists chiefly of theological works. The *public rooms*, in Wellington-street, consist of a hall, a room used as a mechanics' institute, a newsroom, and other apartments. A new *theatre* was erected in 1837; and *assemblies* are held, during the winter, in a suite of rooms in a building originally erected for an hotel, and purchased by the county for the accommodation of the judges of the assize, and for the meetings of the county magistrates: the ball-room is elegantly painted by Reinagle, and lighted on assembly nights by eight splendid lustres, and branches held by statues, after designs by Bacon. A very handsome edifice has been recently erected in Belvoir-street as a general *newsroom* and *library*, at an expense of about £6000, from the designs of Mr. Flint; it contains a gallery used for the library, and committee-rooms, and apartments for the librarians. *Races* are held in September, on the south-east side of Leicester, where a grand stand has been erected, and every means adopted for the improvement of the course; and on the north-east side of the town is an extensive inclosed cricket-ground. An agricultural society, which has been established for many years, holds its meetings in October.

The staple *manufacture*, that of worsted and cotton hosiery, has been established for more than two centuries; the number of frames in the town and county is about 14,000, and the number of persons employed in the frame-work knitting, worsted-spinning, wool-combing, and dyeing, about 30,000. In addition to the manufacture of hose, of which a great quantity is exported, there are manufacturers of lace, cotton, thread, ropes, and twine, stocking-frames, needles, and pipes, and several woolstaplers. Situated on a great northern road, Leicester has every facility of land carriage to London, Manchester, Nottingham, Derby, and other towns; and in 1791 an act of parliament was obtained for opening a communication with the Loughborough canal, and through that with the various lines of navigation connected with the Trent, the effect of which has been to introduce the coal of Derbyshire by the cheaper conveyance of water carriage. The *Leicester and Swannington Railway*, principally for the conveyance of coal, granite, paving stones, and other articles from the collieries and quarries near Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Leicester, whence they are sent to London and other places, and also for a few passengers, was commenced under an act of parliament in 1830, empowering the company to raise a joint-stock capital of £140,000, and £35,000 by loan; the line was completed at an expense of £175,000, and was opened to the public in July, 1832. The most important means of communication, however, is that derived from one of the principal intermediate stations on the Midland-Counties' railway, established here on a very extensive scale with the waiting-rooms for passengers detached from the main line. The *market*,

which is on Saturday, is particularly celebrated for the quality of the butchers' meat: the *fairs*, principally for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese, are on Jan. 4th, March 2nd, the Saturday before Easter, May 12th, which lasts for three days, June 1st, July 5th, Aug. 1st, Sept. 13th, Oct. 10th (for three days), November 2nd, and December 8th.

Leicester is a *BOROUGH* by prescription. King John, in the first year of his reign, granted a charter, which was extended by succeeding sovereigns, and renewed, with all former privileges and immunities, in the 41st of Elizabeth, and by which the government was vested in a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 48 common-councilmen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, high bailiff, steward, chamberlain, and subordinate officers. The corporation, however, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, now consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors; the borough, which comprises 2126 acres, is divided into seven wards, the municipal and parliamentary boundaries being co-extensive, and the number of magistrates is 24. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a freeman born after the father has taken up or been admitted to his freedom, and acquired by servitude: among the privileges are, exemption from toll in all the fairs of England, and the liberty of depasturing cattle in certain grounds near the town. The elective franchise was first exercised in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time the borough has returned two members to parliament; the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session for offences not capital; and a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, was formerly held by prescription, confirmed by charters of Elizabeth and James I.; the recorder is sole judge, but no court has been held for some years. There are petty-sessions at the Exchange every Monday and Friday; and one of the magistrates attends at the guildhall every morning for hearing night cases. This being the county town, the assizes and general quarter-sessions are held in it; and it is also the place of election for the southern division of the county. The *guildhall* is a building of rude character, of which the hall is embellished with portraits of Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London, and founder of St. John's College, Oxford; and Sir John Vaughan, Knt., one of the judges of Her Majesty's court of exchequer, and late recorder of the borough. The *county rooms*, appropriated as the judges' lodgings, and to the weekly meetings of the county magistrates, were originally built by subscription as an hotel, and were purchased in 1819, under an act of parliament, for the use of the county; the building contains an elegant and spacious assembly-room. The *court-house*, for holding the assizes and quarter-sessions for the county, was formerly the great hall of the ancient castle. The *borough gaol*, nearly in the centre of the town, was originally the gaol for the county, but, on the erection of a new county gaol, was purchased by the borough magistrates, who have made considerable alterations and improvements. The *county gaol*, situated on a commanding eminence near the entrance to the town from Welford, was erected at an expense of £50,000; and the county house of correction was built about thirty years since.

The old borough, which comprised 325 acres, consisted of the *PARISHES* of All Saints, containing 4608;

St. Leonard, 466; St. Martin, 2889; and St. Nicholas, 1501; and parts of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary, the former wholly containing 31,249, and the latter 8406 inhabitants. The living of *All Saints* is a discharged vicarage, with those of *St. Clement's*, *St. Michael's*, and *St. Peter's* united, the churches of which are demolished, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 5., St. Clement's and St. Michael's being not in charge; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the net income is £148. The church is an ancient structure, combining various styles, with a tower on the north side of the north aisle; the chancel is modern, but in various parts of the church are some fine old portions intermixed with later insertions; the interior contains a font of curious device, and some fine carving in wood. The living of *St. Leonard's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 8. 6½.; net income, £40. The church was demolished during the parliamentary war, in 1645. The living of *St. Margaret's* is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Knighton; net income, £440; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of St. Margaret's in the Cathedral of Lincoln. The church is a beautiful structure, combining portions in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a tower; the interior contains some wooden stalls and seats richly carved, and among the monuments is an alabaster tomb of Bishop Penny, previously abbot of the neighbouring monastery of St. Mary de Pratis, from which it was removed at the period of the Dissolution. In the churchyard is the tomb of Andrew, Lord Rollo, decorated with military trophies. The living of *St. Martin's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £140. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, partly in the Anglo-Norman, early English, and later styles, with a tower rising from the centre, supported on four semi-circular arches, opening into the nave, chancel, and transepts; the lower part of the tower is in the Norman style, surmounted by a spire of later date. The interior was despoiled of its ornaments by the parliamentary troops, who converted it into barracks during their occupation of the town, but it has been restored with due regard to its ancient character; the chancel is decorated with three stone stalls under the south-east window, and it has a noble organ, built by Snetzler, and a fine painting of the Ascension, by Francesco Vanni, presented by Sir William Skeffington, Bart. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £221. The church is an ancient structure, combining almost every variety of style, from, perhaps, the Saxon to the worst period of the debased English; the tower, which is surmounted by a lofty spire, is situated at the west end of the south aisle, and detached from it; the spire was erected in 1783, at the expense of £300, in the place of one destroyed by lightning. On the south side of the old chancel are three fine Norman stalls, with double shafts and enriched mouldings; and on the south side of the Hungerford chantry, or present chancel, are three early English stalls, highly ornamented; the font is of curious and beautiful design, and the oak roofs, which are exquisitely carved, are in good preservation. The living of *St. Nicholas* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £115. The

church is in the early Norman style, with a tower between the nave and the chancel, and is said to have been partly built with the materials of a Roman temple, of which a considerable fragment still remains in a wall adjoining the churchyard. A district chapel, dedicated to *St. George*, was erected in the parish of St. Margaret, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, in 1826, at an expense of £14,964, from the designs of Mr. Parsons; it is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, the view of which from one of the principal streets has been obstructed by the injudicious erection of a schoolroom in the churchyard. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patron, Vicar of St. Margaret's. *Trinity church*, erected at the expense of F. Turner, Esq., after a design by Mr. Sydney Smirke, is a neat structure: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of St. Margaret's. *Christchurch*, recently built by subscription, is also a handsome edifice, and was consecrated in July, 1839. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Huntingdonians, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians, and a Roman Catholic chapel; the last a good edifice, in the early English style.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded by Thomas Wigston, and was refounded, and a new school-house erected by the corporation, in 1575. There are two exhibitions of £6 per annum to Lincoln College, Oxford, established by Mr. Thomas Hayne, for boys of the school; an annuity of £4 per annum to be paid to two poor boys so long as they should continue in the school; and an exhibition of £6 per annum to Oxford or Cambridge, tenable for five years, founded by Henry, Earl of Huntingdon. Two proprietary schools, one called the *Collegiate*, and the other the *Leicester Proprietary School*, have been erected by subscription; the Collegiate, in the English style, is supported by members of the Established Church, and the Proprietary, of the Tuscan order, with a very fine portico, belongs to dissenters. A *Green-coat charity school* was founded by Gabriel Newton, alderman, and was rebuilt in 1808; and there are several national and other schools. The *Old Trinity Hospital* was founded in 1330, by Henry, Earl of Leicester and Lancaster, who endowed it originally for 50 infirm and aged men, and five women to attend on them, also for a master, four chaplains, and two clerks. In 1354, the foundation was greatly augmented by his son, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who engrafted on it a collegiate church, or *Collegium Novi Operis*; and it was further extended by John of Gaunt, son-in-law of Duke Henry. The establishment eventually consisted of a dean, twelve prebendaries, thirteen vicars-choral, three clerks, six choristers, one verger, one hundred poor men, and ten nurses and other attendants. There are at present in it about ninety men and women. An hospital for a master, confrater, twelve aged men, and twelve aged women, all unmarried, was founded and dedicated to *St. Ursula*, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, by William Wigston, merchant-stapler, and mayor of Leicester, and others. The hospital of *St. John the Baptist*, founded in 1235, for a master, brethren, and sisters, was given by Queen Elizabeth to the corporation, it having been previously converted into a hall for wool; in the reign of James I. they placed in it six poor widows. An hospital for five aged widows was founded

in 1703, by Mr. *Bent*, alderman of the borough; and in 1710, another was founded by Mr. *Matthew Simons*, for six aged widows. Almshouses in Vauxhall-street, founded and endowed by Miss *Mason*, for four women, were recently erected, at an expense of £363. The late *John Johnson*, Esq., erected, in 1792, five neat houses, which he called the *Consanguinitarium*, and intended as a residence for five of his needy relatives, assigning for its support an income of more than £60 per annum. The *female asylum*, in the New Works, was established in 1800, by the exertions of the late Rev. Thomas Robinson, for the maintenance, and instruction in household business, of sixteen orphan girls. The *infirmary*, at the southern extremity of the town, was erected in 1771, and is supported by subscription; the building, which is plain, consists of a centre and two wings; attached is a house of recovery from fever, or other contagious diseases, added in 1820. Adjoining the infirmary was formerly the *county lunatic asylum*, towards the erection and support of which Mrs. Topp bequeathed £1000, and Mrs. Ann Wigley £200; but this institution having become inadequate to the purpose for which it was established, a more capacious structure has been recently built by the county magistrates, on an eminence to the south-east of the town; it will accommodate about 100 patients, and the expense was defrayed, partly by subscription, and partly out of the county rates. Sir Thomas White bequeathed a portion of the rents of certain estates, which have since accumulated to upwards of £16,000, to be lent for nine years, without interest, in sums of £50, subsequently enlarged to £100, to the inhabitants of Leicester; and there are various other *charitable bequests* for distribution among the poor, amongst which is the produce of a grant, by Charles I., of 40 acres of land in the forest of Leicester. The union of Leicester comprises the whole of the town parishes, and the townships of New Works and Castle-View, and contains a population of 50,932.

Among the *Monastic Establishments* anciently existing here, was a *collegiate church*, founded long before the Conquest, within the precincts of the castle, and which was, with the city and the castle, destroyed in the wars during the reign of the Conqueror, and refounded in 1107, by Robert de Mellent, Earl of Leicester; the greater portion of its revenue was transferred to the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, but it continued, under the designation of St. Mary the Less, till the Dissolution, when the remaining part of it was valued at £24. 13. 11. The abbey of *St. Mary de Pratis* was founded in the year 1143, by Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, for regular canons of the Augustine order, and dedicated to St. Mary; here that earl ended his days, and the establishment became possessed of great wealth, and was frequently visited by several of the kings of England and other illustrious personages, among whom was Cardinal Wolsey, who, lodging here on his route to London, after his disgrace, died within its walls, and was buried in the church: at the Dissolution its gross revenue was £1062. 0. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$; the remains consist chiefly of the outer walls, on which is an inscription curiously worked in bricks of different colours. In the north part of the town was an *hospital for lepers*, founded in the reign of Richard I., by William, son of Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester. In the north-western part was a convent of *Franciscan* or *Grey friars*,

founded in 1265, by Simon de Montfort, in the church of which was interred the body of Richard III., after his death at the battle of Bosworth Field. In an island in the Soar was a house of *Black friars*, founded in the reign of Henry III., and dedicated to St. Clement, by one of the earls of Leicester; and here was also a priory for *Canons Regular* of the order of *St. Augustine*, dedicated to St. Catherine, which remained till the Dissolution. Of the *Roman relics* the most curious are, a tessellated pavement, found in a cellar nearly opposite the town prison, in 1675; another, discovered a few years since, in Jewry-Wall-street; and a millary, or Roman mile-stone, discovered in the year 1771, on the side of the Fosse-road leading from Leicester to Newark, in Nottinghamshire, and about two miles from the town. This stone, which has given rise to much archæological research, was removed to the town by the corporation, and is placed in Belgrave Gate, on a square pedestal, with a column above it, surmounted by a cross; from the inscription on it, it appears to have been erected in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, and it is said to be the oldest that has been discovered in this country. About a quarter of a mile south of the infirmary are the ancient artificial embankments, called the *Rawdykes*, supposed also to be of Roman origin; and among smaller remains is an abundance of coins, of which it is supposed that a complete series might have been formed from Nero to Valentinian. Dr. Richard Farmer, the learned author of an essay on the learning and genius of Shakspeare, was a native of the town. Leicester gives the inferior title of Earl to Marquess Townsend; and the late T. W. Coke, Esq., of Holkham, in the county of Norfolk, was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Coke and Earl of Leicester, by patent of creation, dated August 12th, 1837.

LEICESTER-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1 mile (N.) from Leicester; containing 22 inhabitants. It takes its name from the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, which was founded within its limits, and which is described in the article on LEICESTER.

LEICESTER-FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 106 inhabitants.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north-west by that of Derby, on the north by that of Nottingham, on the east by Lincoln and Rutland, on the south-east by Northampton, and on the south-west by Warwick. It lies between 52° 23' and 52° 58' (N. Lat.), and 0° 40' and 1° 37' (W. Lon.), and includes 804 square miles, or 514,560 statute acres. Within its limits are 44,774 inhabited houses, 3273 uninhabited, and 449 in the course of erection; and the population amounts to 215,867, of whom 105,616 are males, and 110,251 females. The county, which derives its name from the principal town, formed part of the territory of the *Coritani*, and, subsequently, of the Roman division of Britain called *Flavia Cesariensis*; under the Anglo-Saxons, it was a central portion of the powerful kingdom of Mercia. It suffered severely from the incursions of the Danes, who, landing on the eastern coast, laid waste the whole county as far as Leicester, which town, having finally fallen into their possession, became, on

their peaceable establishment in this part of the kingdom, one of their five principal cities in England. Leicestershire was formerly included in the *diocese* of Lincoln, but under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it has been transferred to the diocese of Peterborough, in the province of Canterbury. It forms, exclusively of some peculiar jurisdictions, an arch-deaconry, comprising the deaneries of Akeley, Christianity, Framland, Gartree, Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe, and containing 213 parishes. For *civil purposes* it is divided into the hundreds of Framland, Gartree, East Goscote, West Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. It contains the borough and market-town of Leicester; and the market-towns of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market-Bosworth, Market-Harborough, Hinckley, Loughborough, Lutterworth, Melton-Mowbray, and Mountsorrel. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was formed into the northern and southern divisions, each sending two representatives to parliament; and two members are returned for the borough of Leicester. The county is included in the midland circuit, and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Leicester, where stands the county gaol.

The general *SURFACE* is a continuance of gently rising hills, with a few precipitous declivities, so that almost the whole is available for cultivation. The highest grounds are some of the summits of the Charnwood Forest hills, which consist of barren rocks, projecting abruptly above the surface, and composed of a kind of granite; and these peaks, though their elevation is not more than 800 or 900 feet above the level of the sea, command some of the most extensive and beautiful views in the kingdom. About 240,000 acres of land are under occasional tillage. A considerable quantity of *wheat* is grown, but *barley* is the favourite grain crop; and *oats* are cultivated to a great extent, on account of the number of horses bred and kept in the county. About half the inclosed land consists of permanent *grass*, and the natural meadows on the banks of the rivers and brooks are very numerous and extensive, and frequently of excellent quality. In various parts are good dairies which produce large quantities of *cheese*; and Stilton cheese, the richest and highest-priced thick cheese produced in Great Britain, is made in most of the villages about Melton-Mowbray: it obtained its name from the first maker of it, resident at Wymondham, near Melton-Mowbray, having supplied an inn at Stilton, where it first became generally known and esteemed. The county has long been distinguished for the improvement of every species of *live stock*. The *Mineral Productions* are, *iron-stone*, which is plentifully found on Ashby Wolds, and has been smelted and cast into pigs and utensils for various purposes, at the works by the side of the Ashby canal; *lead-ore*, which is found of a rich nature in the fissures of the limestone obtained at Staunton-Harold, and is smelted; *coal*, of which there are mines at Cole-Orton, the Lount, and Ashby Wolds; *slate*, which is raised in large quantities of a rather thick and heavy, but firm and durable, quality, at Swithland, to the east of Charnwood Forest; *limestone*, of which the Bredon quarries are excavated in an isolated rock of considerable extent, having a slight covering of earth, and of which there is some in extremely high request at Barrow-upon-Soar, producing the famous Barrow-lime; and *freestone*, which exists in most parts, as does also *clay*

suitable for bricks. The *red granite* from the rocks at Mountsorrel furnishes a valuable material for macadamizing the roads. The principal *Manufactures* are those of *woollen-yarn*, *worsted*, and *stockings*, which prevail not only in Leicester, Hinckley, and other towns, but also in the principal villages throughout most parts of the county; indeed, the number of persons employed in trade here is to the agricultural class nearly as seven to four, and of these a very large proportion are employed in the manufacture of wool into stockings, principally at Leicester, Hinckley, and Loughborough, both for the London market and exportation. At Loughborough, Hinckley, and Ashby, *hats* are manufactured. The making of machine *lace*, introduced of late years, is carried on to a considerable extent, principally in the towns and neighbourhoods of Loughborough, Leicester, and Ashby; and at the two first are several *malt-kilns*. *Cheese* is a considerable article of exportation, it being computed that not less than 1500 tons are annually conveyed down the Trent, for the consumption of the metropolis and the navy.

The principal *River* is the *Soar*, which, with the aid of different artificial cuts, has been made navigable from the Trent, into which river it empties itself near Sawley in Derbyshire, up to several miles above Leicester, a distance of above twenty miles. The *Ashby canal* was first designed to communicate with the navigable channel of the Trent, below Burton, and with that view was constructed so as to be navigable for barges of sixty tons' burthen; but the money subscribed, amounting to £180,000, having been expended, the line from Ashby to the Trent, on which are a tunnel and several locks, was abandoned, and railways substituted on the high grounds. The canal is navigable from Ashby Wolds to the Coventry canal, in which it terminates, for boats of 24 tons' burthen, being such only as can float on the Coventry canal. The line of the *Leicester navigation* is down the valley of the Soar, to the Trent, being sometimes along the channel of the Soar, and at others carried from it by means of locks into a new channel, as before stated. The *Melton canal* is carried from the Leicester Soar navigation along the valley of the Wreke, to Melton-Mowbray, whence it has been continued to Oakham: the *Grantham canal*, from the Trent below Nottingham to Grantham, passes through the north-easternmost part of the county; and the *Union canal*, from the navigable channel of the Soar, near Leicester, was designed to pass by way of Market-Harborough, and join the Nene at Northampton, and also to communicate with the Grand Junction canal; but its progress towards its completion was arrested by unfavourable circumstances. The *iron railways* attached to the *Ashby canal* extend about twelve miles from that navigation, by the town of Ashby, to the Lount colliery, Cole-Orton, Ticknall, and the Cloud hill lime-works; they were constructed at an expense of £30,000, and along the line are various embankments and deep excavations, for the purpose of preserving the level, or an uniform ascent or descent, besides a tunnel about a quarter of a mile in length. The *Midland-Counties' railway* proceeds in a direct course nearly north from Rugby, and enters this county near Great Claybrook, whence it passes by the town of Leicester, near which is a small tunnel; after passing through another tunnel at Redhill, it is carried over the Trent by a beautiful viaduct of three iron arches, each 100 feet span, and branches off to

Derby and Nottingham. The *Leicester and Swannington railway* is noticed in the article on Leicester, which see.

The Roman stations within or close to the limits of the county were, *Rate* at Leicester; *Vernometum*, on the northern border, supposed to have been at Willoughby; and *Venones*, near High Cross; besides which there was the celebrated station of *Manduessedum*, at Mancetter, on the borders of this county and Warwickshire. The principal remains of Roman buildings have been found at Leicester; and other miscellaneous Roman remains have been discovered at Rothley, Wanlip, Harborough, Burrow, and Catthorpe. The ancient *Watling-street* first touches Leicestershire at Dove bridge, on the Avon, whence it proceeds in a north-easterly direction towards the Anker, near Mancetter, where it quits for Warwickshire, after having formed the south-western boundary of the county for a distance of upwards of 20 miles. The *Fosse-road* from Lincolnshire, enters near the Roman station *Vernometum*, and joins the *Watling-street* at High Cross; its course may be distinctly traced, more particularly on the eastern side of the county, and near the village of Narborough. The *Via Devana*, from Colchester to Chester, enters near Cottingham, and joins the *Fosse* at Leicester, which, however, it soon leaves for Grooby, whence it proceeds by Ashby to Burton-upon-Trent; it is visible on a hill between the parishes of Cranoe and Glooston, and in different other parts of its course. Another ancient road, which the Rev. T. Leman, in his account of the Roman roads and stations in Leicestershire, calls the "Salt Way," and considers of British origin, entered the county from Lincolnshire, in its way to the salt-works at Droitwich, and is visible in some parts of its course over Charnwood Forest. The number of *Religious houses*, prior to the Dissolution, was thirty-one, including three colleges, six hospitals, three commanderies of the Knights Hospitallers, and one alien priory; the principal remains are those of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, near Leicester, of Ulverscroft priory, and of Grace Dieu nunnery. There are but few remains of ancient *castles*; the chief are the picturesque ruins of the castellated mansion of Ashby, the most ancient portions of which are of the reign of Edward IV., and of Kirby Castle. Among the numerous elegant *seats* that adorn the county, the most distinguished are, Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland, and Donnington Park, that of the Marquess of Hastings. There are medicinal *springs* at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Burton-Lazars, Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Gumley, Neville-Holt, Leicester, and Sapcote.

LEIGH, a tything, in the parish of WIMBORNE-MINSTER, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET, 1 mile (E.) from Wimborne-Minster; containing 574 inhabitants. There was anciently a chapel here.

LEIGH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of YET-MINSTER, union of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Sherborne; containing 396 inhabitants.

LEIGH (ST. CLEMENT), a parish and sea-port, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Rochford; containing 1271 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the bank of the river Thames, and includes an island called Leigh Marsh, and the eastern extremity of Canvey island;

the grounds rise gradually from the river to a considerable elevation, commanding beautiful views of the surrounding country; and the variety of the scenery, and the numerous pleasant rides and walks, render the place a favourite resort during the summer for the company visiting Southend, in its immediate neighbourhood. A considerable trade in shrimps employs about 200 persons and nearly 100 boats; and a fair is held on the second Tuesday in May. A small port is formed here by a channel from the Thames towards South Benfleet; a custom-house has been erected, and vessels of 180 tons come up with coal to the quay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15; net income, £284; patron, Bishop of London. The church, situated on the summit of a hill, is a spacious and handsome structure, with a lofty tower, and contains some ancient monuments. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by Lady Olivia B. Sparrow.

LEIGH (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of WESTMINSTER, but chiefly in the Lower division of that of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Cheltenham; containing, with the hamlet of Evington, 489 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the vale of Gloucester; the surface is nearly level, but richly embellished with timber, of which oak and elm are the prevailing kinds; the soil is a blue clay, and the chief crops are wheat and beans; the pastures are rich, and the lands are watered by the river Severn, and intersected by the Coombe hill canal. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 3.; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown, and the net income of the incumbent is £247. The church is an ancient structure. A British and Foreign school has been established; and there are several bequests for distribution among the poor.

LEIGH (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, partly in the hundred of SOMERDEN, but chiefly in that of Codsheath, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Tonbridge; containing, with the hamlet of Hollanden, 1245 inhabitants. The parish, from various ancient records, appears to have been formerly of considerable importance, and to have included a portion of that of Penshurst. It comprises 4659a. 3r. 15p.; the soil is a retentive clay, with a substratum of sandstone rock; the prevailing timber is oak; about 150 acres are hop plantation, and about 70 orchard grounds. The manufacture of gunpowder is carried on in some mills belonging to Messrs. Burton. The river Medway flows through the parish, and the South-Eastern railway nearly bisects it, passing through an excavation to the extent of 513,420 cubic yards, cut through a stratum of hard marl, in the removal of every 1000 yards of which 100 lb. of gunpowder were employed; the soil has been used in forming the embankment of the river. The village is situated on the road from London to Penshurst; and a fair, chiefly for pleasure and pedlery, is held there on the 16th of June. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9.; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. May; impropriators, Sir J. S. Sidney, Bart., and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £555, and the

vicarial for £510. 15.; the glebe comprises three acres. The church, which contains some ancient tablets, had formerly a chantry, but it was suppressed by Edward VI. A national school is supported by subscription. There is a mineral spring possessing properties similar to, and even more powerful than, the water of Tonbridge Wells.

LEIGH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 46 miles (S. S. E.) from Lancaster, and 197 (N. W.) from London; containing 22,229 inhabitants, and comprising the chapelries of Astley and Atherton, and the townships of Bedford, Pennington, Tyldesley with Shakerley, and West Leigh. The name of this place is pure Saxon, and synonymous with the English word *Lea*, a field or pasture. The manufactures of Lancashire are eminently indebted to the ingenuity of Thomas Highs, a reed-maker at this place, who, in 1764, constructed the first spinning-jenny, and, in 1767, invented the water-frame, afterwards improved and extensively introduced by Sir Richard Arkwright. The manufacture of cambrics, muslins, and fustians, is carried on, that of the first being the most considerable; and the general trade of the place has much improved of late years, chiefly in consequence of advantages derived from a branch of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, which here forms a junction with the Leeds and Liverpool canal. One of the principal intermediate stations on the line of the Bolton and Leigh, and the Kenyon and Leigh Junction, railways, is also situated here. Coal and limestone are found, the latter of which, when burnt, is used in making a very excellent cement, impervious to water. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on April 24th and 25th, and on December 7th and 8th, for cattle, pigs, pedlery, &c. A court baron for the manor of Pennington, and a court for the manor of West Leigh, are held annually by their respective lords; and the petty-sessions for the Warrington division of the hundred of West Derby take place here. The parish comprises 11,969 acres, of which 2767 are arable, 8304 pasture, and 150 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £271; patron, Lord Lilford. The church is an ancient stone edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, terminating in sepulchral chapels. There are chapels of ease at Astley and Atherton: in 1825, a church was erected by subscription, aided by a grant of the Commissioners, at Tyldesley, a handsome structure of stone, with a spire; and in 1840, a church was erected at Bedford. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, Swedenborgians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was endowed in 1655, by Piers Rancars, with a rent-charge of £5, which, with subsequent grants, produces an annual income of £25. The poor law union of Leigh comprises eight chapelries or townships, and contains a population of 26,588.

LEIGH, a hamlet, in the parish of ASTHALL, union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD; containing 191 inhabitants.

LEIGH, a tything, in the parish of PITMINSTER, union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (S. S. W.)

from Taunton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LEIGH, a tything, in the parish, liberty, and union of HAVANT, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 547 inhabitants.

LEIGH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Uttoxeter; containing 1012 inhabitants. The parish, including the township of Field, comprises 7037a. 39p., of which about one-third is arable, and very little wood, though hedge-row timber is abundant; the surface is varied, the soil clay, and the scenery generally of pleasing character. It is intersected by the river Blithe. Park Hall, an ancient mansion, is surrounded by a moat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 5., and in the gift of Lord Bagot: the tithes have been commuted for £688. 15., and the glebe comprises $69\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, mostly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre; the south aisle has three monuments to the Ashenhurst family, and an altar-tomb, of the date 1523, to Sir John and Lady Aston, with their recumbent effigies. A free school was endowed by Stephen Spencer, in 1620, with lands now producing about £72. 15. per annum; and other schools are supported by W. Evans, Esq.

LEIGH (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union, and First division of the hundred, of REIGATE, E. division of SURREY, 3 miles (S. W.) from Reigate; containing 495 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2988a. 1r. 23p., of which 1965 acres are arable, 504 meadow and pasture, and 116 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Dendy family; net income, £146. The church is in the early English style; on the floor of the chancel are several figures, scrolls, and shields in brass, principally memorials of the Arderne family.

LEIGH, a chapelry, in the parish of ASHTON-KEYNES, union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Cricklade; containing 299 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £280, and there is a glebe of above 45 acres.

LEIGH, a township, in the parish and hundred of WESTBURY, union of WESTBURY and WHORLWELSDOWN, Westbury and S. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of WILTS; containing 1380 inhabitants.

LEIGH (*St. Edburgh*), a parish, in the union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Worcester; containing, with the chapelry of Bransford, 2011 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 6180 acres, of which the surface is finely varied; it is situated on the right bank of the river Teame, and intersected by the road from Worcester to Hereford. The living is a rectory and vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 4½.; patron and impropiator (except of one hamlet), Earl Somers: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £695, and the rectorial for £330, and the glebe com-

prises 20 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with later details, and contains a monument to Sir Walter Devereux. There is a chapel of ease at Bransford. The Huntingtonians and Wesleyans have places of worship; and an income of £59, arising from bequests, is appropriated to the support of a school, and other charitable purposes.

LEIGH, ABBOT'S (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **PORTBURY**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bristol; containing 366 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the abbot of St. Augustine in Bristol, from which circumstance it derived its name. After the battle of Worcester, Charles II. was concealed in the old manor-house, which has since been replaced by an elegant mansion called Leigh Court, commanding fine views of the Bristol Channel, Gloucestershire, and the Welsh hills. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bedminster: the great tithes, which belong to St. Mary's College, Winchester, have been commuted for £75, and the small tithes for a like sum. A girls' school is supported by Mrs. Miles.

LEIGH-DE-LA-MERE (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**; Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Chippenham; containing 113 inhabitants, and consisting of 1400 acres by computation. At this place Alfred encamped on the night before his attack upon the Danes at Edindon; and near a field, called Courtfield, is a garden surrounded by a moat, supposed to be the site of a palace of one of the Saxon kings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Joseph Neild, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £236, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice. The living was held by a brother of Bishop Latimer.

LEIGH, HIGH, CHESTER.—See **LEGH, HIGH**.

LEIGH, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of **GREAT BUDWORTH**, union of **NORTHWICH**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Northwich; containing 387 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes in the vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patron, Vicar of Great Budworth. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded, amounting to £131. 10., of which £1. 10. are payable to an impropiator, £10 to the vicar, and £120 to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel is an ancient building, repaired in 1664. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

LEIGH, NORTH, a parish, in the union of **HONITON**, hundred of **COLYTON**, Honiton and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Colyton; containing 252 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 7., and in the gift of James Jenkins, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £169. 10. A small Sunday school was endowed by the late Rev. Mr. How.

LEIGH, NORTH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Witney; containing 617 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £147; impropiators, Govern-

ors of Bridewell Hospital. The church, an ancient structure, contains a chantry chapel with some fragments of painted glass, and a monument to William Lenthall, Esq., who was father of the speaker of the house of commons in the reign of Charles I., and died in 1596; also two recumbent figures in alabaster, the one a knight, in complete armour, and the other a female sumptuously attired, the effigies of Sir William Wilcote and his lady. There are, besides, many handsome monuments to the Perrot family, of whose mansion near the church only the dove-cote and some of the offices are remaining, mantled with ivy. About half a mile to the south of the Akeman-street, which passes by the northern boundary of the parish, the remains of a Roman villa were found in 1813.

LEIGH, SOUTH (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **HONITON**, hundred of **COLYTON**, Honiton and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Colyton; containing 357 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 9., and in the gift of Charles Gordon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and there are 30 acres of glebe. The Rev. James How, in 1816, gave £100 stock towards the support of a Sunday school; and the Rev. Thomas How gave the same sum for providing clothing for the poor. Near Wiscombe House is Blackbury Castle, one of the most perfect Roman encampments in the county; and immediately opposite to it is a long line of intrenchments, called Kingsdown. There are also numerous barrows.

LEIGH, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of **STANTON-HARCOURT**, union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **WOOTTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Witney; containing 326 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. James.

LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP (*ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of **FROME**, hundred of **MELLS** and **LEIGH**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Frome; containing 619 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Mells.

LEIGH, WEST (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **BARNSTAPLE**, hundred of **FREMINGTON**, Braunton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bideford; containing 526 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road to Barnstaple, comprises by computation 2300 acres. Many of the females are employed in glove-making, for the manufacturers of Torrington. Stone of excellent quality for building is quarried extensively, and can be conveyed by the river Torridge, which flows in a direction parallel with the road, and is navigable for vessels of 300 tons' burthen to Bideford. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1.; net income, £159; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Exeter; impropiator, R. N. Incedon, Esq.: the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church is an ancient structure, containing some handsome marble monuments to the Cleveland and Willett families; many of the old oak seats, elaborately carved, are still preserved. A school is supported by the vicar and others.

LEIGH, WEST, a township, in the parish and union of **LEIGH**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Leigh, near the road to the town of Wigan; containing 3005 inhabitants.

LEIGH-WOOLEY a tything, in the parish of **GREAT BRADFORD**, union and hundred of **BRADFORD**, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of **WILTS**; containing 1511 inhabitants.

LEIGHLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of **OLD CLEEVE**, union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Watchet. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Vicar of Old Cleeve. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

LEIGHS, GREAT (St. Mary), a parish, in the union of **CHELMSFORD**, partly in the hundred of **CHELMSFORD**, S. division, and partly in that of **WITTHAM**, N. division, of **ESSEX**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Braintree; containing, with the hamlet of Chatley, 765 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from London to Norwich, and comprises about 3000 acres of land, formerly in pasture, from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name; the soil is various, consisting in some parts of hard gravel, and in others of a sandy loam of tolerable fertility. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. 1., and in the patronage of Lincoln College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £865. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a round tower of flint and stone, surmounted by an octangular spire of wood. Various benefactions have been made for the benefit of the poor. On the side of the road from Braintree to Chelmsford was formerly a hermitage, now converted into an inn.

LEIGHS, LITTLE (St. John the Evangelist), a parish, in the union and hundred of **CHELMSFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Braintree; containing 182 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist, was founded here in the reign of Henry III., the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £141. 14. 8.: the gate-house, which still remains, is in the later English style. The parish comprises about 500 acres of land, of which the soil is various, but the predominating character a sandy loam resting on a substratum of clay, in many parts very fertile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of Sir S. Stewart: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church, which is about half a mile from the road to Braintree, is a small edifice with a shingled spire, and contains some ancient monuments.

LEIGHTERTON, with **Boxwell**, a parish, in the union of **TETBURY**, Upper division of the hundred of **GRUMBALD'S-ASH**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Tetbury; containing 334 inhabitants. There are parochial churches at Leighton and Boxwell, but the two places are consolidated both as regards ecclesiastical and civil affairs.

LEIGHTON, a township, in the parish, union, and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 237 inhabitants.

LEIGHTON, a township, in the parish of **NESTON**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 1 mile (N. E.) from Parkgate; containing 374 inhabitants.

LEIGHTON (St. Mary), a parish, in the hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**,

10 miles (W. N. W.) from Huntingdon; containing 448 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3000 acres, of which about one-half is arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 30 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture; the soil is chiefly a stiff clay. A cattle-fair is held on the 1st of May. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Leighton in the Cathedral of Lincoln, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £90: the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church, which had fallen into a state of ruinous dilapidation, was rebuilt in 1626, by the patron, and is a neat edifice, containing 300 sittings, of which nearly all are free. A national school-house has been built by the proprietor of the parish. Some remains exist of an ancient mansion belonging to the Clifton family. There is a chalybeate spring, formerly in high repute, but now not much noticed.

LEIGHTON (St. Mary), a parish, in the union of **ATCHAM**, Wellington division of the hundred of **SOUTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Much Wenlock; containing 403 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; net income, £218; patron and incumbent, Rev. Robert Maddock; impropiator, Thomas Kennerley, Esq., by whom a small girls' school is supported.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD (All Saints), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**; comprising the chapelrys of Billington, Eggington, Heath with Reach, and Standbridge; and containing 6053 inhabitants, of whom 3965 are in the town, 20 miles (W. S. W.) from Bedford, and 42 (N. W.) from London. The adjunct to the name is either derived from *Bosard*, the name of a family in the county, who were knights of the shire in the reign of Edward III., or from *Beau desert*, the prevailing opinion being in favour of the latter. It is believed to be the *Lygean burgh* of the Saxon Chronicle, which was taken from the ancient Britons in 571, by Cuthwulph, the brother of Ceawlin, King of Wessex. The town is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, and consists of one wide street, branching off to the right and left at its upper extremity; the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Near the market-house is an elegant cross of pentagonal form, in the later English style, said to have been erected more than 500 years; the entire height, from the base to the top of the vane, is 38 feet; the upper story is divided into five niches, each of which contains a statue. A considerable trade is carried on in timber, iron, lime, brick, corn, &c.; and several females are employed in making lace and straw-plat. The Grand Junction canal, which passes near the town, and is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, affords the means of communication with the northern counties; and at a short distance on the western side of the Ouse is a station of the London and Birmingham railway, which here runs through a slightly curved tunnel 272 yards in length. The market, which is one of the oldest in the county, is on Tuesday, and is amply supplied with cattle, corn (which is toll free), lace, straw-plat, &c. Fairs are held on February 5th, the second Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, July 26th, October 24th, and the second Tuesday in December, the first of which is remarkable for an extensive sale of horses. The town is under the juris-

diction of the county magistrates, who meet on the market-day, in a room over the market-house; and courts leet and baron are held at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas, by the lessee of the manor, under the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

The parish comprises about 8990 acres, of which 2355*a.* 2*r.* 28*p.* are in the township of Leighton, including 170 common or waste: an act for inclosing lands was passed in 1843. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Standbridge annexed, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Leighton-Buzzard in the Cathedral of Lincoln (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £15; net income of the two, £193. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a large cruciform structure, principally in the early English style, with various additions and insertions of a later character, and has north, south, and west porches, together with a fine massive tower, surmounted by an octagonal stone spire, rising from the intersection; the western door is a curious specimen of iron-work; within the edifice are several ancient monuments, and a portion of good screen-work. There are chapels in each of the four hamlets of the parish; and the Baptists, Society of Friends, and Wesleyans, have meeting-houses. A Lancasterian school is supported by subscription, and a smaller one by the lord of the manor. In 1630, almshouses for eight women were founded and endowed by Edward Wilkes, Esq., and an additional endowment was bequeathed by Matthew Wilkes, Esq., in 1692; the estates belonging to the charity produce about £200 per annum. The poor law union of Leighton-Buzzard comprises 15 parishes or places, 10 of which are in the county of Buckingham, and 5 in that of Bedford; and contains a population of 13,945. In the time of Henry II. there was an alien priory at Grovebury, in the parish, subordinate to the abbey of Fontevrault, in Normandy; also a house of Cistercian monks, a cell to Woburn Abbey. About half a mile from the town are the remains of an extensive circular camp.

LEINTHALL, EARLS, a chapelry, in the parish of **AYMESTREY**, union of **LEOMINSTER**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 7 miles (S. W.) from Ludlow; containing 170 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, Vicar of Aymestrey. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew. A charity school has a small endowment; and there is an almshouse.

LEINTHALL-STARKES (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **LUDLOW**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ludlow; containing 147 inhabitants. The parish consists of 993 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, Sir W. R. Boughton, Bart.; appropriator, Bishop of Hereford. A school is endowed with £14 per annum, the bequest of Thomas Allen, Esq., in 1704.

LEINTWARDINE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **LUDLOW**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**; including the townships of Brakes, Heath with Jay, Kington, Leintwardine, Marlow, Walford with Letton and Newton, Whitton with Tripleton, and Adforton with Stanway, Paytoe, and Grange; and containing 1568 inhabitants, of whom 454 are in the township of Leintwardine, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Ludlow. The parish is situated at the northern extre-

mity of the county, where it borders on Shropshire, and near the confluence of the Teme and the Clun; and, from the quantity of fine fish, particularly graylings, with which these rivers abound, it is much resorted to as a fishing-place. It comprises about 8000 acres, and is intersected by the road from Presteign to Ludlow. There are quarries of limestone. A fair is held on the 4th of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 8.; net income, £180; patron and impropiator, Earl of Oxford. The church is a large structure, once famous for a profusion of stained glass, of which the windows still display some beautiful fragments, representing crowns, lions, fleurs-de-lis, the arms of Mortimer, &c. The Right Hon. Robert Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, founded a free school, in the reign of Anne, and endowed it with land now producing about £36 per annum; and Salwey Cockram, Esq., in 1774, bequeathed the interest on £100, for instruction. The ancient forest of Mocktree, which has long been disafforested, is in the parish, and forms part of the demesne of Downton Castle.

LEIRE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **LUTTERWORTH**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Lutterworth; containing 406 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1074*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.*; the soil is loamy; about two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable, and the lands are watered by a small rivulet called the Soar. The Midland-Counties' railway passes through the parish, in which an excavation has been made, to facilitate its progress, of more than 600,000 yards in length, and 62 feet in depth, and also an embankment 40 feet in height, and containing 430,000 cubic yards; 3700 men, 370 horses, two locomotive engines, and one fixed engine, were all employed in the construction at the same time. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 9½.; net income, £292; patron, Lord de Grey. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1779; the glebe comprises 143 acres. The church is a neat ancient structure. The school-house was built in 1814, in commemoration of the peace, and the rent of a small meadow is paid to the master; from the same fund £6. 10. are distributed in clothing, and £10. 10. in blankets, to the poor.

LEISTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Saxmundham; containing, with the hamlet of Sizewell, 1177 inhabitants. This place was the seat of a monastery of Præmonstratensian canons, founded in 1182, and endowed by Ranulph de Glanville, in honour of the Virgin Mary; the establishment continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £181. 17. 1½.; there are considerable remains. The parish is bounded on the east by the North Sea, and comprises 4893 acres; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the alternate patronage of Christ's Hospital and the Haberdashers' Company, London; net income, £376. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £435, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. Two schools are supported by private charity.

LELANT, UNY (*ST. EWNY*), a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (S. E.) from

St. Ives; containing 2012 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north by St. Ives' bay, and on the east by Hayle harbour and river; and nearly opposite to the church, when the tide is out, carriages can cross to St. Ives, by Hayle, from Truro and the east, thus saving a distance of several miles. The parish comprises by computation 3274 acres; the soil near the sea-shore is sand, resting upon a substratum of granite, which abounds throughout, and forms the substance of the various hills. Tin is abundant, and within the parish are the mines of Wheal Reeth and Wheal Speed, both in operation; a species of fine yellow clay, also, is found. A fair for cattle is held on August 15th. The living is a vicarage, with those of St. Ives and Towednack annexed, valued in the king's books at £22. 11. 10½.; net income, £441; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropiator, W. Praed, Esq. The impropriate tithes of Uny-Lelant have been commuted for £250, and the vicarial for £205; there are 9 acres of glebe. The church is surrounded by banks of sand: in the churchyard, and on the outside of it, are ancient crosses. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans, and a national school.

LELLEY, a township, in the parish of PRESTON, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from Hull; containing 136 inhabitants. This place has always been attached to the seignior of Holderness, as a member of the manor of Burstwick. It comprises about 800 acres, belonging to several proprietors: the hamlet is situated on the road between Preston and Humbleton, and about two miles to the north-east of the former village. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769.

LEMINGTON, a village, chiefly in the township of SUGLEY, but partly in that of NEWBURN-HALL, parish of NEWBURN, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (W.) from Newcastle. It is a populous place, situated on the north bank of the Tyne river, and contains the extensive works of the Tyne Iron Company for the manufacture of pig and bar iron, castings of all kinds, &c.; also the large crown-glass works of Messrs. Joseph Lamb and Company; and three staiths where coal from the Wylam and Walbottle collieries is put into keels, to be shipped at Newcastle and Shields. Vessels of 40 or 50 tons' burthen can lie alongside, and every facility is afforded for the conveyance of merchandise. Lemington House stands at the foot of a fine eminence on the west side of the village, and is the residence of Harrison Colbeck, Esq.

LEMINGTON, LOWER, a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 53 inhabitants. The parish comprises 786a. 3r. 24p.: the railway from Moreton to Stratford passes through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron and impropiator, Lord Redesdale. The church is a very small structure. Two closes, producing £12 per annum, bequeathed by Dr. Juxon, Archbishop of Canterbury, and £146. 3. 1. three per cents., by his descendant, Susanna, Dowager Countess Fane, producing £4. 6. 2. per annum, are appropriated to the poor. The ancient Fosse-way passes through this place, which, from the coins frequently discovered, seems to have been a Roman station.

LEMMINGTON, a township, in the parish of EDLINGHAM, union of ALNWICK, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4½ miles (W. S. W.) from Alnwick; containing 125 inhabitants. It comprises about 2060 acres, the whole of which, with the exception of 300 acres of moor, and 70 of wood, are arable land, the property of William Pawson, Esq., of Shawdon; the surface is undulated, and the scenery very pleasing, embracing a fine view of the rich vale of Whittingham, watered by the Lemmington burn. Good freestone is wrought, and there is a land-sale colliery, of which the produce is of middling quality. The Hall, a fine modern mansion of hewn freestone, is beautifully situated, and surrounded by plantations.

LENBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish, union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (S.) from Buckingham; containing 56 inhabitants.

LENCH, ATCH, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-LENCH, union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5½ miles (N.) from Evesham; containing 82 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and comprises 656 acres.

LENCH, CHURCH, a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, and partly in the Upper division of that of HALFESHIRE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Evesham; containing, with the hamlets of Atch-Lench, and Sheriff's-Lench, 393 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and comprises 2530 acres, of which 757 are in the township of Church-Lench. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £117. 1. 6.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 75 acres. The Baptists have a place of worship.

LENCH, ROUSE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Evesham; containing, with the hamlet of Radford, 280 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and comprises 1431a. 2r. 6p.; the surface is varied; the soil in the higher grounds is a rich loam, and in the lower a marl; the substratum is clay, used for brick-making, for which there is a kiln. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 5.; net income, £346; patron, Sir W. E. R. Boughton, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the glebe comprises 299 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the Norman style, of which it displays some interesting details; it contains some monuments to the Rouse family.

LENCH, SHERIFF'S, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-LENCH, union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Evesham; containing 83 inhabitants. It consists of 1117 acres of rather an inferior quality of soil, lying on the borders of Warwickshire.

LENCH-WICK, a chapelry, in the parish of NORTON, union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 2½ miles (N.) from Evesham;

containing 162 inhabitants. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. Michael, has been demolished.

LENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **HOLLINGBORNE**, hundred of **EYHORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Maidstone; containing 2214 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Folkestone, and comprises 6948a. 2r. 1p., of which 3497 acres are arable, 1825 pasture, 800 woodland, 160 hop plantations, and 46 garden-ground. There are quarries of Kentish rag-stone, which is burnt as a substitute for lime, and is also used for building, and repairing the roads. Fairs for horses and cattle are held on the 6th of June and 23rd of October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 2½.; patron, T. F. Best, Esq.; impropriator, G. Douglas, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £1205, and the vicarial for £670; the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church is a handsome structure, with a western tower, and contains sixteen ancient stalls, a stone confessional, and other relics of antiquity. There is a place of worship for Independents. John Foord, in 1766, founded a school, and endowed it with £300, now applied in aid of a national school. In 1622, Anthony Honeywood, Esq., erected and endowed six almshouses for widows.

LENTON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **RADFORD**, S. division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Nottingham; containing 4467 inhabitants. This place was granted by William the Conqueror to his son William Peveril, who, in the reign of Henry I., founded a Cluniac priory here, in honour of the Holy Trinity, which, being subordinate to the abbey of Cluny, was, on the suppression of the alien priories, made denizen, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £417. 19. 3., and in the 5th of Elizabeth the site and remains were granted to John Harrington. The parish, which takes its name from the small river Leen, is beautifully situated in the vale of that river, near its confluence with the Trent, and comprises 5970 acres, of which 3409 are in Bestwood Park, the property of the Duke of St. Alban's, a detached portion of the parish five miles distant from the village of Lenton, and 261 at Isen-Green, nearly two miles distant; the two last portions are chiefly arable, and the lands in Lenton are principally rich meadows, with some good corn land, and several acres of garden-ground. The substratum contains coal of good quality, of which a seam five feet in thickness is now being worked by Lord Middleton, whose handsome seat, Wolaton Hall, is in the parish.

The village is spacious and well built, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of lace, but there are also a large bleaching establishment, a starch manufactory, a leather factory, two steam flour-mills, two others driven by water, and two extensive malting establishments. The Nottingham and Cromford canal passes through the village, and is here joined by a cut called the Trent navigation, on which are some small wharfs; and the Midland-Counties' railway runs for nearly a mile and a half through the parish. Fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and November 11th. The Peveril court, of which the jurisdiction extends over parts of the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Stafford, and which was granted by

charter of William the Conqueror, and confirmed by charters of Charles II. and Queen Anne, is held here every Tuesday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £50, under the superintendence of a steward, deputy steward, judge, prothonotary, and capital bailiff; and attached to it is a prison for the confinement of debtors. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 5½.; net income, £150, chiefly from land commuted for tithes in 1767 and 1796; patron and impropriator, the Crown. The church, a very ancient structure, formerly belonging to an hospital dedicated to St. Anthony, contains 200 sittings. An additional church, of which the first stone was laid in June, 1841, has been erected at an expense of £5000, principally contributed by Francis Wright, Esq., of Lenton Hall, a handsome seat in the parish, and his family; it is a noble structure in the later English style, and has 900 sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A commodious national school has been built at a cost of £2000, almost exclusively by Mr. Wright; and an infant school has been erected, and is supported by the Misses Wright, of Lenton Firs. There are scarcely any vestiges of the ancient priory, but several stone coffins, a curious Norman font, a crucifix, and some other relics have been dug out of the ruins.

LEOMINSTER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**; comprising the borough of Leominster, which has separate jurisdiction; and containing, with the townships of Brierley, Broadward, Cholstrey, Eaton, Hide with Wintercott, Ivington, Newtown, Stagbatch, Stretford with Henner, and Wharton, 4916 inhabitants, of whom 3892 are in the borough, 13½ miles (N.) from Hereford, and 137 (W. N. W.) from London. This place, according to Leland, partly derives its name from a minster, or monastery, founded here about 660, by Merwald, King of West Mercia, who is also said to have had a castle, or palace, about half a mile eastward of the town. A fortress was standing on the same spot in 1055, when it was seized by the Welsh chieftains, and fortified. At the time of the Norman survey, the manor, with its appurtenances, was assigned by Edward the Confessor to his queen, Editha; and in the reign of William Rufus, the fortifications were strengthened, to secure it against the incursions of the Welsh. In the reign of John, the town, priory, and church, were plundered and burned by William de Breos, Lord of Brecknock; and in the time of Henry IV. it was in the possession of Owain Glyndwr, after he had defeated the Earl of March. In the next century, the inhabitants of the town took a decisive part in the establishment of Mary on the throne, for which service she granted them a charter of incorporation, in the year 1554. The monastery founded by Merwald having been destroyed by the Danes, a college of prebendaries, and, subsequently, an abbey of nuns, were established; but these institutions were destroyed previously to the time of Edward I., who endowed the



Seal and Arms.

abbey of Reading with the monastery of Leominster, to which it afterwards became a cell: its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £660. 16. 8.

The town is situated in a rich and fertile valley on the banks of the river Lugg, which bounds it on the north and east; the Kenwater and Pinsley, two smaller streams, pass through the town itself, and three other rivulets within half a mile. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water from springs; several of the houses are in the ancient style of timber and brick, the beams being painted black, and ornamented with grotesque carvings. There are a public reading-room, or subscription library, and a theatre. Near the town is a good race-course, where races take place about the end of August, and an agricultural society holds its meetings here. The manufactures chiefly consist of gloves and flannel, both on the decline: the wool produced in the neighbourhood is excellent, and the cider and hops are in high estimation. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on Feb. 13th, the Tuesday after Mid-Lent Sunday, May 2nd, July 10th, Sept. 4th, and Nov. 8th; besides which, there is a great market on the Friday after Dec. 11th. A neat market-house, for the sale of grain, was erected in 1803. The CHARTER of incorporation granted by Queen Mary was confirmed and extended by several subsequent sovereigns, who vested the government in a bailiff, chief steward, recorder, and 24 capital burgesses, with a chamberlain, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The borough is now, however, under the controul of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, elected agreeably to the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the number of magistrates is six. The town has sent two members to parliament since the 23rd of Edward I.: the right of election was formerly vested in the bailiff, capital burgesses, and other inhabitants paying scot and lot, in number about 734; but, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, the limits of the ancient borough were enlarged, so as to include, for elective purposes, the £10 householders of the entire parish. The mayor is returning officer. A court of record is held for the trial of causes every Monday, the proceedings in which have been assimilated to those of the superior courts at Westminster. Petty-sessions for the Lower division of the hundred of Wolphy take place here; and there is a court leet annually. The town-hall, or butter-cross, was built in 1633, and is a singular edifice of timber and brick, supported by curiously carved pillars of oak. A gaol was erected in 1750.

The parish extends over 7284 acres, of which 784 are in the ancient borough. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £230. The church is a spacious and irregular structure, exhibiting specimens of every style of Norman and English architecture; the tower at the north-west angle, is of Norman character at the base, and of a later style in the upper stages; the western doorway, which is extremely beautiful, is ornamented with pillars and receding arch mouldings. The windows are in the decorated and later English styles; the massive pillars in the north aisle, supporting round arches surmounted by Norman arcades, are particularly curious. The south side, which is modern, is appropriated to the perform-

ance of divine service; the altar-piece is a painting of the Last Supper, from Rubens. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Moravians, and Unitarians. A free grammar school, founded by Queen Mary, is partly supported by an endowment of £20 per annum; and there is a national school. An almshouse for four widows was founded and endowed by Hester Clark, in 1735. The poor law union of Leominster comprises 25 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,393. This place confers the title of baron upon the Earl of Pomfret, who is styled Baron Lempster, that having been the ancient name of the town.

LEOMINSTER (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Arundel; containing, with the tything of Warningcamp, anciently a chapelry, 785 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Worthing to Portsmouth, *viâ* Arundel, and bounded on the west by the river Arun, was the seat of a priory of Benedictine nuns, established by Roger de Mortimer, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of William the Conqueror, which, on the suppression of alien priories, was granted to Eton College; and at Pynham de Calceto, or the Causeway, a priory of Black canons was founded by Adeliza, second wife of Henry I., which continued till the Dissolution, when its revenues, amounting to £43, were given to Cardinal Wolsey, for the endowment of his intended colleges. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Eton College (to whom the impropriation belongs), on the nomination of the Bishop of Chichester: the great tithes have been commuted for £375, and the vicarial for £350; the impropriate glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a lofty square embattled tower. Richard Wyatt, Esq., of Court Wyche, in 1822, bequeathed £5000 three per cents., to be applied to the erection and endowment of a school after the death of his lady, which took place in 1839. There is a chalybeate spring on the Causeway Hill.

LEONARD, ST., a chapelry, in the parish of ASTON-CLINTON, union and hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Wendover; containing 178 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £38; patrons and impropiators, Sir J. D. King, Bart., and others, as trustees. The chapel is endowed with lands producing £170 per annum.

LEONARD, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. E.) from Exeter; containing 1129 inhabitants. Here is an institution for deaf and dumb children for the four western counties. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.; the tithes have been commuted for £162, and the glebe contains 2 acres. In the churchyard was formerly a hermitage. The mansion called Mount Radford, erected in the sixteenth century, was garrisoned during the parliamentary war.

LEONARD'S, ST., ON SEA, a parish, in the union of HASTINGS, chiefly in the hundred of BALDSLOW, but having a detached portion adjoining the town of WINCHELSEA, in the hundred of GUESTLING, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Hast-

ings, and 62 (S. E. by S.) from London; containing 768 inhabitants. This place is situated on a most beautiful bay on the south coast, screened from the northern and eastern gales by lofty cliffs, of which parts have been cut away at an incredible expense, to allow for the site of this interesting town, which was commenced in 1828, by the late James Burton, Esq., and since that period has become a fashionable and well-frequented watering-place. A range of buildings facing the sea, called the Marino, in a simple style of Grecian architecture, extends for nearly three-quarters of a mile, with a sea-wall and fine esplanade in front, along which is continued the high road from Dover, through Hastings, to Eastbourne and Brighton. In the centre of the esplanade is an elegant edifice, containing the Royal-baths, with refreshment-rooms, and a library with a reading and news room, a post-office, and a bank; and opposite to this range, is the Royal Victoria and St. Leonard's hotel, which has a handsome frontage of nearly 200 yards in length, commanding a fine view of the sea, and containing hot and cold baths, with every accommodation for families and visitors. There are also the Conqueror's and the Harold hotels, both liberally patronised. In addition to the lines of building, are numerous pleasing villas in detached situations; and in a natural ravine of considerable extent are the subscription gardens, tastefully laid out, and abounding with shrubs and plants of luxurious vegetation; in the grounds is a large flat stone, called the Conqueror's table, on which William I. is said to have dined, on his landing near Pevensey. Between the subscription gardens and the hotel are the assembly-rooms, a handsome structure, with a portico of the Grecian-Doric order at each extremity; the ball-room is nearly 70 feet in length, of proportionate breadth, and 30 feet high, and attached to it are card and billiard rooms. A society for the practice of archery, designated the Queen's St. Leonard's Archers, hold occasional meetings on a ground tastefully embellished, and on the 17th of August contest for a prize given by Her Majesty. At the eastern entrance of the town is an elegant archway of the Doric order, and near it are some good houses, recently erected, named the Grand Parade, with an hotel, called the Saxon hotel. The Hastings and St. Leonard's races take place at the latter end of September, on a race-course about a mile to the west of the town, and are generally well attended.

The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water, under an act of parliament obtained in 1832, for its general improvement. A convenient market-place has been erected; and it is proposed to form a line of railway to this place by a branch from the London and Brighton railway, through Lewes. The mildness and softness of the air and its equability of temperature, combined with the influence of a marine atmosphere, render the place a desirable residence for invalids affected with pulmonary disease; and the advantages of a bracing atmosphere, found in the more elevated portions, and equally exempt from the bleakness of the eastern, and the humidity of the western, coasts, are equally favourable in cases of debility. Her Majesty, with the Duchess of Kent, passed the winter of 1834-5 at the place, and occupied a residence since named Victoria House; the Princess Sophia Matilda also occupied the house now called Gloucester Lodge, and in 1837 Her Majesty the Queen Dowager passed the

winter here. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage and incumbency of the Rev. C. W. Leslie. The church, of which the first stone was laid by the Princess Sophia in 1831, is a handsome structure, in the early English style, most picturesquely situated on the cliff; it contains 700 sittings, without galleries, of which 200 are free. The windows are embellished with stained glass, in which the arms of the Princess Sophia and other contributors are emblazoned; and there are some good monuments, among which is one to Mr. Burton, the founder of the town, with his profile in white marble inserted in a slab of dove marble. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A national school was built in 1834.

LEPPINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of SCRAYINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Malton; containing 110 inhabitants. The Carey family formerly possessed a castellated mansion here, and a member of it was created Baron Carey, of Leppington, in 1622, but the title became extinct about the period of the Restoration. The township comprises by computation 1210 acres, the property and manor of Earl de Grey. Gypsum is obtained near the Derwent; and about eighteen inches below the surface, is a stratum of petrified shells and other marine productions four inches in thickness. In the village is a chapel of ease to the church of Scrayingham; and the Wesleyans have a place of worship. Foundations of the old mansion still remain; and many Roman coins have been found in the neighbourhood.

LEPTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-HEATON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Huddersfield; containing 3875 inhabitants. This township, which is on the Wakefield road, comprises 1578a. 3r. 7p. The villages of Great and Little Lepton are pleasantly situated, and neatly built, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloths and fancy goods, which is carried on also in the different hamlets of the township. Richard Beaumont, Esq., in 1703, left £10 for apprenticing children.

LESBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ALNWICK, partly in the S. division of BAMBOURGH ward, and partly in the E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Alnmouth, Bilton, Hawkhill, and Wooden, 1108 inhabitants, of whom 404 are in the township of Lesbury, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Alnmouth, on the road to Warkworth. This parish, which is on the river Aln, and bounded on the east by the sea, comprises by computation 3947 acres; it contains good quarries of lime and freestone. Lesbury House is the picturesque residence of Edward Thew, Esq. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Aln, over which is a neat bridge, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified; about two miles below the village, the river falls into the ocean at Alnmouth, where considerable quantities of grain are shipped for the London and other markets. There is a very extensive flour-mill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £326; impropiators, S. Ilderton and J. Cookson, Esqrs. The tithes for the townships of Alnmouth, Hawkhill, and Lesbury, have been commuted for £727. 18. 11., of which £484. 4. 5. are pay-

able to the impropiators, and £298. to the vicar; there are about 5 acres of glebe. The church is a very ancient structure. At Alnmouth is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with land producing £6 per annum. Perceval Stockdale, author of several volumes of poetry, and the intimate friend and associate of Johnson, Garrick, and Goldsmith, was vicar of the parish.

LESNEWTH (*St. KNET*), a parish, in the union of **CAMELFORD**, hundred of **LESNEWTH**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Camelford; containing 137 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2700 acres; the soil is fertile, and well adapted both for arable and pasture; the surface is hilly, and the lower lands are watered by several brooks. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £190; patron, Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart.

LESSINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **HAPPING**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (N.E.) from Stalham; containing 241 inhabitants. This place is of considerable antiquity, and in the reign of William Rufus a priory was founded here, as a cell to the abbey of Okeburn, in Wiltshire, at that time the chief of the alien priories dependent on the abbey of Bec, in Normandy; on the suppression, it was granted to Eton College, and subsequently to King's College, Cambridge. The parish comprises 639*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.*, of which 567 acres are arable, and 57 pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Hempstead, and valued in the king's books at £6: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and the glebe contains upwards of 21 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains a Norman font, and part of an ancient carved screen, separating the chancel from the nave. A national school is supported by subscription.

LESSNESS, a chapelry, in the parish of **ERITH**, union of **DARTFORD**, hundred of **LESSNESS**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Crayford. There is a place of worship for Baptists on Lessness-heath. An abbey for Black canons, in honour of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, was founded here in 1178, by Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England, and some time regent of the kingdom, who assumed the habit, and shortly after died in the house; its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £186. 9., and was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his colleges.

LETCHWORTH, a parish, in the union of **HITCHIN**, hundred of **BROADWATER**, county of **HERTFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hitchin; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises by computation nearly 1000 acres; the soil is a strong clay, in some parts inclining to loam; the surface is hilly, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 10½., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Allington: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 42 acres.

LETCOMB-BASSETT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WANTAGE**, hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wantage; containing 293 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1562 acres, of which about 20 are pasture, 9

woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 0. 2½.; net income, £215; patrons, President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1772. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The ancient Ikeneld-street crosses the Vale of White Horse, in the parish. Dean Swift, during his residence at the rectory in 1714, wrote his pamphlet entitled *Free Thoughts on the Present State of Affairs*, printed in 1741.

LETCOMB-REGIS (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **WANTAGE**, hundred of **KINTBURY-EAGLE**, county of **BERKS**, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wantage; containing, with the chapelries of East and West Challow, and the township of Letcomb-Regis, 1030 inhabitants, of whom 446 are in the township. The parish comprises about 4350 acres, of which 2389*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.* are in the township; the land is chiefly arable. A branch of the river Ock, and the Wilts and Berks canal, pass through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 7.; net income, £200; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The church is an ancient structure. There are chapels at East and West Challow; and here is a school endowed with £8 per annum. On the summit of the chalk hills to the south of the village, is a very large quadrangular intrenchment, called Letcomb Castle, with singular earth-works; about a mile north of it, the Roman Ikeneld-street crosses the Vale of White Horse.

LEATHERINGHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **PLOMESGATE**, hundred of **LOES**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 164 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Deben, and comprises 1143*a.* 9*p.*; the soil is various, in some parts light, and in others a rich loam; there are some fertile tracts of meadow on the banks of the river. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. O. S. Reynolds, with a net income of £42: the tithes have been commuted for £122. 3. The church consists of a nave and tower; the former, being in a ruinous condition, was restored about 60 years since; there are some slight remains of the chancel, which once contained numerous handsome monuments of the families of Wingfield and Naunton. A national school has been established. Here was a small priory of Black canons, a cell to the monastery of St. Peter, in Ipswich; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £26. 18. 5. Sir Robert Naunton, author of the *Fragmenta Regalia*, on obtaining possession of the abbey, built a large house near its site, of which part has since been pulled down, and the rest converted into a farmhouse.

LEATHERINGSETT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **HOLT**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by N.) from Holt; containing 273 inhabitants. This parish comprises 853*a.* 2*r.* 12*p.*, of which 686 acres are arable, 43 meadow and pasture, and 125 woodland: the village is pleasantly situated in the deep and well-wooded vale of the Glavin, and on the road from Fakenham to Holt. On the bank of the river is an extensive brewery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; patron and incumbent, the Rev. C. Codd: the tithes

have been commuted for £245, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower, and contains a Norman font and other interesting details.

LETTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **WEOBLEY**, partly in the hundred of **STRETFORD**, and partly in that of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing, with the township of **Hurstley**, 224 inhabitants, of whom 119 are in the township of **Letton**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Weobley**. This parish, which is situated on the left bank of the river **Wye**, and intersected by the road from **Hereford** to **Hay**, comprises 1196 acres of a fertile soil. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 7½.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry Blissett: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe contains 20 acres.

LETTON, a township, in the parish of **LEINTWARDINE**, union of **KNIGHTON**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Knigh-ton**; containing, with the townships of **Newton** and **Walford**, 213 inhabitants. Here is a national school.

LETTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **MITFORD**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from **Ship-dham**; containing 154 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1255a. 27p., of which 735 acres are arable, 435 meadow and pasture, and 77 woodland; the soil is extremely rich, and the dairy-farms have long been celebrated for excellent butter; the surface is varied, and the prevailing scenery of pleasing character. **Let-ton Hall**, the seat of **T. T. Gurdon, Esq.**, lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion of white brick, beautifully situated in a well-wooded park abounding with oaks of venerable growth; within the grounds are the ruins of the parish church, the site of which is inclosed with a plantation of thorn; near the entrance lodge is the source of one of the tributaries of the river **Yare**. The living is a rectory, consolidated with that of **Cran-worth**, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 7., and in the patronage of **Mr. Gurdon**: the tithes have been commuted for £198. 14.

LETWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of **LAUGHTON-EN-LE-MORTHEN**, union of **WORKSOP**, S. division of the wapentake of **UPPER STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Tick-hill**; containing 129 inhabitants. This chapelry comprises 1100 acres, the property of **H. Gally Knight, Esq., M.P.**, who is lord of the manor; the surface is pleasingly diversified, and the scenery embellished with timber of luxuriant growth, of which some groups in the hamlet of **Langold** are noticed by **Repton** as the most beautiful in the country. The family seat of the **Knights**, an ancient house, was taken down by the present proprietor, when he removed his residence, a few years since, to the mansion at **Firbeck**; but the offices, with the gardens and pleasure-grounds, in the latter of which is an extensive lake, are still remaining, and retain their character as one of the most agreeable demesnes in this part of **Yorkshire**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Peter**, originally a small structure, erected in the early part of the 16th century, has been greatly improved and embellished at the expense of **Mr. Knight**, who, in 1841, inclosed the chapelyard with a substantial wall, and gave it to the parishioners as a burying-ground, for

which purpose it was consecrated by the Archbishop of **York**. The living, a perpetual curacy, was in 1841 annexed to that of **Firbeck**; net income, £60; patron and appropriator, the Chancellor of the Cathedral of **York**, under whom the tithes, which have been commuted for £220, are held on lease by **Mr. Knight**. This gentleman, after his travels in **Spain**, **Sicily**, **Greece**, **Egypt**, and **Syria**, published a volume of poems on various subjects, an "Architectural Tour in **Normandy**," "Hannibal in **Bithynia**," the "Normans in **Sicily**," and recently a work on the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of **Italy**," splendidly illustrated.

LEVAN, ST., a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 9 miles (S. W.) from **Penzance**; containing 531 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2100 acres, of which 700 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, united, with that of **Sennen**, to the rectory of **St. Burian**: the tithes have been commuted for £250. The church is situated in a secluded dell, opening at the lower extremity to the sea; the interior contains specimens of curious carved work, and there are some ancient crosses in the churchyard. Here is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a national school is supported by subscription. Overhanging the sea, at the western extremity of the parish, are the celebrated rocks, or lofty piles of granite, called **Castle Treryn**, on the summit of one of which the remarkable block termed the **Logan**, or **Rocking Stone**, supposed to weigh about 90 tons, is so nicely balanced as to be moved to and fro by a single individual. In 1820, though considered almost the greatest curiosity in **Cornwall**, some sailors dislodged the mass; but this mischievous act exciting a general feeling of indignation, steps were shortly afterwards taken to replace it in its old position, secured by chains. About a mile and a half to the east of **Castle Treryn** is **Cape Tolpedn-Penwith**, separated from the main land by an old stone wall; and in it is the **Funnel Rock**, which is excavated nearly perpendicularly, and resembling an inverted cone. There is a well, called **St. Levan's**; and an ancient oratory remains in the parish.

LEVEN (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of **BEVERLEY**, N. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of **Hempholme**, 999 inhabitants, of whom 890 are in the township of **Leven**, 7 miles (N. E.) from **Beverley**. This place is of considerable antiquity, a church being mentioned as existing here at the time of the Norman survey, when the manor was in the possession of the church of **St. John de Beverley**, which establishment retained it till the Dissolution. The parish is situated on the road from **Hull** to **Bridlington**, and comprises 5525 acres, of which about 4500 are arable, 20 wood, and the remainder pasture; the land has been improved by draining, and is in profitable cultivation. The village, which is large and well built, consists of two streets crossing at right angles, with several detached houses. A canal to the river **Hull**, three miles and a half in length, and navigable for vessels of sixty tons' burthen, was opened in 1802, and has a considerable traffic in corn, lime, coal, &c. Petty-sessions are held every Thursday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; net income, £1190; patron, **Rev. G. Wray**: at the inclosure, in 1791, a yearly

modus and 136 acres of land were given in lieu of part of the tithes, and there is a handsome parsonage-house. A new church, in the centre of the village, was erected in 1844, and the old edifice has been taken down. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; and a good parochial school is supported by subscription. The ancient stone rood was dug up in the churchyard in 1836; it is in fine preservation, and is probably of the time of the 15th century.

LEVEN-BRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of STAINTON, union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (E.) from Yarm. It is situated on the road from Stokesley to Yarm; the surface of the land is elevated, and the soil a good clay, producing fine wheat; the river Leven passes through the hamlet, in which is a corn-mill.

LEVENS, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from KENDAL; containing 993 inhabitants. On the eastern bank of the river Kent, which is crossed by a bridge on the Kendal road, is Levens Hall, the venerable mansion of the Howards, embosomed in a fine park, and crowned with towers, which, overtopping the highest trees, command extensive prospects on every side. The entrance hall contains various relics of ancient armour; one of the apartments is hung with splendid Gobeline tapestry, and most of the other rooms are decorated with oak wainscoting exquisitely carved, and costly hangings of the richest colours. In the park are the ruins of a circular edifice, called Kirkstead, said to have been a Roman temple dedicated to Diana. There is also a petrifying spring, termed the Dropping Well; and above the park is Levens Force, a picturesque waterfall of the river Kent, formed by the dam erected to work the powder-mills at Sedgwick. A handsome chapel, with a low tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, has been erected and endowed by the Hon. Col. and Mrs. Howard, who have also built a parsonage-house: the patronage is vested in Mrs. Howard. A school for girls was established by that lady, who pays for their education; and another school, erected in 1825, by Col. Howard, is supported at his expense.

LEVENS HULME, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (S. E.) from Manchester; containing 1231 inhabitants.

LEVER, DARCY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Great Bolton; containing 1700 inhabitants. There is an aqueduct of three arches across the Irwell at this place. Coal is obtained.

LEVER, GREAT, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON, union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Great Bolton; containing 657 inhabitants.

LEVER, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Great Bolton; containing 2580 inhabitants. Coal is obtained here. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Vicar of Bolton; net income, £141. The chapel is dedicated to St. Matthew the Evangelist. There is a place of

worship for Wesleyans. Lever Hall, an ancient building, was formerly occupied by Bishop Bridgeman.

LEVERINGTON (*ST. LEONARD AND ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2 miles (N. W.) from Wisbech; containing, with the chapelry of Parson-Drove, 1954 inhabitants. It comprises 7871 acres, of which 329 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 0. 7½; net income, £2099; patron, Bishop of Ely. A school is endowed with £40 per annum from the town lands. An act for inclosing waste was passed in 1841.

LEVERSDALE, a township, in the parish of IRTHINGTON, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (N. E.) from Carlisle; containing 438 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by endowment.

LEVERTON, NORTH and SOUTH (*ST. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of BOSTON, wapentake of SKIRBECK, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Boston; containing 687 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Executors of the late Incumbent; net income, £759: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Sixty-one acres and a half of land in the parish produce £100 per annum, distributed among the poor, but by whom given is not known.

LEVERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CHILTON-FOLIATT, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, though locally in the hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS, 1 mile (N.) from Hungerford; containing 30 inhabitants.

LEVERTON, NORTH (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from East Retford; containing 344 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Trent, which here separates the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln; and comprises 1513a. 1r. 12p., whereof 881 acres are arable, 600 meadow and pasture, and 32 wood. Its surface is level, and the soil chiefly clay, with some rich meadow land on the margin of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Leverton in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £200. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795; the glebe comprises 80 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LEVERTON, SOUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from East Retford; containing, with the chapelry of Cottam, 451 inhabitants, of whom 362 are in the township. This parish, which is situated on the river Trent, comprises by computation 2500 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, and towards the river a loam alternated with sand; the surface on the western side rises gradually to a considerable eminence, commanding some fine views over Lincolnshire, and embracing its town and cathedral. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income,

£134; patron, Dean of Lincoln; impropiator, G. V. Vernon, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795, when 57 acres were allotted to the vicar, in addition to an old glebe of 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure, and at Cottam is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A grammar school was founded in 1691, by John Simpson, Esq., and endowed with a rent-charge of £20.

LEVESDON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of WATFORD, partly in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN's, and partly in the hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Watford; containing, with the hamlet of Cashio, 1548 inhabitants.

LEVINGTON, county of CUMBERLAND.—See LINTON, WEST.

LEVINGTON (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of COLNEIS, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Ipswich; containing 214 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the navigable river Orwell, comprises 1033a. 2r. 4p. The village is pleasantly situated; and there is a small hamlet called Stratton Hall. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Nacton, and valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8. Almshouses for six persons were founded and endowed agreeably with the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, Knt., and are under the superintendence of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. Sir Robert, who was attorney-general to James I., was born here.

LEVISHAM, a parish, in the union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Pickering; containing 168 inhabitants. The surface is a remarkably hilly moorland, and the soil of much variety, and some of it very good; it is red and sandy for the most part, with a little clay in the romantic valley of Newton-Dale, situated to the north-west. The substratum is limestone, of which, and of freestone, some of excellent quality is worked for building and for lime, and was used on the Whitby and Pickering railway, which runs for three miles through the parish, and at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the village. There is a flour-mill in operation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 1½.; net income, £120; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, the Rev. Robert Skelton, who is also lord of the manor, and owner of most of the soil. The church, a neat edifice, in a secluded part, was rebuilt in 1802; and a chapel in the village is about to be rebuilt. A free school was built by subscription, about 1799, and is aided by £11 per annum, bequeathed by John Poad, in 1785, and now paid out of certain lands in Normanby township. The poor have about three acres of woodland, replanted in 1820, when the old timber was sold for £84. St. John's well is a sulphureous spring of petrifying power, reputed to be good in scorbutic complaints.

LEVNS, county of WESTMORLAND.—See LEVENS.

LEW, a hamlet, in the parish and union of WITNEY, hundred of BAMPTON, county of OXFORD, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Witney; containing 195 inhabitants. A chapel has been erected.

LEW, NORTH (ST. THOMAS à BECKET), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Hather-

leigh; containing 1051 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £342. Two schools are supported by subscription. At Redcliffe or Rutleigh, within the parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel; and near it a quarry of excellent freestone.

LEWANNICK (ST. MARTIN), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston; containing 733 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north and north-east by the river Inny, comprises by measurement 4000 acres, whereof 176 are common or waste; the surface is hilly, and the scenery in many parts interesting. The soil is various, in some places a rich loam, and in others lighter; a considerable portion is in pasture, and large herds of cattle, chiefly of the North Devon breed, are reared. The substratum abounds with stone of superior quality for building and other uses; at Pollyfont is a valuable quarry of remarkably fine freestone, which is also used for mantel-pieces, and, when polished, is of a rich green colour with black veins; there is also a quarry of exceedingly hard slate. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes, belonging to Miss Hockin, have been commuted for £225, and the vicarial for £185, and the glebe is valued at £60 per annum. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school.

LEWES, a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Brighton, 38 (E. by N.) from Chichester, and 50 (S. by E.) from London; containing 9199 inhabitants. This place, which occupies the eastern extremity of the South Downs, is supposed to have derived its name



Seal and Arms.

from the Saxon *Leswa*, signifying pasture, and by some antiquaries is thought to have been the *Mutuantorris*, or *Mantuantorris* of the Romans; an opinion resting more on the presumed necessity for an intermediate station between those of *Anderida Portus*, in Pevensy, and *Ad Decimum*, near Bignor, than upon any conclusive evidence. Numerous remains of Roman antiquity have at various times been discovered, consisting of rings, pateræ, urns, fibulæ, and coins, forming a regular series from the reign of Tiberius to the time of Constantine; and at the village of Glynd, about three miles from the town, the vestiges of a Roman ford may still be traced. During the time of the Saxons, the spot was regarded, from its elevated and commanding situation, by the inhabitants of the adjacent country, as a place of refuge from the frequent incursions of the Danes, and at a very early period formed a part of the royal demesnes. A castle was built about the year 890, by Alfred, and in the reign of Athelstan, the town, which was strongly fortified,

had attained to such consideration, that two of the royal mints were established here by order of that monarch. From this period, it steadily advanced in importance; in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it obtained the privileges of a borough, and had a merchants' guild, and it continued to increase in prosperity till the Conquest, when it was granted by William I. to William de Warren, who had married his daughter Gundreda, and who rebuilt the castle, which he made his principal residence. This splendid structure occupied an area of 790 feet in length and 396 in width, inclosed with lofty walls, of which those on the north side formed part of the fortifications of the town; it had within the area two strong keeps raised on artificial mounds, of which the western has been preserved, and is of quadrangular form, with hexagonal turrets at the angles; the principal gateway, affording an entrance from the high street, is still remaining, and displays features both of Norman and of later styles of architecture.

A Cluniac priory was founded here in 1078, by William de Warren and his wife, which became the principal establishment of that order in England, and of which the prior was high chamberlain of the abbot of Cluny, and his vicar-general in England, Scotland, and Ireland; the establishment, which was dedicated to St. Pancras, flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £1091. 9. 6.; there are but very trifling remains of the structure, the chief portions having been removed to make room for the erection of the street and crescent to which it has transferred its name. An hospital, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was erected in 1085, by the same founder, who endowed it for 13 poor brethren and sisters; a portion of the wall only is remaining. In 1264, a sanguinary battle took place here, between Henry III., assisted by his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and the confederated barons under Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, in which the royal forces were at first victorious. Prince Edward, the king's son, having broken the enemy's line, threw them into disorder; but confident of victory, pursuing the fugitives too far, the forces of the barons rallied, and, making a fresh charge, entirely defeated the royal army; took the King and the Earl of Cornwall prisoners, whom they confined in the castle; and compelled the king to sue for peace, and to deliver his son as a hostage for the fulfilment of the conditions, which were concluded on an eminence adjoining the town, distinguished by the appellation of the "Mise of Lewes." Not less than 5000 men are said to have fallen in this battle, most of whom were buried on the spot, and over whose remains were raised several of the tumuli on the downs. The town had the honour of a visit, in 1830, from His Majesty William IV. and his queen, Adelaide, who, attended by the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta, were entertained at the Friars, the residence of Nehemiah Wimble, Esq.

The town is principally situated on an acclivity, rising from the western bank of the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge of one arch, erected in 1727, to replace a bridge of wood that had been destroyed by a flood, and widened in 1829 by the addition of a footpath on each side. This bridge forms a communication with the vill of Cliffe, so called from its position under an impending cliff of chalk, and of which the site is supposed

to have been anciently covered by the sea. The streets are regular and well built, containing many handsome houses; and the town is paved, lighted with gas, and watched, under a local act obtained in 1806, and supplied with water under an act passed in 1833. About the year 1821, considerable improvement was made in the White Hill road, which passes through a valley near the town, by lowering the hill on each side, and filling up the valley with the materials, thus forming a causeway between 30 and 40 feet high; and the principal street in the vill of Cliffe was widened in 1828, and greatly improved under an act for lighting and watching this part. On the south side of the town is Southover; and the environs extend to the South Downs, a chain of chalk hills, rising like an amphitheatre to the mean elevation of about 500 feet, and covered with the rich herbage which gives to the South Down mutton its admired flavour. Assemblies take place occasionally in the town-hall, and races are held on Easter-Monday, and in the month of August; the former, called Hunter's races, were established in 1829. The race-course, formerly one of the finest four-mile courses in the kingdom, has been reduced in extent to $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; it has a commodious stand, erected in 1772. A book society was established in 1785, and now possesses a library of several thousand volumes, many of them scarce works; the society consists of 100 members, admitted by ballot, on paying £6. 6. towards the general fund, and an annual subscription of £1. 5. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1825, and the building formerly the theatre has been appropriated to its use. The trade consists principally in grain and malt; there are several large breweries and iron-foundries, a paper manufactory, and a yard for building ships. The river is navigable from a distance of some miles above the town to the sea, and greatly facilitates the trade of the district. A market for corn is held every Tuesday, and for live stock every Tuesday fortnight: the present market-house for provisions was completed in 1793. There are fairs on May 6th for cattle and pedlery, July 26th for wool, Whit-Tuesday for cattle, and September 21st and October 2nd for sheep, the number of which brought for sale at each of these fairs exceeds 50,000. A show of fat cattle takes place about Christmas.

Lewes is a BOROUGH by prescription, and was formerly a county of itself; the government is vested in two constables and two headboroughs, who are chosen annually, by a jury of burgesses, at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions every Tuesday; the spring and summer assizes for the county are held here, and also the general quarter-sessions for the eastern division of the county, which comprises the rapes of Lewes, Pevensey, and Hastings; and there are likewise intermediate sessions for the trial of prisoners. The county court for the recovery of debts under 40s. is held alternately here and at Chichester. The borough sends two members to parliament; the boundaries of the elective borough comprise an area of 738 acres, and the constables are the returning officers. In 1812, a handsome assize hall was erected, the expense of which, including the purchase of the ground and other property, was £15,500; it comprises an extensive entrance hall, with record-rooms, a room for the petty-sessions, two courts of judicature, and a room for the judges and ma-

gistrates; above these are, a spacious and elegant apartment for the grand jury, a council chamber, &c. In 1793, a house of correction for the eastern district was built, on Mr. Howard's plan, to which a southern wing was added in 1817, and very considerable additions have been recently made, to adapt it to the improved system of prison discipline. The town is the place of election for the eastern division of the county.

The borough anciently comprised ten or eleven parishes, but these have been reduced to four. In the 37th of Henry VIII., the parishes of St. Andrew, St. Mary in Foro, St. Martin, and St. Michael, were united, and now form the parish of *St. Michael*, containing 988 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of St. Andrew's annexed, valued together in the king's books at £17. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116. The church, which was partially rebuilt and modernised in 1755, retains some good portions of later English architecture; a gallery has been erected, and 87 free sittings provided, towards which the Incorporated Society granted £80; among others, there is a splendid mural monument to the memory of Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knt., and Anne, his wife. The parish of *St. Anne* consists of the united parishes of *St. Peter Within* and *St. Mary West-out*, the latter being without the ancient borough, and contains 777 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued for both in the king's books at £19. 13. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £193. 10., and the rectorial for £130. The church, formerly that of St. Mary's, is partly Norman, and partly of the early English architecture; it contains a curious font; the boundary line of the ancient borough passes through the chancel. The parish of *St. John under the Castle* is of very considerable extent, but a small part of it only is within the borough, the remainder lying principally in the hundred of Swanborough; it contains 2502 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, to which that of *St. Mary Magdalene's* was annexed in 1539, valued in the king's books at £3. 11. 3.; net income, £250; patron and incumbent, Rev. Peter G. Crofts. The church was of considerable antiquity, but, being much too small, was taken down, and rebuilt in 1840, chiefly by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated Society and the Chichester Diocesan Association; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains 1013 sittings, of which 602 are free. On the outer wall of the new church have been placed the remains of a monument formerly in the churchyard, assigned to Magnus, son of Harold II., with an inscription mostly in Anglo-Saxon characters. The parish of *All Saints* was anciently formed from a union of the parishes of the *Holy Trinity*, *St. Peter the Less*, and *St. Nicholas*, and contains 2123 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £206; patron, Charles Goring, Esq. The church, with the exception of the old tower, was rebuilt in the year 1805. The precinct of the castle is extra-parochial, and is not rateable within the borough, nor subject to any ecclesiastical jurisdiction. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians.

The parishes of *St. Thomas in the Cliffe*, with 1545, and *St. John Southover*, with 1229 inhabitants, although without the limits of the ancient borough, may be con-

sidered as forming part of the town of Lewes; they are included in the present parliamentary boundary, as is also part of the parish of South Malling. Southover parish comprises 550 acres, of which 400 are meadow, 122 arable, and 28 houses and gardens. A constable and two headboroughs for the hundred of Ringmer, of which the Cliffe is the most populous part, are chosen annually at the court leet of Earl De la Warr. The living of St. Thomas is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 6.; net income, £130. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, contains a fine altar-piece, and an organ, formerly in the chapel of the Duke of Chandos, at Canons. There are places of worship for Independents and Huntingdonians, the founder of which latter sect, William Huntington, was interred here. The living of the parish of Southover is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £30, with a glebe-house and 4 acres of land. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is chiefly in the decorated English style, and contains the tomb of Gundreda, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife to the first Earl de Warren, which is of black marble, finely sculptured with foliage, and bears around its edge a laudatory inscription in Norman characters. In ancient records Southover is called a borough, and it still has its distinct high constable and other officers. The manor was an appendage of the monastery, on the dissolution of which it came into the possession of the crown, and was given to Lord Essex: after his attainder it again reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Henry VIII. to his divorced queen, Anne of Cleves, who, according to tradition, took up her residence here, in a very ancient building situated on the south side of the street.

The free grammar school was founded originally at Southover, in 1512, by Agnes Morley, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £20, together with a house and garden, for a master and an usher; and this endowment was subsequently increased by various legacies, particularly that of Mrs. Mary Jenkins, in 1709, who left a house, gardens, and appurtenances for the master, and the sum of £1533. 16. 1. Belonging to the borough is an exhibition to either university for four years, left by the Rev. George Steere, "to a poor scholar, the son of parents residing in or near Lewes," the annual value of which is about £35. Evelyn, author of *Sylva*, and John Pell, the celebrated mathematician, were educated here. The poor law union of Lewes is limited to the six parishes above enumerated, with the addition of South Malling, and contains a population of 9552. There are many interesting antiquities in and near Lewes. The *Castra*, or earthworks, on the summits of the Downs, of remote date, are still remaining; and tumuli are scattered in various parts, in which have been found skeletons, urns, ashes, amber beads, and occasionally warlike instruments. Of the ancient castle, the principal feature is the gateway, which has an inner arch of Anglo-Norman masonry, of the thirteenth century, and was defended by two machicolated towers and two portcullises. Of the once extensive priory of St. Pancras, said to have covered an area of 40 acres, only a very small portion remains, the chief parts having been removed in the recent improvements of the town. A portion of the walls of St.

Nicholas' hospital is yet standing; and also part of the exterior walls of an hospital dedicated to St. James, which has been converted into a barn. Here was also a monastery of Grey friars, of which the memorial alone is preserved in the name of a modern mansion on the site, called the Friars. The town walls were erected during the residence of the Earls of Warren and Surrey, and may still be accurately traced; a part of the western portion is standing, and vestiges of other parts are visible. In Southover is an ancient mansion, erected in 1572, with part of the materials of the priory, and in which are preserved three of the beautifully inlaid doors once belonging to that establishment. Among the natives of Lewes may be mentioned Richard Russel, Esq., M. D. and F.R.S., who, by his writings on the efficacy of the sea water at Brighton, laid the foundation of the prosperity of that fashionable bathing-place. Many varieties of vegetable and animal organic remains have been found in the chalk formation of the vicinity, and are fully illustrated by Gideon Mantell, Esq., in several geological publications.

LEWISHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from London, on the road to Tonbridge; containing 12,276 inhabitants. The name is a slight corruption of the Saxon *Lewesham*, "the dwelling among the meadows," anciently written *Levesham*. The parish, including the greater portion of the hamlet of Blackheath, the whole of Sydenham, Forest Hill, Brockley, Loampit Hill, and Loat's Pit, comprises by computation 5500 acres; the soil is extremely rich, and the surface pleasingly varied. Its convenient distance from the metropolis, and its beautiful situation, have rendered it a favourite place of residence; and the neighbourhood is thickly studded with gentlemen's seats, many of which are splendid mansions, and with numerous handsome villas, the country residences of opulent merchants. The village, which is on the river Ravensbourn, extends about a mile along the high road, and consists principally of one street; the inhabitants are supplied with water from a stream rising at the upper end of the village, and flowing through it. The Surrey canal passes through the parish. The county magistrates hold a weekly session on Monday; and the parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests at Greenwich, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 19. 2.; net income, £946; patron, Earl of Dartmouth. The church, rebuilt in 1774, is a handsome edifice, with a square tower at the west end; a portico on the south side is supported on four Corinthian columns; the altar is placed in a circular recess. It sustained considerable injury from a fire, but has been restored. Two episcopal chapels have been erected on that part of Blackheath which is in the parish, *viz.* Dartmouth chapel, partly rebuilt and enlarged by Lord Dartmouth in 1839, and Dartmouth-Place chapel; the former in the patronage of the vicar of Lewisham, and the latter in that of his lordship. There are also episcopal chapels at Southend and Sydenham, the latter of which was formerly a meeting-house for Presbyterians, of which Dr. John Williams, author of the Greek Concordance, was many years minister; and a district church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was recently erected at Sydenham by subscription, aided by a parliamentary grant:

the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The Rev. Abraham Colfe, in 1656, devised certain estates in trust to the Leathersellers' Company, for the foundation of two schools, one for the classical instruction of 31 sons of the laity in the hundred, and one son of each incumbent in this and the hundred of Chiselhurst; the other for the education of 31 boys of Lewisham. According to the Charities' Commissioners' report in 1818, the income was £342, out of which the company pay £50 per annum to six alms-women, agreeably to the will of the donor. A school for girls was instituted in 1699, to which Dr. George Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury, bequeathed £150, and Mrs. Stanhope £50, which sums, with subsequent benefactions, produce a salary for the mistress of £20 per annum; the school is conducted on the national system. Two national schools, one in the village, and the other at the north end of the parish, are maintained by subscription, and two infants' schools at the expense of the vicar. The poor law union of Lewisham comprises 7 parishes or places, and contains a population of 23,013. Here was formerly a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of St. Peter, at Ghent; it was suppressed in the time of Henry V., and the site granted to the prior and convent of Sheen. Dr. Stanhope, who distinguished himself as a theological writer, was presented to the vicarage in 1689, and was buried here in 1728. Lewisham confers the inferior title of Viscount on the Earl of Dartmouth.

LEWKNOR (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of THAME, partly in the hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, but chiefly in that of LEWKNOR, county of OXFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Tetsworth; containing, with the chapelry of Postcombe, 847 inhabitants, of whom 221 are in Lewknor Uphill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 17.; net income, £320; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman style, and contains some interesting monuments and a beautiful effigy in stone; it is the burial-place of the Scroop family, and also of the Fanes, whose mansion and estate of Wormesley are partly in the parish. There is a chapel of ease at Ashampstead; and a national school is supported.

LEWSTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, 4 miles (S.) from Sherborne; containing 7 inhabitants.

LEWTRENCHARD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 527 inhabitants. It comprises 2500 acres, of which 244 are common or waste. Quarries of slate and limestone of good quality are worked. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 9., and in the gift of W. Baring Gould, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £265, and the glebe consists of 56 acres. The Rev. W. Romaine, author of the *Life, Walk, and Triumph of Faith*, was minister of the parish.

LEXDEN (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union and liberties of COLCHESTER, N. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Colchester; containing 1454 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Maldon to Colchester,

and comprises 2312a. 10p., of which 1767 acres are arable, 443 pasture, and 37 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the patronage of the Executors of the late Rev. J. R. Papillon: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £660, and the glebe comprises 29 acres of land. The church was rebuilt in 1820, and 330 free sittings were provided, towards which the Incorporated Society granted the sum of £500. A national school, erected in 1817, is supported by a bequest of £20 per annum by the late Mrs. Rawstorn, and by subscriptions. Roman antiquities of various kinds are frequently discovered; and before the inclosure of the heath, in 1820, evident traces of an encampment, supposed to have been Danish, might be seen. The great rampart from the marshes to the river Stour passed obliquely through the parish, and considerable remains of it are still visible.

LEXHAM, EAST (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Swaffham; containing 236 inhabitants. It comprises 1190 acres, of which 866 are arable, 257 pasture and meadow, and 67 woodland. The Hall is a handsome mansion, situated in a small well-wooded park. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Litcham in the year 1742, and valued in the king's books at £8. 6.: the tithes have been commuted for £205. The church is an ancient structure, with a circular tower, overspread with ivy, and contains a piscina of beautiful workmanship, on the south side of the chancel. A school on the British and Foreign system is supported.

LEXHAM, WEST (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Rougham; containing 124 inhabitants. It comprises about 1200 acres, of which 1114 are arable, and 76 meadow and pasture, with some woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 8., and in the gift of Lord Wodehouse: the tithes have been commuted for £188, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a circular tower, and appears to have been originally larger than at present; on the south side of the chancel a double piscina was discovered in 1842, which had been long concealed under a coat of plaster.

LEYBOURNE (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 255 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Sir Joseph Henry Hawley, Bart., of Leybourne Grange: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and there are 180 acres of glebe. The Rev. James Holmes, in 1775, conveyed to trustees a schoolroom and a dwelling-house in the parish, with the interest of £1000 four per cent. consols., for the education of children. Here are considerable remains of an ancient castle, consisting of a gateway, flanked by circular towers, various arches, walls, &c., and traces of the moat by which it was surrounded; part of the ruins has long been converted into a dwelling-house.

LEYBURN, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of WENSLEY, wapentake of HANGWEST, N. riding of YORK, 46 miles (N. W. by W.) from York, and 236 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 829 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile and picturesque district, and consists principally of one long and well-built street, the houses of which are of a superior and durable stone, and of modern appearance, many of them having been erected in the present century. There are a circulating and a subscription library. A large elm-tree formerly stood in the centre of the town, and served as a market-cross, but it was cut down in 1821. Leyburn attracts many visitors on their way to the lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland. The surface towards the north-west rises in bold undulations to the lofty moors of Wensleydale and Swaledale, and in the midst of the beautiful scenery surrounding the town, is the striking and celebrated walk called Leyburn Sparol, a magnificent natural terrace, commanding, among many others, fine views of the ruins of Middleham and Bolton Castles, the former of which places is now connected with Leyburn by a suspension bridge across the Ure, on the site of the old ferry. The soil in the vicinity comprises stiff clay and gravelly loam, but consists principally of a light limestone, having in some parts deposits of lead and coal. Petty-sessions are held on the last Friday in every month. The market is on Friday; and there are fairs on the second Fridays in February, May, October, and December, noted for large sales of cattle. A small chapel of ease was erected in 1836, at the cost of the Hon. T. O. Powlett; a national school is supported by subscription, and various benefactions have been made for apprenticing children, and other purposes. The poor law union of Leyburn comprises 41 parishes or places, containing a population of 9957.

LEYLAND (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CHORLEY, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; consisting of the chapelries of Euxton, Heapey, and Hoghton, and the townships of Clayton-le-Woods, Cuerden, Leyland, Wheelton, Whittle-le-Woods, and Withnell; and containing 14,032 inhabitants, of whom 3569 are in the township of Leyland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Chorley. The parish comprises about 17,950 acres, of which 3533 are in Leyland township; of the latter number, 371 are common or waste. A considerable manufacture of cotton is carried on. At Golden-Hill is one of the intermediate stations on the line of the North-Union railway. The petty-sessions for the division are held once in five weeks, on Monday. Shawe Hall, the seat of William Farington, Esq., contains a choice museum of natural curiosities, and a collection of valuable paintings, some of which were found in the ruins of Herculaneum. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £400; patron, T. J. Baldwin, Esq.; impropiators, several proprietors of land. The church, originally erected without a single pillar, was rebuilt and enlarged in 1817, and contains several marble monuments; adjoining the chancel is an ancient chapel belonging to the Faringtons. A place of worship for Wesleyans was erected in 1814. Near the churchyard, a free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, with an endowment of £3. 18. per annum, in aid of which the Rev. Thomas Armetriding, in 1718, bequeathed £250; the annual

income, with subsequent benefactions, amounts to about £30. Another school is endowed with £13 per annum; and there is also a school, erected in 1785, by the late Mr. Balshaw, and endowed by him with lands now producing an income of £230; it is in union with the National Society. An almshouse for six persons was founded in the year 1607, by William Farington, Esq., and further endowed in 1665, by John Osbaldeston, Esq.

LEYSDOWN (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union, and liberty of the Isle, of SHEPPY, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAX, E. division of KENT, 9 miles (E. by S.) from Queenborough; containing 310 inhabitants. It comprises 2182*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, of which 816 acres are arable, 1357 pasture, and 9 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £394, and the vicarial for £265; the appropriate glebe contains 15 acres, and the vicarial 5. The church is a neat modern edifice, erected near the site of a more ancient and spacious one, the ruins of which are still visible. Here is a national school.

LEYTON, LOW (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAM, hundred of BECONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. E.) from London; containing 3274 inhabitants. This place derives its name, which appears to be a contraction of *Lee town*, from its situation on the river Lea. It is supposed by Camden and others to be the site of the ancient *Durolitum*; but whether or not, it is evident that here was a Roman station; various pavements, foundations of buildings, consular and imperial coins, and other Roman antiquities, having been repeatedly discovered, particularly near the manor-house. The parish contains, in the rural district, about 1700 acres, of which 150 are marsh, about 250 waste, and nearly the same number in the occupation of nursery-men and market-gardeners; the remainder is good profitable land in a high state of cultivation; the soil is gravelly, and the grounds abound with fine springs of water. The village, which consists of one single street, extending nearly from the forest to Stratford, and lighted with gas, is situated on a gentle ascent, rising gradually from the western bank of the river Lea; the hamlet of Leytonstone now comprises nearly one-half of the inhabitants of the parish. The Northern and Eastern railway passes through this place, and at the Lea-Bridge road is one of the intermediate stations on its line; the booking-offices and other arrangements form a handsome elevation in the Italian style.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12.; net income, £534; patron, and impropiator of one-third of the rectorial tithes, J. Pardoe, Esq.; impropiators of the remaining two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, Executors of R. James, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £369. 14. 6., and the vicarial for £399. 15. The church, a plain brick edifice, with a tower at the west end, was repaired and enlarged in the seventeenth century, and again in 1822: the chancel contains some elegant monuments of the family of Hickes, and of that of Sir Robert Becheroff, lord mayor of London in 1721; also one of Mr. John Wood, who travelled over several parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and one to the memory of the antiquary and biographer, the Rev. John

Strype, who was vicar of Leyton from 1669 till his death, which took place in 1737, at the age of 94; he rebuilt the vicarage-house, and was a liberal contributor to the church and parish. A chapel of ease was erected at Leytonstone, in 1750, by subscription; and another has also been built, in which are 350 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. Within the parish are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In 1697, Robert Ozler bequeathed £300 for the erection, and a rent-charge of £12 for the endowment, of a free school for a certain number of children of Leyton and Walthamstow; and there are national schools at Low Leyton and Leytonstone. Almshouses for eight widows were founded in 1653, by John Smith, who endowed them with £20 per annum, to which subsequent benefactions have been added. Sir Thomas Rowe, or Roe, an able statesman and ambassador, was born at Low Leyton about the year 1580; and Edward Rowe Mores, Esq., a distinguished antiquary, lived long in a house called Ethloe Place.

LEZANT (*St. BREOCK*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Launceston; containing, with the hamlet of Trewarlet, 905 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the Manaton family, of Trecarrell House, of whom Ambrose Manaton had the honour to entertain Charles I. on his entrance into Cornwall, on the 1st of August, 1644. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Tamar, and on the south by its tributary the Inney, and comprises 3892 acres, of which about 400 are woodland, 233 common or waste, and the remainder chiefly arable. The surface is varied, and the scenery beautifully picturesque, especially on the banks of the Inney, at Trecarrell and Carthamartha; the substratum abounds with mineral wealth, and near Landew is a lead-mine in operation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32; net income, £406; patron, Bishop of Exeter. The church contains several ancient monuments. There were formerly chapels at Trecarrell and Landew; the former, of which there are some remains, was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and the latter to St. Bridget, near the site of which is an old well. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription, for the instruction of the children of the poor.

LEZIATE, a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E.) from Lynn; containing 172 inhabitants. It comprises 1469*a.* 2*r.* 29*p.*, of which 670 acres are arable, 462 meadow and pasture, 67 woodland, and 104 common or waste. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Ashwicken: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe contains two acres. There are some slight remains of the ancient church of Leziate.

LIBBERSTON, or LEBBERSTON, a township, in the parish of FILEY, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N.) from Hunmanby; containing 153 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1480 acres, the property of various families: the village, which is small and straggling, is on the road from Filey to Cayton, and about two miles and a half westward of the former place.



Arms.

LICHFIELD, a city and county of itself, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 16½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stafford, and 118 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 6761 inhabitants. This place, called by Bede *Licidfeld*, and by Ingulphus and Henry of Huntingdon *Lichfeld*, both implying "the field of the dead," is supposed to have

derived its name from the traditionary martyrdom of more than 1000 Christians, who are said to have been massacred here in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian: an allusion to this event appears in the corporation seal of the city; and a spot within its precincts, in which they are said to have been interred, still retains the appellation of the Christian field. During the heptarchy, it appears to have been distinguished by the kings of Mercia, of whom Peada, son-in-law of Osweo, King of Northumbria, having been converted by the preaching of Cedd, a hermit, who had a cell near the site of St. Chad's church, is said to have erected the first Christian church here in honour of that recluse, who had been assiduous in his efforts to convert the Mercians to Christianity, and afterwards became their bishop. In the reign of Offa, this see not only obtained the precedence of all the Mercian bishoprics, but through the interest of Offa with Pope Adrian, was made the archiepiscopal see, and invested with the greater part of the jurisdiction of Canterbury. Eadulph was appointed archbishop of Lichfield in 789, and had for his suffragans the Bishops of Worcester, Hereford, Leicester, Sidnacester, Elmham, and Dunwich; but, in 803, Leo succeeding to the pontificate, restored the primacy to Canterbury, and Eadulph, stripped of his supremacy, died in 812. At the time of the Conquest, Lichfield, notwithstanding the distinction which it enjoyed under the Saxon kings, was but an inconsiderable place; and in 1075, when the council decreed that episcopal sees should no longer remain in obscure towns, Peter, Bishop of *Licedfeld*, transferred his see to Chester, where it continued till it was removed by his successor, Robert de Limsey, to Coventry, whence it was, in 1148, restored to Lichfield, by Roger de Clinton, who began the church and fortified the castle, of which latter there is not the slightest vestige. At what time, or by whom, the castle was originally built, has not been clearly ascertained; but it is, upon very good authority, asserted that Richard II., after his deposition from the throne, was detained here as a prisoner, on his route to the tower of London. During the parliamentary war, Lichfield embraced the royal cause, and Charles I., after the battle of Naseby, slept for one night in the Cathedral Close, which, in 1643, Sir Richard Dyott, with some of the principal gentlemen of the county, under the command of the Earl of Chesterfield, fortified against the republican forces by which the town was besieged, under Lord Brooke and Sir John Gell, the former of whom, having stationed himself in the porch of an adjoining house, was shot, by a member of the Dyott family, from the battlements of the cathedral. The attack being continued by Sir John Gell, the

garrison surrendered on honourable terms, and the parliamentarians retired, leaving a body of troops, who, in the following month, were repulsed by Prince Rupert: and the royalists kept possession of the town till its final surrender to the parliament. During these conflicts the cathedral suffered material injury; its rich sculptures were destroyed, it was converted into stables by the parliamentary troops, and, in 1651, it was set on fire, and, by order of parliament, left to neglect and decay.

The CITY is built in a pleasant and fertile vale, within two miles of the Roman station *Etoctum*, and about the same distance from Offlow Mount; another station at Swinfen. The houses in the principal thoroughfares are handsome and commodious; the streets in general are well paved, and the town is well lighted, and amply supplied with water. Certain property, called the Conduit Lands, was granted in 1546 to trustees, by the brethren of the guild of the Blessed Mary, in Lichfield, "for the common wealth of the city and town," and for keeping in repair the conduit pipes and pumps, providing fire-engines, and defraying other charges incidental to supplying the city with water from the springs at Aldershaw, which are about one mile and a half from the city: the property consists of about 340 acres of land, and produces nearly £600 per annum. In the environs are numerous elegant seats and villas. A mechanics' institute was established a few years since, and is held in a room of the guildhall; the Rev. Mr. Law, the president, has endowed it with books and natural curiosities, and also contributes liberally towards its support. A permanent library is maintained by subscription, and there is also a newsroom. A small theatre, in which Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance after her marriage, is open during the races, and occasionally at other times; and an amateur concert, called the Cecilian Society, has been established nearly a century. The races take place in September, when a queen's plate of 100 guineas is run for on the first day; the course is on the road to Tamworth, about two miles from the city. Lichfield is not a place of much trade; there are extensive coach and harness manufactories, and two factories for spinning worsted thread. The Wyrley and Essington canal runs within a quarter of a mile, and joins the Fazeley and Birmingham line about three miles distant. The railway from Manchester, *viâ* Stone, to Rugby, passes by Pows-mill, three-quarters of a mile distant, where is a principal station, with a new approach direct to the market-place. The market is on Friday, and there are cattle-markets on the first Monday in every month, for cattle, sheep, bacon, and cheese; the charter fairs are on Shrove-Tuesday and Ash-Wednesday, and there are others on the 10th of January, and first Tuesday in November. The market-house is a commodious building, occupying the site of the ancient market-cross; in the centre is a colossal statue in stone of Dr. Samuel Johnson, erected in 1838, and presented by the Rev. J. T. Law, chancellor of the diocese.

The city was anciently GOVERNED by a guild, at the head of which were a master and four wardens, assisted by a council of twenty-four brethren. This guild, established in 1387, was dissolved in the 2nd of Edward VI., who granted to the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, which was confirmed and enlarged by Mary and Elizabeth, the former of whom erected the city into

a county of itself. Subsequent charters were conferred by James I. in 1623, and by Charles II. in the 16th of his reign, under the latter of which the corporation consisted of two bailiffs and twenty-one brethren, assisted by a recorder, steward, town-clerk and coroner, sheriff, and two serjeants-at-mace. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the city is divided into two wards, the municipal and parliamentary boundaries being co-extensive; a sheriff is appointed by the council, and the number of magistrates is seven. Two chief constables are chosen by a jury of burgage tenants, at their court leet, held on St. George's day; and several petty constables at the great portmote court on the 22nd of July. The freedom of the city is inherited only by the eldest sons of freemen, and acquired by servitude in one of the seven trading companies of the Cordwainers, Smiths, Saddlers, Bakers, Weavers, Tailors, and Butchers. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 33rd of Edward I., and continued to make regular returns till the 27th of Edward III., from which period it ceased till the time of its incorporation by Edward VI., who restored the privilege; two members are sent to parliament, and the sheriff is the returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, and also a court of record weekly, for the recovery of debts to any amount above 40s.; there is a sheriff's court every month, for the recovery of debts under that amount, and the justices preside at a petty-session weekly. The guildhall is a neat edifice of stone, ornamented with a pediment in front, in the tympanum of which are the city arms; the hall is spacious, and well adapted to the purposes of the several courts, and underneath is the common gaol for the city. Formerly an annual fête, called the Court of Array, took place on Whit-Monday in the guildhall, whence it was immediately adjourned to an eminence named Greenhill, where a temporary bower was erected; the expense was defrayed by the corporation. This ceremony is supposed by some to have been instituted by King Osweo, to commemorate a victory obtained by him over Penda; but others, with more probability, ascribe it to an act passed originally in the reign of Henry II., ordaining the high constable in each town frequently to inspect the arms of the inhabitants. It is still kept up with some difference, but the expense is now defrayed by subscription. The town is the place of election for the southern division of the county.

Lichfield was an EPISCOPAL SEE jointly with Coventry, and after the demolition of the abbey and conventual buildings at Coventry, became the sole seat of the diocese: the jurisdiction extends over the counties of Derby and Stafford, and a considerable part of the county of Salop, and comprehends 491 benefices. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, the archdeacons of Salop, Stafford, and Derby, fifteen prebendaries, five minor canons, an organist, six choristers, and other



Corporation Seal.



Arms of the Bishopric.

officers. The bishop has the patronage of the archdeacons, the chancellorship, the canonries, and twenty-one benefices, with an income of £4500 per annum. The Dean and Chapter, consisting of the precentor and fifteen prebendaries, have the patronage of the minor canonries, nine benefices, with an income of £1311, of which one-fifth part is paid to the dean, and the remainder divided equally among the canons. The minor canons form a corporation of twelve

members, including five minor canons, an organist, and six choristers, with an income of £770, equally divided among them, with the exception of the choristers, who have each £2 per annum less than the minor canons. The *Cathedral*, which had been reduced during the parliamentary war to a state of extreme dilapidation, was restored by Dr. Hacket, on his preferment to the united sees of Lichfield and Coventry in 1661, to its original state of splendour and magnificence; various improvements have subsequently been made, and the choir has been greatly enlarged, under the superintendence of Mr. Wyatt, by the removal of the screen in front of the Lady chapel. The prevailing character of the edifice is that of the early English, approaching very nearly to the decorated style of English architecture; the west front is magnificently rich, and the spires of the western towers are in beautiful combination with the lofty central spire; the east end is hexagonal, and the whole exterior is highly ornamented in various parts with statuary and sculpture of exquisite design and elaborate execution; the interior presents various styles, with several later insertions. The transepts display considerable portions in the Norman character, and the choir, which deviates from the line of the nave, is in the decorated English style; it is richly ornamented, and lighted with windows of beautiful tracery: the bishop's throne, and the prebendal stalls, are fine specimens of tabernacle-work. St. Mary's chapel, built by Bishop Langton, is an edifice of elegant design, lighted with nine lofty windows, of which the three at the east end are more rich in their tracery, and are ornamented with stained glass brought by Sir Brooke Boothby from the dissolved abbey of Herckenrode, in the bishopric of Liege; in the central window on one side is a painting of the Resurrection, by Egginton, from a design by Sir Joshua Reynolds: in this chapel was the rich shrine of St. Chad, which was demolished at the Dissolution. Among the monuments that escaped the ravages of the parliamentary troops are those of Bishops Langton and Pattishull. There are, also, a monument to Dr. Johnson; a bust of Garrick; a mutilated statue of Captain Stanley, and a monument of exquisite beauty, by Chantrey, to the memory of the infant children of Mrs. Robinson, considered as a master-piece of sculpture, and which is unrivalled for beauty of design, intensity of feeling, and force of expression. A passage from the north aisle leads to the chapter-house, a decagonal building of great elegance, of which the finely-vaulted roof is supported on a clustered central column. Above it is the library, instituted by Dean Heywood, in which

are the gospels of St. Chad, a Koran taken at the siege of Buda, and a folio edition of Chaucer, richly illuminated. The bishop's palace, on the north-east side of the Close, is a spacious edifice.

The city comprises portions of the PARISHES of St. Mary, of which that part in the borough contains 2634 inhabitants; St. Chad, containing 2036; and St. Michael, containing 1887; and the liberty of the Cathedral Close, which is extra-parochial, with 190 inhabitants. The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged vicarage, with Statfold annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £458; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church is a modern edifice, erected on the site of an ancient structure described by Leland as "right beautiful." The whole parish of *St. Chad*, including the villages of Elmhurst and Curborough, comprises by measurement 2488 acres; the rural portion of it is in general land of good quality, and in a state of profitable cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Vicar of St. Mary's; net income, £179. The church, by far the oldest in Lichfield, was rebuilt on the site of an ancient one erected by Bishop Headda, in honour of St. Chad, and near his hermitage. The parish of *St. Michael* comprises by computation 10,400 acres, of which by far the greater portion is arable; about 2000 acres are common, a part of which has been recently inclosed, and the remainder, with the exception of a little woodland, is meadow and pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of St. Mary's, with a net income of £154; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church, a plain edifice in the later English style, situated on Greenhill, contains a tablet, with an inscription by Dr. Johnson, to the memory of his parents; the churchyard comprises from six to seven acres, and is the principal cemetery of the city. At Burntwood and Wall, in this parish, are chapels of ease, both erected by subscription. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Kilhamites, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school appears, from a small endowment payable out of the exchequer, to have been founded by Edward VI.; the school-house was erected in 1692, at the joint expense of the corporation and the feoffees of the Conduit Lands. The master receives from the latter £35 per annum, and the usher £10, from funds devised by Henry Beane, in 1546, for this and other purposes; the premises are also kept in repair by the feoffees. There are only six free scholars on the foundation, each of whom receives an annuity of £1. 6. 8., granted by Dean Walker to six scholars of the former school, in St. John's hospital, now transferred to this school. An English free school was founded in 1677, by Mr. Thomas Minors, who endowed it with a messuage for the school-house, and rents amounting to about £30 per annum. Andrew Newton, Esq., in 1801, bequeathed in aid of this charity the reversion of the dividends on £3333. 6. 8. three per cent. consols.; and the annual income is now upwards of £135. Humphrey Terrick, Esq., in 1652, left a messuage, the rental of which, amounting to £9 per annum, is appropriated in aid of a national school.

St. John's hospital was founded in the reign of Henry III., by one of the bishops of the diocese; and, in 1252, Randolph de Lacock, canon of Lichfield, endowed it with lands at Elmhurst and Stichbrook, for the mainte-

nance of a priest, and the support of the poor and infirm. It was visited by the bishops of Lichfield for many years, but fell into neglect and decay, from which it was retrieved by Bishop Smyth, who was translated to the see in the reign of Henry VII.; that prelate rebuilt the premises in 1495, and formed the statutes by which it is at present governed. There are thirteen almshouses, apartments for the master and other officers, and a chapel; the last was enlarged in 1829, by the erection of a gallery and north wing, at the expense of the master of the hospital, and an organ was purchased by subscription; it has now a numerous and respectable congregation. An hospital for women was originally founded in 1424, by Bishop Hayworth, and endowed in 1504 by Thomas Milley, one of the canons residentiary, with lands, producing, with subsequent benefactions, an income of about £390, for the maintenance of fifteen aged women and a few out-pensioners. An institution for the benefit of widows or unmarried daughters of clergymen of the Church of England in the diocese, was founded by the above-named Mr. Newton, who endowed it with £43,333. 6. 8. consols., the dividends on which, amounting to £1238. 13. 8., are distributed in annual pensions of £50 each, among 20 individuals, who must be upwards of 50 years of age: the buildings of the institution, situated in the Close, contain apartments for 16 persons. There are also donations and bequests, amounting to £1000 per annum, for distribution among the poor. The union of Lichfield comprises 29 parishes or places, with a population of 24,127. Among the monastic establishments was a convent of Grey friars, founded in 1229, by Alexander, Bishop of Lichfield; it was burnt down in 1291, and being rebuilt, subsisted till the Dissolution; the remains are now let on lease, and the rents appropriated to charitable uses. Several relics of antiquity are preserved in Mr. Green's museum, among which is the wooden lintel or doorway, pierced by a ball which killed Lord Brooke, the parliamentary officer, during the siege of the cathedral. There is a chalybeate spring; and some good specimens of agate, in a state of decomposition, are found in the vicinity, where a fine sort of clay for pottery is also met with. Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, and founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford; Dr. George Smalridge, and Dr. Thomas Newton, both distinguished as theological writers; and the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, were natives of this place: and among the residents were Garrick, Dr. Darwin, author of *The Botanic Garden*, and his ingenious biographer, Miss Seward. Lichfield gives the title of Earl to the family of Anson, created in 1831.

LIDBROOK, a hamlet, in the parish of NEWLAND, union of MONMOUTH, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 42 inhabitants. Iron and tin works, said to have been the first established in the kingdom, furnish employment to a part of the population. Coal and timber are brought from the Forest of Dean, by means of a railroad constructed from the Wye to the Severn. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LIDDIARD-MILLICENT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Wootton-Basset; containing 564 inhabitants. The

road from Cricklade to Wootton-Bassett passes through the parish. The land is pasture, with the exception of a small portion of arable and wood; the surface is in general flat, and the soil rich. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 4. 4½.; net income, £495; patrons, Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford. The church is in the later English style.

LIDDIARD-TREGOOZE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CRICKLADE** and **WOOTTON-BASSETT**, hundred of **KINGSBRIDGE**, Swindon and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Swindon; containing 960 inhabitants. This place has, from the time of the Conquest, been the property of the family of St. John, viscounts Bolingbroke, whose mansion and park are near the church. The parish is situated on the road from Oxford to Bath, and comprises by admeasurement 5400 acres, of which 300 are arable, 350 woodland, and the remainder pasture. The Wilts and Berks canal and the Great Western railway pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 5., and in the gift of Lord Bolingbroke: the tithes have been commuted for £603. 18. 5., and the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the later English style, partly erected or rebuilt in 1653, by the St. John family, to whom it contains several splendid monuments. A parochial school is supported by Lord Bolingbroke and the rector.

LIDDINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **UPPINGHAM**, hundred of **WRANDIKE**, county of **RUTLAND**, 2½ miles (S. by E.) from Uppingham; containing 589 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2240 acres; the soil is various, but the greater portion a dark stiff clay, and tolerably fertile: the surface is diversified with hills. The village is pleasantly situated in a valley watered by the river Welland, near which are some rich meadows. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Liddington in the Cathedral of Lincoln, the appropriator. The great tithes have been commuted for £216. 11., and the vicarial for £221. At Caldecott is a chapel of ease. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1721, Mary Parnham bequeathed £200, to be laid out in land, and the rental applied in educating children. A palace formerly belonging to the bishops of Lincoln, a fine structure in the early English style, consisting of a large hall with painted windows, has been converted into an hospital for a warden, twelve brethren, and two nurses; the charity was founded in 1600, by Sir Thomas Cecil, Knt., Lord Burghley, and is called Jesus' Hospital.

LIDDINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **HIGHWORTH** and **SWINDON**, hundred of **KINGSBRIDGE**, Swindon and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Swindon; containing, with the tything of Coate, 454 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2736 acres, and is traversed by the road from London to Newbury and Hungerford: there are several chalk quarries. The living is a discharged vicarage, with a sinecure rectory, the former valued in the king's books at £14, and the latter at £17; the Duke of Marlborough presents to the rectory, and the Rector to the vicarage. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1776; and a commutation has taken place under the recent Tithe act,

for a rent-charge of £221: the glebe contains 60 acres, and an excellent house was built by the vicar, in 1833. The church is very ancient, with a tower, and has a roof, in the interior of timber-frame work. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. In this parish, romantically situated in a dell, and encompassed by a moat, is an old mansion, an interesting specimen of the Elizabethan style; and on Beacon Hill was a large circular work, called Liddington Castle.

LIDGATE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **NEWMARKET**, hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Newmarket; containing 450 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; net income, £473; patron, Duke of Rutland. Near the church is a spacious and lofty mount, with some remains of extensive intrenchments, probably the site of a strong castle, of unknown origin. Lydgate, the poet, was born at this place, from which he took his name.

LIDLINGTON, or **LITLINGTON** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **AMPTHILL**, hundred of **REDBORNESTOKE**, county of **BEDFORD**, 3½ miles (W. by N.) from Ampthill; containing 926 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £88; patron and impropiator, Duke of Bedford. The church contains an ancient tomb, with a brass effigy, in armour, of one of the Goldingtons, who possessed the manor of Goldington, in the parish, in the 15th century. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school for boys has a small endowment.

LIDNEY, or **LYDNEY** (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **CHEPSTOW**, hundred of **BLEDISLOE**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester, and 123 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Aylburton, 1885 inhabitants, of whom 1146 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the road from Gloucester to Swansea, is by some writers supposed to have been the Roman station *Abona*; and though it may not be satisfactorily identified with that particular station, there are positive evidences of its occupation by the Romans. In Lydney Park are the remains of a Roman villa, and of two camps; near the western border of the larger camp is a Roman bath, still tolerably perfect; and fragments of tessellated pavement, urns, statues, coins of Adrian and Antoninus, and a silver coin of Galba, have been found near the spot. An ancient mansion called Whitecross, erected by Sir William Winter, vice-admiral of England in the reign of Elizabeth, was, in the civil war of the 17th century, fortified and garrisoned by Sir John Winter, a distinguished royalist, who defended it against repeated attacks by detachments from the parliamentary forces stationed at Gloucester, but at last set fire to and deserted it, having first despoiled the forest. The manufacture of tin plates is carried on to a great extent, and in connexion with it are iron-works. Limestone is quarried. The trade of the town is principally in the export of coal, and is greatly facilitated by the river Severn, which forms the eastern boundary of the parish; the Severn and Wye railroad terminates here, and a canal with a basin connects it by means of locks with the river. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on May 4th and November 8th. The living is a vicarage, with St. Bri-

avell's and Hewelsfield annexed, valued in the king's books at £24. 6. 8.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The great tithes have been commuted for £420, and the vicarial for £680; the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a spacious plain structure, with a beautiful spire. At Aylburton is a chapel of ease; and the Baptists have a place of worship. There are some chalybeate springs.

LIDSEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ALDINGBOURN, union of WESTHAMNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Chichester; containing 772 inhabitants. It is situated on the Portsmouth and Arundel canal.

LIDSING, or LIDGEN, a vill, in the parish of GILLINGHAM, union of MEDWAY, hundred of CHATHAM and GILLINGHAM, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Chatham; containing 44 inhabitants. Here is a chapel of ease. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £100, and there is a glebe of 10 acres.

LIDSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCH-ENSTONE, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. N. W.) from Neat-Enstone; containing 161 inhabitants.

LIFTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Launceston; containing 1784 inhabitants. The manor and lordship were, by original grant of Edward VI., vested in the ancestors of W. A. H. Arundell, Esq., the present proprietor. The parish is watered by the rivers Tamar, Cary, and Lyd, of which the last flows into the Tamar, a little below Lifton park; the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. Mines of manganese are worked. Fairs are held on the 14th of Feb., the first Thursday in June, and October 28th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 2. 11.; net income, £423; patron, Mr. Arundell. The church has been embellished with a new altar-piece and with the royal arms, both presented in 1831, by the patron, at an expense of £200; it contains some rich monuments to the family of Harris, of Hayne. Two schools are partly supported by charity.

LIGHTCLIFFE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Halifax. This chapelry, which is included in the township of Hipperholme cum Brighouse, and in the manor of Wakefield, is on the road from Halifax to Leeds. Mr. Lamplugh Wickham, and Messrs. Ripley and Holland, have each a neat residence. There are some quarries of good stone for building. The chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a neat edifice with a campanile turret, situated on an eminence, and has been rebuilt since its original foundation in 1529: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a Sunday school is supported by subscription. In 1829, in a gravel-pit near the chapel, were found several consular and imperial silver coins, and some gold British coins of Boadicea, in excellent preservation, and many of them extremely rare.

LIGHTGRAVE, or LEEGRAVE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LUTON, hundred of FLITT, county of

BEDFORD, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Luton; containing 411 inhabitants.

LIGHTHORNE (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Kington; containing 384 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Warwick to Banbury, and comprises 2025 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Broke, who supports two schools: the tithes have been commuted for £327; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 118a. 2r. 33p.

LILBOURN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Rugby; containing 279 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the eastern part of the county, on the confines of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, and comprises 1667a. 3r. 28p. The village is on the line of the ancient Watling-street, and is supposed to have been the *Tripontium* of the Romans; vestiges of a castle may still be traced. The inhabitants are partly employed in the stocking manufacture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and has a net income of £127, arising from 65 acres of glebe, allotted at the inclosure in commutation of tithes; it is in the patronage of the Crown, and the impropriation belongs to Miss Downes, the Misses Arnold, and J. Arnold, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported partly by the proceeds of land allotted at the inclosure. At Roundhill, about half a mile from the village, bones and skulls have been found.

LILBURN, EAST, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wooler; containing 80 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the east by the river Till, and comprises about 900 acres of land, of a dry gravelly soil; about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture and moor; the surface is hilly and undulated; and an inferior kind of stone is quarried. This place is the property of A. J. Baker Cresswell, Esq., of Cresswell, and is in the occupation of John Gray, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £55. 7. 6., with a glebe of 28 acres, and the impropriate for £122. 12. 4. In 1768, on the removal of a heap of stones, the base and fragments of a cross, with four rows of steps, were discovered beneath.

LILBURN, WEST, a township, in the parish of EGLINGHAM, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Wooler; containing 226 inhabitants. It is situated on the Newcastle and Wooler road to Edinburgh, and comprises about 2000 acres, mostly arable, including 200 of woodland; the soil is rich, producing excellent and abundant crops; and the scenery embraces the Cheviot hills on the west, and on the east those of Chillingham. The Lill river runs through the township, and abounds in trout. With the exception of 26 acres belonging to the vicar, the place is the property of Edward John Collingwood, Esq. Lilburn Tower, a fine stone mansion in the Elizabethan style, was built in 1834, near the site of a border tower,

from a design of Mr. Dobson's, at a cost of £25,000. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £262. 11. 7., and the vicarial for £130. 7. At the west end of the village, near the remains of the ancient mansion, are those of a chapel of ease.

LILFORD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **OUNDLE**, hundred of **HUXLOE**, though locally in that of **POLEBROOK**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Oundle; containing, with the hamlet of Wigsthorpe, 133 inhabitants. It comprises 1807*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*, and is intersected by the road from Thrapstone to Oundle, and bounded by the river Nene. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Thorpe-Achurch, and valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½. A school is supported by Lord Lilford, who derives his title from the place.

LILLESALL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT**, Newport division of the hundred of **SOUTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Newport; containing, with the townships of Donnington-Wood and Muxton, 3851 inhabitants. A branch of the Donnington-Wood, or Marquess of Stafford's, canal terminates in the northern part of the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 11.; net income, £322; patron and impropiator, Duke of Sutherland. A school is supported by subscription, and a school for girls by the Duchess of Sutherland. About 1145, an abbey for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £327. 10.

LILLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **HITCHIN**, hundred of **HITCHIN** and **PIRTON**, county of **HERTFORD**, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Luton, containing 475 inhabitants. The village is situated on the road from Hitchin to Luton, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the platting of straw. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 9.; net income, £340; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge: there is a glebe-house, with 30 acres of land. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

LILLINGS AMBO, or **EAST** and **WEST**, a township, in the parish of **SHERIFF-HUTTON**, wapentake of **BULMER**, union and N. riding of **YORK**, 9½ miles (N. N. E.) from York; containing 208 inhabitants. The township, which comprises by measurement 1530 acres, is divided into the hamlets of East and West Lillings, and is situated at the head of the Foss navigation. Lilling Hall stands to the east of East Lillings. The tithes for West Lillings were commuted for land in 1769.

LILLINGSTONE-DAYRELL (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 4½ miles (N.) from Buckingham; containing 187 inhabitants. It comprises 2223*a.* 1*p.*, of which 200 acres are arable, about 400 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface in some parts is hilly, commanding extensive prospects, and the lower grounds are watered by a brook that flows through the parish; the soil is clayey and deep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7., and in the gift of Richard Dayrell, Esq., whose ancestors have been patrons upwards of 500 years, and have resided here for eighteen generations: the tithes have been com-

muted for £278. 8. 6., and the glebe comprises one acre.

LILLINGSTONE-LOVELL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BUCKINGHAM**, hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, though locally in the hundred and county of **BUCKINGHAM** (to which it is attached for electoral purposes), 4¾ miles (N. by E.) from Buckingham; containing 140 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1223 acres, of which 280 are arable, 827 meadow and pasture, and 108 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £177, and the glebe comprises 39 acres.

LILLINGTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union, and hundred, of **SHERBORNE**, Sherborne division of **DORSET**, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Sherborne; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 3½.; patrons, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon.

LILLINGTON (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **WARWICK**, Kenilworth division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 1 mile (N.) from Leamington; containing 272 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1381 acres: sandstone of soft texture is found, and is quarried for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Henry Wise: the tithes have been commuted for £167, and the glebe consists of 40 acres. The church is an ancient structure, combining various styles of English architecture. A parochial school, conducted upon the national system, is supported by subscription.

LILLISDON, a tything, in the parish and hundred of **NORTH CURRY**, union of **TAUNTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Taunton; containing 238 inhabitants.

LILLY, a hamlet, in the parish of **CATMERE**, union of **WANTAGE**, hundred of **COMPTON**, county of **BERKS**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from East Ilsley; containing 74 inhabitants.

LILSTOCK (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANERS**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 11¼ miles (N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 48 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by Bridgwater bay, in the Bristol Channel, and contains limestone of excellent quality for building, which is extensively quarried. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Stogursey: the tithes were commuted for land in 1803.

LILWALL, with **PEMBERS-OAK** and **CHICKWARD**, a township, in the parish and union of **KINGTON**, hundred of **HUNTINGTON**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 380 inhabitants.

LIMBER MAGNA (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, E. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5¼ miles (N. by E.) from Caistor; containing 480 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5026*a.* 3*r.* 19*p.*; the substratum is chiefly chalk of hard texture, which is quarried for dressing the arable lands before frost, and also burnt into lime for manure. A statute fair is held on the first Monday in May. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £623; impropiator,

the Earl of Yarborough: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1812. The church was given, in the time of Henry II., by Richard de Humet, constable of Normandy, to the Cistercian abbey of Aulnay or Aveny, in Normandy, the abbot and convent of which established a cell here; this cell at the suppression of alien priories, was sold to the Carthusians of St. Anne, near Coventry. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Robert Smith, Esq., in 1626, bequeathed property now producing £10 per annum, for distribution among the poor. The mausoleum of the Earl of Yarborough is in the parish.

LIMBER PARVA, a hamlet, in the parish of **BROCKLESBY**, union of **CAISTOR**, E. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (N.) from Caistor; containing 49 inhabitants.

LIMBURY CUM BISCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **LUTON**, hundred of **FLITT**, county of **BEDFORD**, 2½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Luton; containing 316 inhabitants.

LIMEBROOK, a township, in the parish and hundred of **WIGMORE**, union of **LUDLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 178 inhabitants.

LIMEHOUSE (*St. ANNE*), a parish, in the union of **STEPNEY**, Tower division of the hundred of **OSSLUSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 2 miles (E. by S.) from London; containing, with part of Ratcliffe hamlet, 21,121 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the north bank of the Thames, was formerly a hamlet belonging to Stepney, from which parish it was separated in 1730. It consists principally of a number of narrow streets and irregular buildings, diverging from the principal thoroughfare. There are several respectable houses; and among the numerous shops, warehouses, and manufactories, are some spacious and well-built structures, though many of the buildings are of an inferior description. The streets are partly paved, and lighted with gas. Here are a manufactory for sail-cloth and ropes, an extensive bleaching-ground, and large manufactories for articles in iron, particularly chain-cables, anchors, tanks, and all kinds of machinery. Ship-blocks are also made, and there are various other trades connected with shipping; ship-building is carried on at Limehouse Hole. At the eastern extremity of the parish are the West India Docks, which extend across the river to Blackwall. The northern dock, for unloading ships, covers thirty acres, and is capable of accommodating 300 West Indiamen; the southern, for unloading outward bound vessels, covers twenty-four acres, and will admit 200 ships; the former was opened in 1802, and the latter in 1805. They have extensive ranges of building in which foreign goods are deposited previous to the payment of the duty. A canal from the river Lea, called the New Cut, intersects the parish and joins the Thames, superseding the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs; and the Regent's canal likewise passes through it, on the line of which, just before its junction with the Thames, is a basin capable of admitting vessels of from 200 to 300 tons' burthen. On the south side of the Commercial-road is a tram-road, from the West India Docks to Whitechapel, constructed at an expense of nearly £20,000. The London and Blackwall railway also crosses the parish. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £714; patrons, Principal and

Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The church, which is one of the fifty erected pursuant to an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, is a massive structure, with two angular turrets at the east end, and a square tower at the west end, built after a design by Nicholas Hawksmoor, one of the pupils of Sir Christopher Wren. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A charity school for boys, a school for girls, and a national school are supported by subscription.

LIMINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **YEOVIL**, hundred of **STONE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 1½ mile (E. S. E.) from Ilchester; containing 342 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Yeo, and comprises by measurement 1560 acres. Several of the younger females are employed in glove-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 6. 5½, and in the gift of Wadham College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises seven acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, and contains the effigy of Sir Richard Gyverney, founder of a chantry here, of which the chapel has a stone roof richly groined; on a pew in the chancel is the cipher of Cardinal Wolsey, whose first preferment was the incumbency of the parish, presented to him by the Marquess of Dorset. A national school, a handsome building, was erected in 1834, by subscription. There are some remains of an ancient camp.

LIMPENHOE, (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLOFIELD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5¼ miles (S.) from Acle; containing 186 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the navigable river Yare, and comprises about 1080 acres; it is intersected by the Norwich and Yarmouth railway. An act was passed in 1840, for inclosing certain portions of land. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Southwood, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron and impropiator, J. F. Leathes, Esq. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a low square tower, and an enriched Norman doorway. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

LIMPLEY-STOKE.—See **STOKE**, **LIMPLEY**.

LIMPSFIELD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **GODSTONE**, First division of the hundred of **TANDRIDGE**, E. division of **SURREY**, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Godstone; containing 1344 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Croydon to Maidstone, and contains some chalk-pits. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 5., and in the gift of W. L. Gower, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £694. The tower of the church stands near the middle of the south aisle, and is surmounted by a wooden spire. A national school is supported by subscription.

LINACRE, with **BOOTLE**, a township, in the parish of **WALTON-ON-THE-HILL**, union and hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Liverpool; containing 1962 inhabitants.

LINBRIGGS, a township, in the parish of **ALLEN-TON**, union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 62 inhabitants. This is a large township, consisting for the most part of fine green hills, and divided into stock farms. Bygate Hall, Makendon, Loungesknow, and Birdhope are all good

sheep lands. The river Coquet, near the spot where the Ridlee burn joins it, is crossed by a bridge; and several fine brooks run through the glens in the neighbourhood, and join the river.

LINBY, or LYNDY (St. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Nottingham; containing 271 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1474 acres: limestone of good quality is quarried for building and for burning into lime. There are two ancient crosses; one at each extremity of the village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 9. 9½., and in the gift of R. F. Wilson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a neat plain structure, of small dimensions.

LINCH, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Midhurst; containing 70 inhabitants. The manor is described in the Domesday survey under the name of *Lince*, and at the time when that record was compiled, there were two ministers here, with a church. In the 16th century, the place was parcel of the estates of the Dukes of Norfolk; it afterwards became the property of Viscount Montague, and now belongs to the family of Poyntz. The parish may be divided into the two portions of Woodman's Green, situated in a well-wooded district on the road from Midhurst to Liphook, and Linch Farm, the latter occupying about 700 acres at the base of the downs, and consisting of a fertile soil of chalk marl. The church formerly stood at the latter place, but falling into a very dilapidated state, the present edifice was built at Woodman's Green, and there are now no remains of the old structure. Woodman's Green is within the limits of the borough of Midhurst, under the Reform act. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 12. 8½.; net income, £57; patrons, the family of Poyntz.

LINCHMERE, or LYNCHMERE, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (E.) from Liphook; containing 280 inhabitants. Linchmere was held as of the honour of Arundel, by William de Perci, at an early period, and afterwards became the property of the family of the Fitzalans; Sir William Fitzwilliam subsequently owned the place, and it has since descended as part of the Cowdray estate. No mention of Linchmere occurs in the Domesday survey. It is situated on the confines of the county, bordering upon Hampshire and Surrey, and comprises by admeasurement 2096 acres, of which 905 are woodland, 715 arable, 182 meadow and pasture, 24 gardens and orchards, and about 250 waste; the surface is varied, and the scenery finely embellished. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, Rev. R. H. Baker. The church is chiefly in the early English style, and occupies an elevated site commanding rich prospects. The priory of Shulbrede, about half a mile from the church, in a sequestered spot, was founded by Ralph de Arderne, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., for five canons of the order of St. Augustine; at the Dissolution the revenue was valued at £79. 15. 6.: there are some remains, now converted into a farm-house.

LINCOLN, a city and county of itself, and the head of a union, locally in the county of LINCOLN, of which it is the chief town, 132 miles (N. by W.) from London; containing within the city and ancient liberty 16,172 inhabitants, of whom 13,896 are in the city. This place was founded by the Britons, on the summit of a hill near the river Lindis, now the



Arms.

Witham, from which it derived its name, and has been distinguished, from a remote period of history, as a city of considerable importance. After the invasion by the Romans, that people made it one of their principal stations in this part of the island, and established here a colony, which, in reference to the ancient British name of the place, they called *Lindum Colonia*, to which, through all the variations and contractions in its orthography by the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, the present appellation, Lincoln, may be distinctly traced. The Roman city was in the form of a parallelogram, defended by strong walls, and intersected at right angles by two streets, at the extremities of which were four gates, of which the northern, now called Newport gate, partly remaining, forms one of the most interesting relics of Roman architecture in the kingdom: it consisted of three archways; the central arch is formed of large rough stone apparently laid without mortar; one of the lateral arches is built up, and the other open. To the south-west of the gate is a considerable angular fragment of a Roman building, supposed to have been the mint; and there are various portions of the original fortifications, besides the remains of a bath and a sudatorium. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, Lincoln was made the capital of the kingdom of Mercia by the Saxons, in opposing whom, Vortimer, who had greatly signalized himself, was slain and interred here. During the repeated encounters which had previously taken place, the city had suffered great injury, and, for the security of its new inhabitants, it was substantially repaired: that part without the gate of Newport, which had been originally occupied by the Britons, was entirely rebuilt, and fortified with walls and a moat. In 786, the Danes took the city by assault, but it was retaken by the Saxons; and during these conflicts, which were resumed with extreme obstinacy, the northern suburb was completely destroyed. At length, on the subjugation of the Danes by Alfred the Great, tranquillity was restored; but under his successors the invaders renewed their attacks, and ultimately, in the partition of the kingdom between the contending parties, Lincoln, with the rest of the kingdom of Mercia, came into the possession of Canute.

At the time of the Conquest, a castle was erected here by William the Conqueror, which occupied nearly one-fourth part of the Roman city, and to make room for the erection of which, not less than 240 mansions were taken down. In Domesday book the city is stated to have contained 52 parishes; and it became the occasional residence of several monarchs, who contributed greatly to adorn it with a variety of splendid buildings, the numerous vestiges of which, in various parts of the

town, convey but a faint idea of its former grandeur and importance. In 1140, the castle was surprised by the forces of a party in the interest of the Empress Matilda, and subsequently besieged by Stephen, aided by the inhabitants; but the Earl of Gloucester coming to its assistance with a powerful army, Stephen was made prisoner; and being afterwards exchanged for the earl, who was subsequently captured, he regained his liberty, and, after his restoration to the throne, celebrated the festival of Christmas here, in 1144. Henry II., on the death of Stephen, after being crowned king of England in London, underwent the ceremony of coronation a second time at Wigford, a little to the south of this city. John, in the third year of his reign, received here the homage of David, King of Scotland, and, during his struggle with the barons, the inhabitants remained steadily attached to his cause, and withstood the attempts of the opposing army for a considerable time; but the city was captured at last by Gilbert de Gaunt, afterwards created Earl of Lincoln. The castle was retaken by a party of royalists, after having been defended for nearly twelve months; but falling again into the hands of the barons, John, while marching to attack it with a powerful army, lost all his carriages in crossing the washes. After the death of this monarch, his son, Henry III., assisted by the inhabitants of Lincoln, who adhered firmly to the royal cause, continued the war with the barons, who, assisted by Louis, the Dauphin of France, laid siege to the city, but were vigorously repulsed by the inhabitants; many, endeavouring to escape, were drowned in the river Witham, and several others were taken prisoners. The castle, after remaining for a considerable length of time in the possession of the crown, came into that of the celebrated John of Gaunt, who made it his summer residence, and is said to have erected a palace here. Edward I. held parliaments in Lincoln, in 1301 and 1305; Edward II., in 1316 and the year following; and Edward III., in the first of his reign: it was visited by Henry VI., who held his court in the bishop's palace; and Henry VII., after the battle of Bosworth Field, spent three days here, where he made a splendid procession, and offered up public thanksgiving for his victory over Richard III. During the parliamentary war, the inhabitants embraced the royal cause, and the city was alternately in the possession of the contending parties, from both of whom it sustained considerable injury, more especially in its ecclesiastical edifices, which, during their occupation of the city, were converted into barracks by the soldiers of Cromwell's army. Among the disastrous events which have befallen Lincoln may be recorded the great storm in 701, which occasioned the destruction of 120 houses and many public buildings. In 1110, an accidental fire nearly consumed the whole city; and in 1185 it was greatly damaged by an earthquake. It may also be mentioned, that on the 27th of July, 1255, eighteen Jews were executed for the alleged crime of crucifying a child, and many more were murdered by the enraged mob.

The city is pleasantly situated on the summit and declivities of an eminence rising from the river Witham, the suburbs extending for a considerable distance along the vale to the north and south. In the upper part the streets are narrow, and the buildings, with the exception of those connected with the cathedral, are of rather

mean appearance; the lower part consists principally of one spacious street, and, under an act of parliament recently obtained, many judicious alterations and improvements have been effected. It is paved and lighted with gas, and is supplied with water from three public conduits, of which that near St. Mary's church, Wigford, is an elegant building, in the later English style, decorated with a pierced parapet; and that near the High bridge is ornamented with a handsome obelisk, erected in 1763. The city library, established in 1814; the new permanent library; St. Martin's parochial library, founded in 1822; and the medical library, instituted in 1825, are well supported: and there are two newsrooms, and several book societies. The theatre is opened in September, October, and November; and assemblies are held in the city and county assembly-rooms. The races take place in September; a handsome stand has been recently erected on the course. In various parts of the town are the remains of the numerous monastic and other establishments which formerly flourished here; of these, the remains of John of Gaunt's palace are distinguished by a beautiful oriel window, and a building said to have been the stables belonging to the palace, has a finely-enriched Norman arch, with some interesting details of early English architecture. Of the castle, which occupied the south-eastern angle of the Roman city, very little remains, except part of the outer walls, which were seven feet thick, and the gateway tower: the site has been appropriated to the erection of the county gaol.

At the time of the Norman survey, Lincoln was distinguished for its COMMERCIAL importance, and Edward III. conferred a charter upon the weavers, prohibiting the exercise of that trade within twelve leagues of the city; but this decree, in 1351, was abolished by another, called "the statute of cloths," and in the following year, on the removal of the staple of wool from Flanders, it was established in this town, to which was also granted the staple of lead and leather. From the time of Edward III., however, till the commencement of the eighteenth century, the trade of the town gradually declined, and there are now no manufactures, the business being principally in corn and wool. The Fosse-dyke, a Roman work of considerable benefit to the interests of Lincoln, which Henry I. deepened, having again become unnavigable, from the accumulation of sand in its channel, the corporation in 1741 granted a lease of two-thirds of it for 999 years, at a rent of £50 per annum, and of the remaining third, for 99 years, at £25 per annum, to Mr. Ellison, of Thorne, by whose spirited exertions it was cleared from its obstructions, and reopened in 1745. It was widened and made deeper in 1826, and at present forms a line of communication, twelve miles in length, from the Witham to the Trent, completing the navigation from Boston and the eastern coast to the Humber and the Ouse, and to the several canals in the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Stafford, and York. The market, on Friday, is held for corn in a spacious square, called Corn Hill, in the parish of St. Mary; for butter and poultry, in a neat building near the church of St. Peter's-at-Arches, erected in 1736; for butcher's meat, in handsome and spacious shambles, erected by the corporation in 1774, adjoining Butchery-lane, and divided into convenient compartments; for fish, at the High bridge; and for cattle in the Beast-

square, on the south of the city gaol. The spring markets are on the Thursday before the fifth Sunday in Lent, and every alternate Thursday till the April fair (which commences on the third Tuesday in that month, and continues four days); the Friday in Easter-week, July 5th, the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday after September 12th, October 6th, and November 28th. A market for fat-cattle is held every other Wednesday; and there are statutes for hiring servants, on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Fridays after old May-day.

Lincoln has from an early period enjoyed many privileges by prescription, and was formerly governed by a portreeve. At what period it was originally constituted a CORPORATION does not appear from any record. The oldest charter granted by the crown to the city, at this time in existence, is one by Henry II.; and numerous others were bestowed by various succeeding sovereigns prior to that of the 4th of Charles I., which until 1836, was the governing charter. In the reign of Edward IV., the city, with the parishes of Branston, Waddington, Canwick, and Bracebridge, was erected into a county, under the designation of the "City and County of the City of Lincoln;" but these four parishes, by the act 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 103, "for making temporary provision for the boundaries of certain boroughs," ceased to be liberties of the city, and were assigned to the county at large; and the parishes of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Paul, and part of the parish of St. Margaret, formerly in the wapentake of Lawress, are now included in the municipal borough. The controul is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, agreeably with the provisions of the Municipal Corporations' act; the borough is divided into two wards, called Minster and Bridge, and, being a county of itself, a sheriff is appointed by the council: the number of magistrates is twelve. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, or acquired by servitude; among the privileges is that of depasturing a greater number of cattle on the common lands than a non-freeman. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 49th of Henry III., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election was once vested in the freemen generally, whether resident or not, but is now in accordance with the Reform act: the sheriff is returning officer. A court of record, called the Foreign Court, at which the steward or his deputy presided, was formerly held every alternate week, for the recovery of debts to any amount, but it has nearly fallen into disuse. There is a court of quarter-sessions; and petty-sessions are held weekly in apartments adjoining the city gaol. A court of requests is held by commissioners appointed by an act passed in the 24th of George II., for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and there is a court leet twice a year. The guildhall is an ancient embattled structure, rebuilt in the reign of Richard II.; the south front consists of a fine arched gateway, flanked with two round towers. In a niche in the eastern tower is a statue of the angel Gabriel holding a scroll, and in a



Corporation Seal.

corresponding niche in front of the western tower is a statue of the Virgin Mary treading on a serpent; above the gateway, and in front of the towers, are the city arms and others. The sessions-house for the city is a neat brick edifice, erected in the New road, in 1809; and behind it is the city gaol and house of correction. The assizes for the county are held in the new county hall, an elegant structure, erected in 1823, after a design by Smirke, at a cost of £40,000. Petty-sessions for the parts of Kesteven are held here on the first Friday in every month, at the Rein-Deer inn; those for the parts of Lindsey are held every Friday at the "Judges' Lodgings," a handsome mansion, erected on the Castle hill, at the expense of the county. The county gaol stands on the south side of the area inclosed within the castle walls; the buildings are constructed on the plan of Mr. Howard. The city is the place of election for Lindsey.



Arms of the Bishopric.

Lincoln was erected into a SEE in the reign of William Rufus, when, in pursuance of the decree of a synod held at London, for the removal of all episcopal sees to fortified places, Remigius, Bishop of Dorchester, fixed upon this city as the seat of that diocese, and purchased lands for the erection of a church, an episcopal palace, and other requisite buildings. Having built the church, Remigius died previously to its consecration, and his successor, Robert Bloet, completed his design, beautified the cathedral, and increased the number of prebends. The diocese, which was originally very extensive, was, in the reign of Henry II., curtailed by the separation of a part, to form that of Ely; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it was further diminished by the separation of districts for the sees of Oxford and Peterborough; but it is still one of the largest in the kingdom, its jurisdiction extending over the counties of Lincoln, Buckingham, and Nottingham, and part of Hertford, and comprehending 1057 benefices. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, preceptor, chancellor, sub-dean, five archdeacons, thirty-four prebendaries, four vicars, eight vicars-choral, organist, seven poor clerks, eight choristers, seven Burg-hurst chanters, &c. The bishop has the patronage of the five archdeacons, the chancellorships of the church and diocese, the canonries, and 54 benefices, with the alternate patronage of three others, and an income of £4000. The Dean and Chapter, consisting of the dean, precentor, chancellor of the church, and sub-dean, have the patronage of the minor canonries, and 27 benefices, with the alternate patronage of one other, and an income of £6986, which is equally divided. The minor canons form a corporation, with an income of £115.

The CATHEDRAL, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is situated on the summit of the hill, near the castle. The original buildings, soon after their completion by Bishop Bloet, were greatly injured by an accidental fire, and repaired by his successor, Bishop Alexander, who, to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity, covered the aisles with a vaulted roof of stone; the pressure of this,

however, being too great for the strength of the walls, St. Hugh, a subsequent bishop, rebuilt the church in the reign of Henry II., and it has been since embellished and enlarged by various succeeding bishops. The prevailing character of this noble building is the early English style, intermixed occasionally with the decorated and later styles; the form is that of a double cross. The west front is partly Norman, intermixed with the richest character of the early English: the doorways are moulded and decorated with sculpture and statuary; over the central entrance are statues of several of the kings of England, and above is a fine window, highly enriched with tracery: the western towers are of Norman character in the lower stages, and of early English in the upper. A lofty and magnificent tower rises from the intersection of the nave and the principal transepts, and was formerly surmounted by a spire, which, in 1547, fell down and greatly damaged the roof: there were also spires on the western towers, which were taken down in 1807. The nave, of which the roof, as well as the roofs of the aisles, is vaulted, and supported on piers of peculiar richness, and arches of graceful form, is spacious, and lighted by a range of clerestory windows. At the end of the north transept is a fine circular window of the early English character; and at the extremity of the south transept is one of the most beautiful specimens of a decorated circular window extant. The choir, which is separated from the nave by an elaborately carved stone screen, is remarkably rich in its embellishments, and beautiful in its style; the east window, of eight lights, is a fine composition of flowing tracery, of the decorated character, and over the altar is a good painting of the Annunciation, by the Rev. W. Peters, R.A.; the piers and arches which support the roof are in the richest character of the early English style, and the bishop's throne and the prebendal stalls are beautiful specimens of tabernacle-work, highly ornamented. The Lady chapel, and some smaller chapels adjoining it, are peculiarly elegant. Among the numerous monuments are some of exquisite design; under an arch, to the south of the Lady chapel, and in the south aisle, are those of Bishops Russell and Longland, whose effigies are finely sculptured. In the north-west tower is the celebrated bell called Tom of Lincoln, of which the weight is nearly five tons, and the tone peculiarly excellent. Three sides of the cloisters are yet remaining in their original state, and exhibit a specimen of the decorated style; and on the fourth side is the library, of later erection, containing an extensive collection of books, and some curious Roman antiquities. In the centre of the quadrangle, and at some depth below the surface, a beautiful tessellated pavement was discovered a few years since, over which a covering has been placed, to protect it from injury. On the east side of the cloisters is a passage leading to the chapter-house, an elegant building in the form of a decagon, of which the finely-vaulted roof is supported on a single pillar in the centre. There are some remains of the episcopal palace, and of the conventual buildings connected with this extensive establishment, which, in grandeur, beauty, and antiquity, holds a prominent rank among the ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom.

Lincoln formerly contained 52 parochial churches, of which number 34 were destroyed prior to the time of Edward VI. It comprises at present the PARISHES of

St. Benedict, with 693 inhabitants; St. Botolph, 727; St. John Newport, 205; St. Margaret-in-the-Close, 330; St. Mark, 445; St. Martin, 2283; St. Mary-le-Wigford, 912; St. Mary Magdalene-in-the-Bail, 613; St. Michael-on-the-Mount, 1135; St. Nicholas Newport, 1053; St. Paul-in-the-Bail, 492; St. Peter-at-Arches, 548; St. Peter-in-Eastgate, 658; St. Peter-at-Gowts, 875; and St. Swithin, 2634. The living of *St. Benedict's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, Prebendary of North Kelsey in the Cathedral. The church is an ancient building, retaining some portions of Norman architecture. The living of *St. Botolph's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of St. Botolph's in the Cathedral. *St. John's Newport* is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of Dunholme. The original church has long been demolished; a new one, a handsome structure of Lincoln stone, has been recently erected, and a diocesan school, for which a neat building in the Elizabethan style has also been erected, has been established in the parish. The living of *St. Margaret's-in-the-Close* is a perpetual curacy, united to that of St. Peter's-in-Eastgate: the church was taken down in 1778, and soon afterwards rebuilt. *St. Mark's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and appropriator, Precentor of the Cathedral. *St. Martin's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £138; patron, Prebendary of St. Martin's in the Cathedral. *St. Mary's Wigford* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £5. 3. 9.; net income, £115; patron, Prebendary of Gretton in the Cathedral. The church retains considerable portions of its ancient Norman character. *St. Mary Magdalene's-in-the-Bail* is a discharged rectory, valued at £5; net income, £120; patrons, the Dean and Chapter. *St. Michael's-on-the-Mount* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £116; patron, Precentor of the Cathedral. The church is of comparatively modern erection. *St. Nicholas' Newport* is a vicarage not in charge; net income, £89; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter. The church has been demolished. *St. Paul's-in-the-Bail* is a discharged rectory, valued at £2. 5. 10.; net income, £68; patron, Archdeacon of Lincoln. *St. Peter's-at-Arches* is a discharged rectory, valued at £5. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £59. The church has been elegantly rebuilt as the corporation church, and is fitted up in an appropriate style. *St. Peter's-in-Eastgate* is a perpetual curacy, with that of St. Margaret-in-the-Close, united in 1778; net income, £147; patrons, the Precentor, and the Prebendary of Haydor in the Cathedral, alternately. The church has been rebuilt. *St. Peter's-at-Gowts* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, the Precentor. The church is an old edifice, and has considerable vestiges of its ancient Norman character. *St. Swithin's* is a perpetual curacy; patron, the Precentor; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter; net income, £138. The church is of modern erection. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded in 1583: a school, formerly maintained by the Dean and Chapter, in the Cathedral Close, has been united to it, and is supported partly by the Dean and Chapter, who appoint

the head-master, and pay two-thirds of his salary, and partly by the corporation, who pay the remainder: the premises form a portion of the old Franciscan priory, which was fitted up for use in 1583, by the founder of the school. A Blue-coat school was established in 1602, by Richard Smith, M. D., who granted lands at Potter-Hanworth for its support; a free school in the Bail was endowed with lands producing £12 per annum, by Mr. Wilkinson, under the direction of the governors of the Blue school; and a national central school was opened in 1813. The county hospital, a handsome brick building, was erected in 1769; the lying-in hospital was instituted in 1805; and the lunatic asylum, a spacious edifice, with a portico of the Ionic order, was built in 1820, at an expense of £15,000. There are various other establishments, and numerous benefactions for the relief of the poor, among which may be noticed a bequest by John Smith, Esq., of lands now producing £600 per annum; a legacy by Lady Margaret Thorold, of Marlston, in the year 1731, of £1500 South Sea annuities, for the purchase of land now yielding £60 per annum; and the great tithes of Glemham, bequeathed by Sutton, founder of the Charter-house, London. The union of Lincoln comprises eighty-seven parishes or places, with a population of 36,110. Among the many *Monastic Establishments* that anciently existed here, were, a *unnery* founded prior to the erection of the cathedral, and the site of which is occupied by the dean's house; an *hospital for lepers*, near the city, founded by Remigius, first bishop of Lincoln, or, according to other authorities, by Henry I., of which, in the reign of Edward III., the revenue was £30; a priory of *Gilbertine canons*, founded by Robert, second bishop of Lincoln, and dedicated to St. Catherine, of which, at the Dissolution, the revenue was £270. 1. 3.; a priory of *Benedictine monks*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and a cell to the abbey at York, founded prior to the reign of Henry II., of which the remains, now called Monks' house, about half a mile to the east of the city, consist of the walls of several apartments and a small chapel; a house of *Franciscan friars*, of uncertain date; and houses of *Carmelite* and *Augustine friars*, the former founded in 1269, and the latter in 1291. Within the Close, a college of *priests* to officiate at the altar of *St. Nicholas*, in the cathedral, was founded in 1355, by Sir Nicholas de Cantelupe; and there were various other establishments, of several of which traces may be distinctly perceived in the city and its environs. The *Jew's house* is an ancient edifice of curious design, and belonged to Belaset de Wallingford, a Jewess, who was hanged in the reign of Edward I., for clipping the coin. Near Brayford water are some vestiges of a fort called *Lucy Tower*, between which and the castle was a subterraneous communication; and in the city is a chalybeate spring of considerable strength. Lincoln gives the inferior title of Earl to the Duke of Newcastle.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the north by the broad estuary of the Humber; on the east, by the North Sea, and by the wide arm of it called the Walsh; on the south, by the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland; and on the west, by those of Leicester, Nottingham, and York. It extends from 52° 40' to 53° 43' (N. Lat.), and from 0° 21' (E. Lon.) to 0° 57' (W. Lon.), and contains 2748 square miles, or 1,758,720 statute acres. Within its limits are 72,964 houses inhabited, 2246 uninhabited, and 454 in progress

of erection; and the population amounts to 362,602, of which number 181,758 are males, and 180,844 females. The county was anciently included in the territory of the Coritani, and, subsequently, in the Roman division of Britain called *Britannia Prima*; and, from the Roman remains still in existence, it is evident that those conquerors not only considered the district of importance, in the state in which they found it, but also made considerable efforts towards removing the natural disadvantages which have in a great degree disappeared before the more successful exertions of later ages. During the Anglo-Saxon era it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia; its northern portion, the division of Lindsey, having been wrested from that kingdom by Edwin of Northumbria. Christianity seems to have been introduced here soon after the conversion of that sovereign, by the Romish missionary, Paulinus, who, according to Bede, after completing the great work of conversion in Northumbria, came into the northern part of Mercia, and converted Blecca, then governor of Lincoln, and baptized many people of this district in the river Trent. The see of *Sidnacester*, which is known to have comprised the district or province of Lindsey (although the site of *Sidnacester* itself is a subject of dispute among antiquaries), was established in 678, and continued until the latter part of the eleventh century, when St. Remigius, the nineteenth bishop, transferred it to Lincoln. This part of the English territory, owing to its locality, was particularly exposed to the incursions and ravages of the Danes, who wreaked their sanguinary fury upon it with especial frequency and violence.

Lincolnshire is included in the *diocese* of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury, and comprehends the arch-deaconries of Lincoln and Stow, each containing several deaneries, and together comprising 609 parishes. It is divided into three grand "Parts;" namely, Lindsey, which is by much the largest, including nearly one-half of the county; Kesteven, which forms the south-western part; and Holland, the south-eastern; and each of these districts is subdivided into several hundreds or wapentakes. The county contains the city of Lincoln; the borough and market towns of Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Stamford; and the market-towns of Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Bolingbroke, Bourne, Caistor, Donington, Epworth, Falkingham, Gainsborough, Glandford-Brigg, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Louth, Market-Deeping, Market-Rasen, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Long Sutton, Swineshead, Tattershall, Wainfleet, and Wragby. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, four knights are returned for the shire, two being for the Parts of Lindsey, and two for the Parts of Kesteven and of Holland; two citizens are returned for the city of Lincoln, and two burgesses for each of the boroughs, except Grimsby, which sends only one. Lincolnshire is within the Midland circuit, and the assizes are held at Lincoln, where stands the county gaol. Quarter-sessions are held at Boston and Spalding, for the Parts of Holland; at Bourne and, by adjournment, Sleaford, for those of Kesteven; and at Kirton, Louth, and Spilsby, for those of Lindsey. The houses of correction are at Bourne and Falkingham, for the Parts of Kesteven; at Kirton, Louth, and Spilsby, for Lindsey; and Spalding, for Holland, with the exception of the wapentake of Kirton and Skirbeck, the house of correction for which is at Skirbeck.

The discriminative features of the SURFACE of Lincolnshire are strongly marked by nature, and consist of the lowland tracts, comprising about 776,960 acres; the heaths, about 118,400; and the Wolds, about 234,880. Contiguous to the sea, in the southern part, spreads a vast extent of low ground, much of which was once marsh, but is now become, by means of the exertions made during a period of almost 200 years, one of the richest tracts in the kingdom. The soils, besides other varieties in different situations, include clay, sand, loam, chalk, and peat, which are all found in extensive districts, and nearly all the variations extend in length from north to south. The extreme flatness of the Lincolnshire coast, together with the slight fall of the rivers in the lower part of their course, and the consequent sluggishness of their waters, which terminate in estuaries at its two extremities, occasioned the formation, in remote ages, of very large *marshes*, occupying the whole eastern side of the county, and forming upwards of a third of its area. The improvement of these marshes attracted even the attention of the Romans, by whom works were constructed to carry off the superabundant waters; and since that period numerous undertakings have been accomplished under legislative enactments and commissions, made in different reigns, from the Anglo-Saxon era to the present time. The effect of these, by cleansing the channels and improving the outfalls of rivers, by constructing canals, sluices, and drains, and by raising embankments, has been to convert about 180,000 acres of unprofitable fens into firm and excellent arable and grazing land, a vast portion of which may be classed amongst the richest and most productive in the kingdom. *Rape* is very extensively cultivated, more especially in the fens and lowlands, and is chiefly applied to the feeding of sheep. The *wood* grown is upon the deep rich loams, and frequently on the saline maritime levels; and as the plant thrives best on soil that has been under grass, pasture land is commonly broken up for its cultivation. The common artificial *grasses* are red and white clover, trefoil, lucerne, and sainfoin, with various kinds of hayseeds. *Onions* are cultivated in the Isle of Axholme. But the rich *grazing lands* of Lincolnshire are its distinguishing feature, in an agricultural point of view; they are to be found on a loamy clay, sometimes very stiff, but of uncommon fertility, and occupy a considerable portion of the county. The tides which come up the Trent, Ouse, Don, and other rivers that fall into the Humber, being exceedingly muddy, have given rise to the peculiar practice of *warping*, which is performed by letting in the water over the level lands on their banks, at high tide, whereby the muddy particles, provincially called *warp*, are deposited, and then permitting it to run off again at the ebb, by means of canals and sluices.

The two principal *breeds of cattle* are the Lincolnshire short-horned and the Leicestershire long-horned, the former of which is generally preferred. In the vicinity of Falkingham is a dun-coloured breed, said to have been originally brought from the Isle of Alderney; and in different parts are a few cattle of other breeds and crosses. The chief objects of the farmers being breeding and fattening, there are no dairies except for private use and the supply of the neighbouring markets with butter. The two prevailing kinds of *sheep* are the native Lincoln and the Leicester, the latter of which has

become very general: it is computed that not less than 2,400,000 sheep are usually kept in the county. A considerable number of *horses* is bred, especially in Holland fen; about Normanby, Barton, &c., many saddle and coach horses are reared, and on the Wolds some of the finest blood horses in the kingdom, greater attention being paid to them here than even in Yorkshire or Durham. Many thousand acres are occupied as *rabbit warrens* in the county; and numerous flocks of *geese* are kept in the low fenny tracts, though not to the same extent as formerly. Few branches of manufacture are carried on, and those only to a limited degree. A good deal of flax, however, is spun and woven into linen in the neighbourhood of Normanby and Barton; and in Holland Fen the female population spin flax, and, about Falkingham, flax and hemp. At the port of Gainsborough, besides the ship-building, which is an important branch of business, a considerable quantity of rope and coarse hemp sacking is made.

The principal *Rivers* are, the Trent, the Welland, the Witham, and the Ancholme. The *Trent*, after having separated the tract called the Isle of Axholme from the great body of the county, unites with the Ouse in forming the large estuary of the Humber, and is navigable up to Gainsborough for merchant vessels of considerable burthen, and for barges in all the rest of its course along the border of Lincolnshire. The *Welland* enters the county on the south, and divides into two branches, one of which proceeds south-by-east to Wisbech, in the county of Cambridge, apparently in the natural channel of the stream; while the other continues a sluggish course through an artificial bed to Spalding, below which town, after having been enlarged by the waters of the Glen, it empties itself into Foss-dyke Wash, to the south of Boston. The *Witham* rises near South Witham, about ten miles north of Stamford, and falls into the ocean at Boston Deep: from Boston, upwards towards Lincoln, much of its present channel is artificial, made to improve the navigation, and the drainage of the adjacent fens. The *Ancholme* rises in the Wolds near Market-Rasen, and empties itself into the Humber, from which it has been rendered navigable as high as Bishop-bridge. The large bay, or estuary, called the *Wash*, into which the rivers passing through the immense tracts of fen land in the south-eastern parts of the county are disembogued, is for the most part extremely shallow, and full of shifting sands. An artificial navigation was cut in 1788, along the course of the *Witham*, from *Boston to Lincoln*, whence it is continued by the *Foss-dyke canal* to the Trent; and a *canal* from the river Witham, at *Sleaford*, to *Boston*, was finished in 1796. The *Grant-ham canal*, completed also in 1796, at an expense of about £100,000, extends from Grantham, through the north-easternmost part of Leicestershire, to the Trent, near Holme-Pierrepont, being 33 miles in length. The *Ancholme cut*, which drains the Ancholme level, is navigable from Bishop-bridge to the Humber, at Ferraby sluice. A navigable *canal* has also been formed from *Horncastle* to the river *Witham*, at Dog-dyke, near Tattershall; and another from *Louth* to the sea, at *Tetney*.

The Roman stations were, *Ad Abum*, supposed to have been at Winterton; *Aquis*, at Aukborough; *Bannovalium*, at Horncastle, or Ludford; *Causennæ*, at Ancaster, or Great Ponton; *Crococolana*, at Brough; *Lindum*, at

Lincoln; and *Vainona*, at Wainfleet. Remains of Roman buildings, and various miscellaneous relics of that people, have been found on the sites of these different stations; and some of minor importance have also been discovered at Scampton, Torksey, Stow, Gainsborough, Caistor, Well, Gedney-Hill, Whaplode, Pinchbeck, Sleaford, Little Ponton, and Denton. The British *Ermin-street*, which was afterwards used by the Romans, enters the county to the west of Stamford, and about five miles to the north of Lincoln has a branch diverging from it in a north-westerly direction to Doncaster: another branch from the Ermin-street, about six miles north of Stamford, proceeded towards *Ad Pontem*, in its way to Southwell and Bawtry. The *Fosse-way*, beginning on the coast, not far from Ludborough, is visible from Ludford to Lincoln, and forward to Brough, and beyond that place in its course towards Newark. The British road called the *Salt-way*, branched from the Ermin-street near Ponton, and ran by Denton into Leicestershire. There are remains of other British trackways, particularly of one running from Horncastle towards Caistor and the Humber. The *Old Sea Bank* is supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, to protect the district of South Holland from inundation; and the large drain called the *Car-dyke*, signifying the "fen dyke," is also ascribed to the same people; it extends from the river Welland, on the south side of the county, to the Witham, near Lincoln, and is sixty feet wide, with a broad flat bank on each side. Prior to the Reformation, there were 108 *religious houses*, including five alien priories, five houses of the Knights Templars, five colleges, and fourteen hospitals; the principal remains are those of the abbeys of Bardney, Barlings, Crowland, and Swineshead, of Semperingham Priory, and of Thornton College. The most remarkable ancient *castellated buildings* remaining, either wholly or in part, are the castles of Tattershall, Torksey, Lincoln, and Falkingham; and there are similar remains at Horncastle, Caistor, Somerton, Stamford, Scrivelsby, Bolingbroke, Pinchbeck, and Pilham; to which may be added Moor, Kyme, and Hussey towers. Of the castles of Bourne and Sleaford, only the earthworks now exist. There are ancient *encampments* near Brocklesby, Hibalston, Broughton, Roxby, Winterton Cliffs, Aukborough, Yarborough, South Ormsby, Burwell, Stamford, Gainsborough, Winterringham, Humington, Ingoldsby, Castle-Charlton, Burgh, Brough, and Barrow. In the parishes of Tetney, Fulstow, and the vicinity, are some *blow-wells*, or flowing pits of clear water, about thirty feet in depth, the discharge of which is very powerful. The division of Lindsey gives the title of Earl to the family of Bertie; and that of Holland confers the dignity of Baron upon the family of Fox.

LINDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of CARTMEL, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cartmel. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron, Earl of Burlington. The church has been rebuilt, and contains 115 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £125 in aid of the expense. Here is a national school for boys.

LINDEN.—See BIGGE'S-QUARTER.

LINDETH, or LINDRETH, with WARTON, a township, in the parish of WARTON, union of LANCASTER,

hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Burton-in-Kendal; containing 633 inhabitants.

LINDFIELD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of CUCKFIELD, hundred of BURLEIGH-ARCHES, or BURARCHES, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Cuckfield; containing 1939 inhabitants. The parish is on the river Ouse, and comprises 5826a. 3r. 22p. The village, in which is a post-office, is pleasantly situated on the road from London to Brighton; the river is navigable for barges to Ryebridge, and the London and Brighton railway passes within a mile to the west of it. A corn-market is held on Monday; and there are fairs for sheep and cattle on the 1st of April and 12th of May, and for lambs on the 5th of August. The living is held by an impropriator, who pays a small stipend to a curate, which is augmented by subscription. About two-fifths of the parish are tithe-free; the impropriator receives about £500 per annum. The church is in the decorated and later English styles. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school of industry, founded by William Allen, Esq., of London, for the instruction of children in the art of agriculture, and in various trades. Here are several chalybeate springs.

LINDHURST, an extra-parochial place, in the union of MANSFIELD, wapentake of BROXTOW, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 10 inhabitants.

LINDLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Hinckley; containing 76 inhabitants. Here are the ruins of an ancient chapel. William Burton, the Leicestershire antiquary and historian, and his brother Robert, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, were natives of this place, the former born in 1575, and the latter in 1576.

LINDLEY CUM QUARMBY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2881 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 1403a. 1r. 28p., of which about 30 acres are woodland, and the remainder, with a trifling exception, pasture; the surface is elevated, commanding views of Huddersfield and the surrounding country; the substratum abounds with good building-stone, which is extensively quarried. The village is large and well built, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, for which there are four large establishments, belonging respectively to Messrs. Sykes, Broadbent, Fox, and Hepworth. A district church, dedicated to Stephen, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2700, granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure, in the later English style, and contains 800 sittings, of which one-half are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with an excellent glebe-house in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1838, at an expense of £1200; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield. The site for the church and cemetery was given by John Thornhill, Esq., lord of the manor. There are places of worship for Baptists, Kilhamites, and Wesleyans. A school endowed with £100 by Mr. Samuel Haigh, was rebuilt in 1817, at an expense of £130; and there is also a national boys' and girls' school, built in 1832, at a cost of £400.

LINDLEY, a township, in the parish of **OTLEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Otley; containing 140 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1760 acres, wholly the property of F. H. Fawkes, Esq. The village consists of a few scattered houses, in the vale of the Washburn rivulet, on the banks of which are some corn-mills. Here are considerable remains of an ancient hall, the seat of the Palmes family, who are interred in Otley church, and to whom is a very ancient monument tracing their pedigree to the 13th century.

LINDRICK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Ripon; containing 17 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 800 acres, divided into two well cultivated farms. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £8. 10., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Ripon.

LINDRIDGE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **TENBURY**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, though locally in the Upper division of that of **DODDINGTREE**, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Tenbury; containing, with the chapelries of Knighton-upon-Teame and Pensax, 1815 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated at the western extremity of the county, and bounded on the west by Shropshire, and on the south by the river Teame, comprises 6168 acres, of which 2486 are in the township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 12. 11.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester: the great tithes have been commuted for £479, and the vicarial for £600, and the glebe comprises 107 acres. There are chapels of ease at Knighton and Pensax.

LINDSELL, a parish, in the union and hundred of **DUNMOW**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Thaxted; containing 393 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £134; patrons and improprators, Executors of the late S. Algar, Esq. The church, a small ancient edifice, consists of a nave and chancel, with a steeple on the south side.

LINDSEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **COSFORD**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Hadleigh; containing 290 inhabitants, and comprising 1246a. 1r. 9p. The woollen manufacture was formerly carried on; and an article made here, was, for its peculiar quality, distinguished by the name of "Linsey Woolsey." The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Kersey, annexed; net income, £112; patrons and improprators, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, whose tithes have been commuted for £320. On a farm called the Chapel Farm, are the remains of an old chapel, dedicated to St. James, now used as a barn; and on the same estate is an ancient encampment.

LINEHAM (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CRICKLADE** and **WOOTTON-BASSETT**, hundred of **KINGSBRIDGE**, Swindon and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Wootton-Bassett; containing 1317 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the river Avon, and on the road from Bristol and Bath to London, and comprises by measurement 4000 acres, of which one-half is arable, and the other pasture. There are some quarries of stone, used for inferior building purposes,

and for the roads. The Wilts and Berks canal passes within less than half a mile, and the Great Western railway in the immediate vicinity. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held at Click, at Michaelmas and Lady-day. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron and improprator, G. W. Heneage, Esq.; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; and a school is endowed with 24 acres of land, producing £32 per annum. In the neighbourhood is a farmhouse, which occupies the site of Bradenstoke priory, founded about 1142, by Walter d'Eureux, or de Saresbiria, for Augustine monks, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin.

LINESIDE, a township, in the parish of **ARTHURET**, union of **LONGTOWN**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Longtown; containing 128 inhabitants. The township lies at the confluence of the Esk and Line rivers, and is intersected by the Hallburn rivulet. A school has a small endowment.

LINFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **RINGWOOD**, N. division of the hundred of **NEW FOREST**, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 24 inhabitants.

LINFORD, GREAT (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT-PAGNELL**, hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 474 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Ouse, and comprises 1787a. 2r. 6p., of which 371 acres are arable, 1185 pasture, 118 meadow, on the banks of the river, and 78 woodland. Its substratum contains limestone, which is quarried chiefly for the roads, but beneath it is a layer of firmer texture, impervious to the effect of atmospheric influence, which might be well used for building purposes. Many of the females are employed in making bobbin-lace. The Grand Junction canal, and the Newport-Pagnell branch, both pass through the parish; and the Wolverton station on the London and Birmingham railway is within two miles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½., and in the gift of H. A. Uthwatt, Esq., lord of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 27½ acres. The church is a neat structure, in the later English style, with a north porch, of which the roof is elegantly groined. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1702, Sir William Pritchard bequeathed a rent-charge of £24 in support of an almshouse for six persons, and another of £10 for instruction; and Lady Pritchard subsequently left a sum of money for apprenticing boys, and clothing the almspeople. In the clay formation on which the parish is situated, are found various fossils; and on the lands of Mr. Uthwatt, is a copious spring strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, similar in its properties to the Harrogate water. Dr. Richard Sandy, otherwise Napier, presented to the rectory in 1589, was held in superstitious reverence for his skill in the sciences of physic and astrology.

LINFORD, LITTLE (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT-PAGNELL**, hundred of **NEWPORT**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 64 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Ouse, and is principally grazing land,

with some rich meadows on the banks of the river. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patron and impropriator, Rev. P. Knapp, lord of the manor. The church was formerly a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Newport-Pagnell: the inhabitants bury at Haversham.

LING (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGWATER**, hundred of **ANDERSFIELD**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Bridgwater; containing, with part of the hamlet of Boroughbridge, 422 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1409*a.* 35*p.*; the river Parret flows on the north-east, and the Tone on the south-east, over the latter of which a neat bridge has been erected. The Isle of Athelney, celebrated as having given shelter to Alfred the Great in his retreat from the Danes, but now no longer an island, is situated in the parish; and a small obelisk, with a commemorative inscription, has been erected on the spot by the owner of the land. A fair is held on the second Monday in August. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 4.; patron and impropriator, Hill Dawe, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £85, and the vicarial for £36, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A church has been erected at Boroughbridge, to which a district was assigned in 1840. A national school is supported by subscription. At Athelney, about 888, Alfred founded a Benedictine abbey, which he dedicated to Our Saviour and St. Peter, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, amounted to £209. 0. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; many architectural remains, bones, and other relics have been dug up on the site of the conventual buildings, which appear to have been both extensive and magnificent.

LINGARTHS, a township, in the parish of **ALMONDBURY**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 801 inhabitants. The township comprises 526*a.* 36*p.*, the property of the Earl of Dartmouth, who is lord of the manor; the surface is hilly, affording good moorland pasture, and the substratum abounds with stone of excellent quality for building and paving. The village is small, the surrounding scenery pleasing, and the township contains part of the village of Slaithwaite, in which most of the population reside.

LINGEN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **KNIGHTON**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Presteign; containing 285 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the county, near the borders of Radnorshire, and comprises 2283 acres; the road from Presteign to Ludlow intersects the parish, which is also watered by a branch of the river Lug. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patrons, the Trustees of the late Rev. Thomas Wynn. There are some vestiges of an ancient religious house.

LINGFIELD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **EAST GRINSTEAD**, First division of the hundred of **TANDRIDGE**, E. division of **SURREY**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Godstone; containing 1866 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the county of Kent by the river Eden, and comprises by measurement 9008 acres, of which 4000 are arable, 4000 meadow and pasture, and 1008 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy;

net income, £150; patron and impropriator, Robert Ladbroke, Esq. The church, which was founded by Reginald, Lord Cobham, in the reign of Henry VI., consists of a nave, side aisles, and chancel, with a tower surmounted by a spire at the west end of the south aisle, and is in the early English style; in the interior are some curious monuments, and several brasses. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and a parochial school is chiefly supported by subscription. In the 9th of Henry VI., Reginald, Lord Cobham, had licence to found a college here, and to make the parochial church collegiate; he built the college at the west-end of the churchyard. At the Dissolution the revenue was valued at £79. 15. 10.; the buildings remained till about the time of George I., when they were pulled down, and a farm-house was built on part of the ground. At Starborough was a castle, which was fortified and embattled in the reign of Edward III. by Reginald, Lord Cobham, and was garrisoned by the parliament during the civil war, shortly after which it was demolished; the moat, which remains, forms a handsome sheet of water to the present mansion erected by Sir James Burrow, and considerably enlarged by Sir Thomas Turton. On part of the site of the castle, Sir James built a large room, over some of the ancient vaults, with the stones on the spot: from the top, which is embattled, is a fine view of the surrounding country. In Plaistow-street, near the church, is an old obelisk of stone of two stories.

LINGWOOD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLOFIELD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Acle; containing 473 inhabitants. It comprises 661 acres, of which the surface is well wooded, and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron and incumbent, Rev. E. Goddard, whose tithes, as impropriator, have been commuted for £256. 15. 6. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. The population includes 102 persons in the workhouse here.

LINKENHOLT (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **ANDOVER**, hundred of **PASTROW**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Great Bedwin; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5.; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. M. Colson, LL.B., whose tithes have been commuted for £168, and who has a glebe of 41 acres.

LINKINHORNE (*St. Mellor*), a parish, in the union of **LISKEARD**, N. division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Callington; containing 1525 inhabitants. It comprises 6000 acres, of which 800 are common or waste. On Caernadon, or Carraton, downs, in the parish, Charles I. drew up his forces, in 1644, the day after he had entered Cornwall; and here he was joined by Prince Maurice. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £312; patron, Rev. Mr. Kempe; impropriators, W. Cawsey and J. T. Coryton, Esqrs. Here are the remarkable rocks called the Cheese-wring and the Hurlers, and also Sharp Tor, from which is a very fine view. A free school was founded and endowed with the interest of £705, by Charles Roberts, and is conducted on the national system.

LINLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **MADELEY**, and within the liberty of the borough of **WENLOCK**, S. division of **SALOP**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bridgenorth; containing 111 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, united to that of Broseley.

LINMOUTH, a township, in the parish of **WOODHORN**, union of **MORPETH**, E. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 31 inhabitants. The township, which comprises about 300 acres, derives its name from its situation near the influx of the river Line into the ocean. In 1240, John, son of Robert Rue, held this place by military service; and in the 11th of Edward III. the Countess of Pembroke conveyed it to John de Denton, burgess of Newcastle; since which date possessions have been held by various families, including those of Eure, Horsley, Watson, Atkinson, and Bradford. It is now the property of Mr. Bradford Atkinson, of Angerton. In 1822, a spermaceti whale, 61 feet in length, and 37 feet in circumference, came on shore at the mouth of the river, and was harpooned; it produced 9 tuns and 158 gallons of oil, which were claimed by the admiralty as a droit of the crown.

LINOP, with **INGRAM** and **GREENSHAW-HILL**, a township, in the parish of **INGRAM**, union of **GLENDALE**, N. division of **COQUETDALE** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Wooler; containing 92 inhabitants. In the township is Linop Spout, or Roughting Linn, a cataract, the precipice of which is 48 feet high, and the basin 7 feet in diameter, and 15 feet in depth. About three miles to the north-west are the Cardlaw cairns, some sepulchral monuments of the earliest inhabitants of the island. In the vicinity are foundations of an ancient British town; and a British road passes near the place, in its course to Langley ford.

LINSHEELES, a township, in the parish of **HALLYSTONE**, union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 98 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of the river Coquet, at the confluence of the Redlees burn, and about a mile and a half west from Alwinton.

LINSLADE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**, hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 883 inhabitants. This place in the reign of Henry III. belonged to William de Beauchamp, to whom, in 1251, that monarch granted the privilege of a market on Thursday, and a fair on Lady-day to continue for eight days. It was the resort of numerous pilgrims to visit a holy well, till, in 1299, they were prohibited by Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, who summoned the vicar for having encouraged the practice for his own emolument. The parish comprises by computation 1648 acres, of which 660 are arable, 853 pasture, and 32 woodland: the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway pass through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron and impropriator, W. Pulsford, Esq.

LINSTEAD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **FAVERSHAM**, hundred of **TEYNHAM**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 1050 in-

habitants. It comprises 1806a. 2r. 2p., of which about 1260 acres are arable, 200 pasture, 200 woods, and the rest orchards, gardens, &c. A fair for horses and cattle is held at Greenstreet, in the parish, on May 1st. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £216; patron and appropriator, Archdeacon of Canterbury. Bartholomew Fowle, the last prior of St. Marie Overie, was a native of this place, and received from it the additional name of Linstead.

LINSTEAD MAGNA (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Halesworth; containing 92 inhabitants, and comprising 1286 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the tithes; patron, the Rev. E. Holland; impropriator, Lord Huntingfield. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £315, and those of the perpetual curate for £82. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

LINSTEAD PARVA, or **LOWER LINSTEAD** (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Halesworth; containing 205 inhabitants. It comprises 554 acres, of which 31 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the tithes, which have been commuted for £77. 10. payable to the impropriator, and £48 payable to the curate, whose total net income is £86; patron, the Rev. J. Sprigge; impropriator, Lord Huntingfield. The church is in the later English style, and contains a curiously sculptured font.

LINSTOCK, a township, in the parish of **STANWIX**, union of **CARLISLE**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Carlisle; containing 220 inhabitants. Here was once a castle, which, till 1229, was the only palace of the see of Carlisle. About 1293, Bishop Halton entertained Johannes Romanus, Archbishop of York, in it, with a suite of 300 persons, during his visitation; and, in 1307, Edward I. kept his court here for six days. The edifice was repaired and modernised in 1768; the ancient square tower is still remaining. A little north-eastward of Linstock is Drawdykes Castle, originally erected with the materials of the Roman wall, which crossed its site, and partially rebuilt in the seventeenth century, by John Aglionby, Esq., recorder of Carlisle, who placed on the battlements three Roman stone busts, which yet remain: this ancient seat is now used as a farm-house.

LINTHORP, a township, in the parish of **MIDDLESBOROUGH**, union of **STOCKTON-UPON-TEES**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. W.) from Middlesborough; containing 246 inhabitants. The township, which comprises 1300 acres, in the district called Cleveland, is situated on the river Tees, and includes the hamlet of Ayresham, and the modern village of Newport. It constitutes a part of the manor of Acklam, and as the lands here are not mentioned in Domesday book, they may be presumed to have been included under the survey of that place. Thomas Hustler, Esq., of Acklam Hall, is lord of the manor, and chief owner of the soil. On the river is a ferry, with a wharf having extensive granaries: the road between Stockton and Guisborough lies to the south.

LINTHWAITE, a chapelry, in the parish of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2710 inhabitants. The chapelry consists of the chief part of the township of Linthwaite and a small portion of that of South Crossland. The township of Linthwaite is on the Huddersfield and Manchester road, and between the two branches of the river Colne, and comprises by computation 1300 acres, principally the property of Sir Joseph Radcliffe and W. Walker Battye, Esq. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the numerous mills and factories established for the manufacture of woollen-cloth, which is carried on to a great extent; and there are several large quarries of stone, of good quality for building and other purposes. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Manchester canal, which passes through the township. The chapel, now a district church, dedicated to Christ, was erected in 1828, at an expense of £3000, raised by subscription, aided by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles and surmounted by a spire, and contains 800 sittings, of which 200 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Almondbury, with a net income of £150; impropiators, the Governors of Clitheroe grammar school. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. At Milnes-Bridge, which is chiefly in this township, though not now included in the chapelry, is a national school, supported by subscription, and held in a building licensed by the bishop for divine service. The Slaithwaite baths are partly situated here.

LINTON (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Cambridge, and 48 (N. by E.) from London; containing 1838 inhabitants. This town, which is situated on the road from Cambridge to Colechester, has been much improved of late years, and an act for inclosing waste lands was passed in 1838. The market, granted in 1245 to William de Lay, is on Thursday; and there is a fair on July 30th, for sheep. Courts leet are held occasionally by the lords of the manors. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the appropriate tithes, belonging to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, have been commuted for £780, and the vicarial for £260; the appropriate glebe comprises 84 acres, and the vicarial 9 acres. The church has a fine embattled tower, and a gallery has been lately built, containing 120 free sittings; in the interior are several monuments. There is a place of worship for Independents. The poor law union of Linton comprises 22 parishes or places, 20 of which are in the county of Cambridge, and two in that of Essex, the whole containing a population of 12,958: the union workhouse cost £6500, and is capable of accommodating 200 paupers. An alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of St. Jacutus de Tusula, in Brittany, was founded in the time of Henry III.; at its suppression, its revenue was valued at £23. 8. 10., and it was granted by Henry VI. to Pembroke Hall. At Barham, in the parish, a priory of Crouched friars, a cell to the monastery of Welnetham, in Suffolk, was established in the reign of Edward I. Several Roman coins have been dug up.

LINTON, a township, in the parish of CHURCH-GRESLEY, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Burton; containing 253 inhabitants. It comprises 883a. 1r. 14p., arable and pasture, in nearly equal portions; the soil is fertile, and the pastures are extremely rich; the chief produce is corn, cheese, and fat-cattle, for which the place is celebrated. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LINTON, or LYNTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, including the sea-port of Linmouth, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SHERWILL, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 14 miles (E. by N.) from Ilfracombe; containing 1027 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the most northerly point of the Devonshire coast, comprises two manors, the lords of which, in the time of Edward I., had the power of inflicting capital punishment. The village is on an eminence westward of an opening towards the Bristol Channel, and is separated from the adjoining parish by the river Lyn, over which is a bridge of one arch. About a mile westward from Linton is the Valley of Rocks, the bed of which is about three-quarters of a mile in length, but not above 100 yards in width; the acclivities on each side exhibit huge masses of fixed and detached rock, and at the western extremity of the vale, which is terminated by a cove, or inlet, is an isolated mass of great magnitude, in the form of a cone, partly intercepting the view of the Channel. Within a short distance to the east, by the sea-side, near the junction of the East and West Lyn rivers, is Linmouth, formerly a fishing-town of some consequence, but now possessing only about a dozen fishing-boats. Turbot, soles, cod, herrings, and oysters, are still caught upon the coast, and shipped to Bristol and elsewhere. Several sloops, of from 50 to 100 tons, are employed in the coasting trade; limestone, coal, and culm are the principal articles of importation, and bark and grain the chief exports. There is a small pier, erected by the lord of the manor, at which the steamers from Bristol to Ilfracombe call in passing. Both at Linton and Linmouth are numerous lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors; and in the neighbourhood are some elegant private residences. There is a plentiful supply of excellent water; and the river Lyn abounds with trout. The lord of the manor holds a court leet and baron at Linton soon after Easter, when a portreeve, tythingman, and ale-taster are appointed. The parish comprises by measurement 7160 acres, of which 3287 are arable and pasture, 310 woodland, and the remainder mountain and common. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Countisbury annexed; net income, £108; patron, Archdeacon of Barnstaple. The tithes of Linton have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 102 acres: attached to the curacy is a glebe of three acres. The church, an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a tower, was enlarged by the addition of aisles, in 1817 and 1833, and now contains 600 sittings. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported.

LINTON, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCHAM, Lower division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from Gloucester; containing 31 inhabitants.

LINTON, a township, in the parish and union of **BROMYARD**, hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bromyard; containing 610 inhabitants, including the inmates of Bromyard union workhouse in the township. The township is situated on the borders of Worcestershire, and comprises 2433 acres, of which 260 are common or waste. A court leet was formerly held, but was discontinued some time since.

LINTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **NEWENT**, hundred of **GREYTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Ross; containing 750 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2595 acres, and is situated on the borders of Gloucestershire, which bounds it on the east. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the gift of St. John's College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £525, and the glebe consists of 68 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school, endowed by Edward Goff, Esq., in 1813.

LINTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **MAIDSTONE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 4 miles (S.) from Maidstone; containing 900 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1300 acres, of which 550 are arable, 420 meadow and pasture, 170 hop plantations, 100 garden and orchard, and 60 woodland; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery pleasing. The village is situated on the range of hills that bound the weald on the north; and within half a mile of it is Coxheath, an extensive plain, on which 15,000 soldiers were encamped, and reviewed by George III., in 1778, but which has been inclosed and cultivated, producing hops of excellent quality. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; patron and impropiator, Earl Cornwallis: the great tithes have been commuted for £220, and the vicarial for £325. The church contains some monuments worthy of notice, particularly one lately erected to the memory of Viscount Brome, only son of the present Earl Cornwallis: during a thunder-storm, about the end of November, 1838, the spire was struck by the electric fluid, which destroyed a part of it. In 1813, John Bowles bequeathed £200, the interest to be applied to instruction. A school-house for girls was recently erected by Lady Cornwallis; and some handsome almshouses have been built and endowed by his lordship, whose seat is in the parish. The poor-house for Maidstone union, a large brick building, calculated to hold 600 paupers, with a spacious chapel attached, is situated here.

LINTON, county of **LINCOLN**.—See **LAVINGTON**.

LINTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **WINTRINGHAM**, union of **MALTON**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Malton. This place is said to have been the site of a monastic cell belonging to the monks of Scarborough: it consists of farm land the property of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart.

LINTON, a township, in the parish of **SPOFFORTH**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 169 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1030 acres, chiefly the property of the Hon. George Wyndham, who is lord of the manor. The village is situated on the north side of the vale of the Wharfe. A rent-charge of £257. 10. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. There is a place of worship for

Wesleyans; and a Sunday school is in connexion with the Establishment.

LINTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **SKIPTON**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWXCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of Grassington, Hebden, and Threshfield, 2060 inhabitants, of whom 303 are in the township of Linton, 9 miles (N.) from Skipton. This parish, which is situated in the beautiful valley of the river Wharfe, comprises about 11,110 acres, divided into several manors, of which, with the exception of Hebden, the Duke of Devonshire is lord. Of the lands, a considerable portion is hilly moor, affording in some parts tolerable pasture; the substratum contains mineral produce of various kinds, of which the principal in operation is lead. The population is chiefly employed in the lead-mines of Grassington, and in the manufacture of cotton and worsted goods. The living is a rectory in mediety, each valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income of each, £185, exclusive of the glebes, which comprise 30 acres each. The church formerly contained two pulpits and two reading-desks: it was originally a Norman building, of which some parts remain, but it has undergone various repairs at different periods, especially in the reign of Henry VIII.; the west window is a good specimen of the decorated style. The free grammar school was founded in 1672, by the Rev. Matthew Hewitt, who endowed it with £20 per annum for the master, £10 for the usher, and £50 for four exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge. The hospital for six women was founded and endowed with a house, and 240 acres of land, now producing £270 per annum, by Richard Fountain, Esq., in 1721; £16 per annum are paid to each of the inmates, and £20 to the chaplain; £12 are applied to the apprenticing of children, and £70 are appropriated to relatives of the founder. There are some other small bequests for distribution among the poor.

LINTON-UPON-OUSE, a township, in the parish of **NEWTON**, union of **EASINGWOULD**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from Easingwold; containing 299 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2030 acres of land, chiefly the property of University College, Oxford. The village is neat, and pleasantly situated on the north side of the river Ouse, and about a mile west of the village of Newton. There is an ancient Roman Catholic chapel; also a school with a small endowment.

LINTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-LINTON**, union of **LONGTOWN**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (S.) from Longtown; containing 567 inhabitants.

LINTZ-GREEN, a township, in the chapelry of **TANFIELD**, parish of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, union of **LANCHESTER**, Middle division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gateshead; containing, with the township of Beamish, 2671 inhabitants. The ancient manor or vill of Lintz appears to have included the present estates of Lintz-Green, Lintz Hall, and Lintzford, and probably other separate freeholds. Lintz-Green lies on the extreme western verge of the chapelry of Tanfield, divided from that of Medomsley by the Ponton burn; Lintz Hall is a little to the south; and Lintzford northward on the Derwent. At Low Friarside, to the west of Gibside,

was formerly a small chapel, whereof some remains are still standing, in the middle of a large pasture field, near the river.

LINWOOD (*St. CORNELIUS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 226 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of the Lynwoods, of whom William, who died in 1446, was bishop of St. David's, and keeper of the privy seal under Henry VI. The parish is tolerably extensive, and includes a rabbit warren of 250 acres, and a large wood; the farm-house and cottages are of recent erection. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the family of Gordon: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 95 acres. The church is a neat structure, of which the windows are profusely ornamented with stained glass: the church land consists of 6 acres, awarded at the inclosure. A school is supported.

LINWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of BLANKNEY, union of SLEAFORD, Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises about 700 acres of land, and is situated three miles to the east of the village of Blankney.

LINWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of RINGWOOD, N. division of the hundred of NEW FOREST, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 14 inhabitants.

LIPHOOK, a post-town, in the parish of BRAMSHOTT, hundred of ALTON, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Haslemere; containing 242 inhabitants. It is near the Sussex border, and on the London and Petersfield road.

LIPWOOD, a township, in the chapelry of HAYDON, parish of WARDEN, union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Hexham; containing 648 inhabitants. This place, which is an ancient member of the barony of Langley, occupies an elevated situation, and is bounded on the north by the Roman *Prætentura*. The surface is diversified, and the scenery of pleasing character. Grindon lake, a fine sheet of water in the township, is fed by the rivulet called Knag burn, which rises to the north of the Roman wall, and in the winter greatly overflows its summer boundaries; it abounds with perch, and a boat is kept on it by the governors of Greenwich Hospital, to whom it belongs. Lipwood House is a handsome villa, erected about the year 1829, by the late Thomas Coates, Esq., whose family at that time held lands in the township.

LISCARD, a township, in the parish of WALLASEY, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 12 miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston; containing 2873 inhabitants. It comprises 896 acres, of which 260 are common or waste. The plan of a new town having recently been designed, many houses have been erected, and it has now become a place of resort for sea-bathing; the population of the township has in consequence trebled during the last ten years. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded, amounting to £115, which sum is equally divided between the rector of Wallasey and the Bishop of Chester.

LISKEARD (*St. MARTIN*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL; containing 4287 inhabitants, of whom 3001 are in the borough, 18 miles (S. S. W.) from Launceston, and 225 (W. S. W.) from London.

The ancient name of this town was *Liskerrett*, derived probably from two Cornish words signifying "a fortified place." It was formerly amongst the possessions of the earls of Cornwall, and was, by act of parliament, annexed to the duchy in the reign of Edward III. The castle, of which there are still some vestiges, was occasionally the residence of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans. In 1643, during the civil war, a battle was fought near this place, between the royalists, under Sir Ralph Hopton, and the parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated, and the royalist army marched into Liskeard the same night. The king, on his entrance into Cornwall, in 1646, halted here on August 2nd, and remained until the 7th. The town is one of the most ancient and considerable in the county; it is irregularly built, chiefly on steep hills at the upper extremity of a valley; the streets are well paved and lighted, the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water, and the air is very salubrious. The tanning of leather is carried on to a considerable extent. Facility for water carriage has been afforded by the canal from Liskeard towards Looe, a distance of six miles, which was recently completed, and terminates about one mile west of the town, where are coal-wharfs and lime-kilns. This is one of the four coinage or stannary towns; but no coinage has taken place for some time, the practice having been abandoned. A handsome market-house for poultry, fish, and vegetables, was erected in 1822; and there are butchers' shambles beneath the town-hall. The market, on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, and great annual markets or fairs for the sale of cattle are likewise held. The town-hall is a good structure on granite arches and columns, erected in 1707, and is surmounted with a clock.

Liskeard was made a free BOROUGH in 1240, by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who conferred on the burgesses similar privileges to those enjoyed by the towns of Launceston and Helston; and several charters were afterwards bestowed, under the last of which, granted by Elizabeth, and dated the 26th of July, 1587, the corporation consisted of a mayor and nine capital, and an indefinite number of inferior, burgesses, aided by a recorder, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, elected under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the number of magistrates is four, who assemble on alternate Mondays for the despatch of business. The borough, which first sent representatives to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., formerly returned two members, but was deprived of one by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, when an enlarged district was incorporated



Seal and Arms.

with the borough for elective purposes; the limits, previously including 2387 acres, now extend over an area of 8115 acres, embracing the old borough and parish of Liskeard, with part of the parish of St. Clear. The mayor is returning officer. There is a small town prison. The parish is intersected by the river Looe, and comprises by measurement 7126 acres; the soil is various, but generally fertile, and in some parts a deep rich loam; the surface is very hilly, and the surrounding country strikingly diversified. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 11½.; net income, £303; patron, Rev. F. J. Todd. The church stands on an eminence at the eastern entrance of the town, and is a spacious and handsome edifice of fine large slate-stone, with a low embattled tower, which was erected in 1627; it contains several monuments, among which is one raised by Captain Martyn and his brother officers, to Lieut. James Huntley, who fell in a gallant attack on a squadron of Russian gun-boats in the Gulf of Finland. An episcopal chapel was opened at Dubwalls, in 1839. Amongst other lands of smaller value, a tenement called Lanseaton, now let for £50 per annum, is vested in the wardens for the repairs of the church. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Association Methodists. A school was founded by the trustees of the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760, and was endowed by them with £5 per annum. A British and Foreign school was erected in 1835; and a diocesan classical and commercial school has been recently established. The poor law union of Liskeard comprises 26 parishes or places, with a population of 26,484: a workhouse has been built near the town for 350 persons. A great part yet remains of the conventual buildings belonging to the nunnery of Poor Clares, founded here, and endowed by Richard, Earl of Cornwall; it is called "The Great Place," and has been converted into dwelling-houses.

LISSETT, a chapelry, in the parish of BEEFORD, union of BRIDLINGTON, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (S. S. W.) from Bridlington; containing 132 inhabitants. The earliest owners of this manor on record are the family of Monceaux, and among subsequent proprietors occur the families of De la See, Boynton, Hildyard, Beverley, and Dent: the manor-house, an old brick building, is now occupied by a farmer. The township comprises about 1150 acres: the village, situated on the road to Hull, has been of late years much improved, and wears an appearance of neatness and respectability. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector of Beeford. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is an humble edifice of ancient date, some parts being probably as old as the 12th or 13th century.

LISSINGTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4¼ miles (S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 186 inhabitants. The parish is on the Rasen and Wragby road, and comprises by measurement 1530 acres, including a portion of the common of Lissington Pasture, which is also in the three adjoining parishes of Buslingthorpe, Friesthorpe, and Wickenby; the surface is level, and the soil chiefly clay. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 6.; patrons, Dean and Chapter of York. The vicarage is endowed with the rectorial

tithes, with the exception of a small sum, payable to the Dean and Chapter; they have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church, a small edifice, has some portions in the Norman, and others in the early English, style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LISTON, a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 2¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Sudbury; containing 80 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Stour, and comprises by admeasurement 628 acres; the soil, though various, is generally fertile, and in the low grounds near the river, is light and sandy. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of R. Lambert, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel is a handsome marble monument to one of the Clapton family.

LITCHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Swaffham; containing 846 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1932a. 3r. 16p., of which 1397 acres are arable, 256 meadow and pasture, 42 woodland, and the remainder heath and common, of which a considerable portion, under an act of inclosure in 1770, was allotted to the poor for fuel. The village, which is large, consisting of several streets, had formerly a market and annual fairs, granted by Edward I. to Robert de Felton; the market has long been discontinued, but fairs are still held on Whit-Tuesday and November 1st, chiefly for pleasure. A court leet is held in October, and petty-sessions for the division take place on the first Wednesday in every alternate month. The living is a discharged rectory, with which that of East Lexham was united in 1742, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6., and in the gift of Lord Wodehouse: the tithes have been commuted for £441; the glebe comprises 45½ acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square tower of brick; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-carved oak screen. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription. Near the bridge was anciently a hermitage, of which the chapel is now a farm-house.

LITCHBOROUGH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Towcester; containing 408 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and was one of the four garrisoned towns taken by the Saxons in 571. The parish comprises 1699a. 3r. 17p.; the surface is hilly, and the soil various, the greater portion red loam alternated with clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. 7.; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. A. Taylor: the tithes have been commuted for £547, and the glebe comprises 21 acres, with a house. A master receives £21 per annum from Lady Katherine Levison's charity, for education.

LITCHFIELD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KINGSCLERE, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N.) from

Whitechurch; containing 94 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Oxford to Southampton, and comprises by computation 1806 acres, of which 494 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 19. 7., and in the gift of William Kingsmill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400. The church is an ancient structure. A school is supported by subscription.

LITCHURCH, a township, in the parish of ST. PETER, DERBY, union and hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Derby; containing 855 inhabitants. The hamlet contains the union workhouse.

LITHERLAND, a township, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Liverpool; containing 1586 inhabitants. A church dedicated to St. Thomas was built at Scoforth, in the township, in 1815, at the expense of John Gladstone, Esq.; and another, to which a district is assigned, has been erected and endowed by Adam Hodgson, Esq., and other gentlemen of the place. Two schools are supported by subscription.

LITHEWELL, or LUDWELL, a chapelry, in the parish of DAWLISH, union of NEWTON-ABBOT, hundred of EXMINSTER, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. by W.) from Chudleigh. The chapel is in ruins.

LITTLE ABINGTON.—See ABINGTON, LITTLE. *And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LITTLEBOROUGH, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Rochdale. This place is supposed to have been the site of a small Roman station; the Roman road from Manchester to York skirts the village, and several relics of that people have been found in the immediate vicinity. The Manchester and Leeds railway passes a little to the east of the place, where it has an intermediate station, and at a short distance attains its summit level, 330 feet above the Manchester station, and 440 feet above the terminal station at Normanton, in Yorkshire. It proceeds through a tunnel 2869 yards in length, 24 feet wide, and 22 in height, and having 14 shafts of 10 feet in diameter, varying from 50 to 300 feet in depth, in the formation of which 1000 men were employed, and more than £251,000 expended. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £190; patron, Vicar of Rochdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was licensed for mass by the abbey and convent of Whalley, in 1476; it was rebuilt about 1815, in the early English style, and a gallery has been erected. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LITTLEBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from East Retford; containing 77 inhabitants. This place contains 916 acres, and is situated on the river Trent, across which is a ferry that has existed from the time of the Romans in Britain; it is supposed to have been the site of the station *Segelocum*, or *Agelocum*. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron and impropria-

tor, G. Saville Foljambe, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1822. The church, a very ancient structure, was put into a state of thorough repair by the late incumbent, the Rev. Francis Hewgill, and the chancel was beautified by the patron; many Roman bricks are found in the old walls, and the masonry in some parts is of that kind called the herring-bone style.

LITTLEBOURNE (*ST. VINCENT*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGE, hundred of DOWNHAMFORD, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 4 miles (E.) from Canterbury; containing 819 inhabitants. The parish is on the road to Deal, and comprises 2101a. 20p., of which about 1281 acres are arable, 245 meadow, 441 wood, 66 orchards, and 41 hop-grounds: the village is situated on a branch of the river Stour, on the bank of which is an extensive corn-mill, and there are also a public brewery and a tan-yard. A fair, chiefly for pleasure, is held on the 5th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £235; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury; impropriator, Charles James, Esq. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Calvinists. Schools are supported by subscription; and there are a few benefactions for the poor.

LITTLEBURY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 822 inhabitants, and comprising 3408a. 1r. 31p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 1.; net income, £205; patron, the Rector. The rectory is a sinecure, valued at £26. 13. 4.; net income, £24; patron, Rev. J. H. Sparke, Prebendary of the fifth stall in the Cathedral of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801. The church is within the area of an ancient encampment. On Chapel green was formerly a chapel of ease. In 1585, Dame Jane Bradbury bequeathed land for instruction, and a national school has accordingly been established.

LITTLECOT, a chapelry, in the parish of CHILTON-FOLIATT, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Hungerford. A curious tessellated pavement, the largest ever found in England, was discovered in Littlecot Park, in 1730, but, unfortunately, was soon destroyed; an accurate drawing, however, was made, which was engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries. Pickedfield, formerly part of Littlecot domain, was purchased by government, in 1803, for the purpose of establishing a dépôt for the interior of the country; it includes about 40 acres of ground, on which were erected three magazines and other buildings. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £140, and the vicarial for 11s., payable to the vicar of Enford. At Knyghton, a small hamlet on the north bank of the Kennet, near Littlecot Park, is an ancient encampment.

LITTLECOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of STEWKLEY, union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Winslow; containing 28 inhabitants. A chapel of ease situated here is now in ruins.

LITTLECOTT, a tything, in the parish of ENFORD, union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY,



Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 52 inhabitants.

LITTLEDALÉ, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (E. by N.) from Lancaster; containing 115 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £48; the patronage is in dispute; improPRIATORS, the family of Rawlinson. The chapel, dedicated to St. Anne under Caton, was consecrated in 1755.

LITTLEHAM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON; containing, with part of the town of Exmouth, 3927 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the mouth of the river Exe, and comprises 2068 acres, of which 1398 are arable, 391 meadow, 50 orchards, 165 furze and common, and 63 glebe land. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 6.; net income, £137. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, and contains about 600 sittings. There is a place of worship for dissenters; and a school, erected by Lord Rolle, is supported by subscription.

LITTLEHAM (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Bideford; containing 390 inhabitants. This place, anciently a royal manor, formed part of the dower of Matilda, consort of William the Conqueror. The parish is bounded on the south by the river Yeo, which separates it from the parish of Monkleigh; the scenery is enriched with wood, and in many parts beautifully picturesque, especially on the road from Bideford to Buckland-Brewer, in a line parallel to the course of the Yeo, on the banks of which are some grounds producing hops of superior quality. Littleham Court, the seat of George Anthony, Esq., lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 6. 10½., and in the gift of Mr. Anthony: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with some interesting details, among which is a wooden screen, richly carved.

LITTLEHAMPTON, a sea-port town and parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, county of SUSSEX, 4 miles (S.) from Arundel, and 61 (S. S. W.) from London; containing 2270 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the east bank of the river Arun, was distinguished by the landing of the Empress Matilda, in 1139, to assert her claim to the crown. For a long period it was only a very inconsiderable village, inhabited by a few fishermen, but it has recently grown into some importance as a place of trade, and, from the fineness of its sandy beach, and the salubrity of its air, has become a favourite and much frequented watering-place. Handsome lodging-houses have been built on the beach, which commands an extensive view of the coast from Brighton to the Isle of Wight, and the prospect on the land side also abounds with pleasing and interesting features. There are several inns and hotels, for the reception of visitors; baths have been erected on the beach, containing hot, cold, and shower baths, with apartments for shampooing; and a broad terrace, extending for about a mile along the carriage road,

affords a delightful promenade. The town is neatly built, and amply supplied with water, and the streets are paved; there are two libraries and reading-rooms.

The trade consists principally in the export of oak timber to the west of England in great quantities, and the import of corn, coal, timber, Irish provisions, butter, cheese, fruit, wine, oil cake, and other articles, for which a number of vessels are purposely kept. The harbour is accessible to vessels drawing not more than thirteen feet water, and is formed at the influx of the Arun into the English Channel, and defended by a fort erected on the eastern bank of the river. There are two yards for ship-building, the one containing a dry dock, and the other a patent-slip; about 200 men are employed, and several vessels of considerable tonnage have been built. A good inland trade is carried on by lighters and small craft, which convey merchandise to Newbridge, near Billingshurst, and thence to the Wye and Thames rivers; and, to facilitate the communication, a canal has been formed a little to the west of the town, connecting it with Chichester, Emsworth, and Portsmouth. The parish comprises 993a. 3r. 29p., of which 650 acres are arable and 343 pasture and garden-ground. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Chichester, with a net income of £149: rent-charges are paid, in commutation of tithes, of £105 to the bishop, £56 to Eton College, £189 to an improPRIATOR, and £93 to the vicar. The church, rebuilt in 1826, at an expense of £4000, is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 292 free sittings, in consideration of a grant from the Incorporated Society. A school was founded by John Corney, Esq., who, in 1805, endowed it with £600 three per cent. consols.; and in 1837, Thomas Compton, Esq., erected spacious schoolrooms on the beach.

LITTLEMOOR, a liberty, in the parish of ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, union of ABINGDON, partly within the liberties of the city of OXFORD, and partly in the hundred of BULLINGDON, county of OXFORD, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Oxford; containing 547 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1817. A chapel was erected in 1835, which contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense. A priory of Benedictine nuns, founded here about the reign of Henry II., was suppressed by the papal bull given to Cardinal Wolsey, in 1524, and subsequently became part of the endowment of King's College, Oxford, until the time of the general Dissolution: at its suppression the revenue was valued at £33. 6. 8.

LITTLE-OVER, a chapelry, in the parish of MICKLE-OVER, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, county of DERBY, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Derby; containing 497 inhabitants.

LITTLEPORT (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and Isle, of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Ely; containing 3365 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Ouse, comprises by survey 15,557 acres: the village is on the road from Ely to Lynn, and a considerable traffic is carried on in corn and coal, for which the river affords great facility. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, valued in the king's books at £8; improPRIATORS, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The impropriate tithes have been com-

muted for £248, and the vicarial for £1931; the impropriate glebe comprises 81 acres, and the vicarial 76 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists, Huntingdonians, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription.

LITTLETHORPE, a hamlet, in the parishes of COSBY and NARBOROUGH, union of BLABY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Leicester; containing 334 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, a township, in the parish of CRISTLETON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Chester; containing 48 inhabitants, and comprising 245 acres.

LITTLETON, partly in the parish of BLANDFORD ST. MARY, hundred of COOMBS-DITCH, and partly in that of LANGTON, hundred of PIMPERNE, union of BLANDFORD, Blandford division of DORSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Blandford-Forum. This place, once an independent parish, now contains only a single house and farm. The last rector of the living was inducted January 10th, 1427.

LITTLETON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of STAINES, hundred of SPELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chertsey; containing 111 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1060 acres of arable and pasture land, much of which, from the supposed sterility of the soil, which is a light gravel, was not, till within a comparatively recent period, brought into cultivation; the surface is flat, and the lands bordering on the river Thames are subject to partial inundation. Part of the present mansion of Thomas Wood, Esq., was formerly one of five ancient manor-houses in the neighbourhood which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £320; patron, Thomas Wood, sen., Esq. There are 50 acres of glebe in the parish, an allotment of three acres in Laleham, and glebe lands in the parish of Shepperton; and the rector is entitled to the tithe of 25 acres in the parish of Laleham. A school is endowed with £355. 1. 2. South Sea annuities, purchased with the amount of various benefactions.

LITTLETON (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Winchester; containing 135 inhabitants. It comprises 1293 acres, of which 244 are common or waste: an act of inclosure was passed in 1843. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Winchester, whose tithes have been commuted for £703, and who have a glebe of 10 acres.

LITTLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of STEEPLE-ASHTON, union of MELKSHAM, hundred of WHORWELSDOWN, Melksham and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Trowbridge; containing 86 inhabitants.

LITTLETON-DREW (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, 8 miles (N. W.) from Chippenham; containing 251 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 900 acres, of which the soil

is generally clayey and cold: there are some quarries of stone, fit only for mending the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 9., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

LITTLETON, HIGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bath; containing, with the hamlet of Hallatrow, 1116 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £97; patrons, J. G. Mogg, Esq., and Rev. H. H. Mogg, incumbent; impropiators, J. G. Mogg, Esq., Mrs. James, and Miss Hodges Mogg. The great tithes have been commuted for £199, and the vicarial for £13. 6. 8. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is an ancient structure; in the chancel is a monument to the Mogg family, erected in 1584, from which time they have been owners of the greater part of the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mrs. Mary Jones, in 1787, left £1500 for charitable uses, the interest of £500 whereof she directed to be distributed among the poor of High Littleton.

LITTLETON, MIDDLE, a township, in the parish of NORTH LITTLETON, union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Evesham; containing 58 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811.

LITTLETON, NORTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (N. E.) from Evesham; containing 296 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, between the left bank of the river Avon and a detached portion of Gloucestershire, and comprises, with the township of Middle Littleton, 1512 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of South Littleton, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 9.: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in the year 1811.

LITTLETON-PANNELL, a tything, in the parish of WEST LAVINGTON, union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from East Lavington; containing 507 inhabitants.

LITTLETON, SOUTH (*St. Mary and St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Evesham; containing 189 inhabitants. The parish lies near the borders of a detached portion of the county of Gloucester, and contains about 821 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of North Littleton united, valued in the king's books at £4. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £258; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811. Here is a school conducted upon the national system.

LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN, a parish, in the union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county

of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (W.) from Thornbury; containing 195 inhabitants. The navigable river Severn runs on the western side of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 9½.; net income, £52; patrons, Trustees of the late Sir H. C. Lippincott, Bart.

LITTLETON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of TORMARTON, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Lower division of the hundred of GRUMBALD'S-ASH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2¼ miles (N.) from Marshfield; containing 158 inhabitants. It comprises 1009 acres, of which 88 are common or waste.

LITTLEWORTH (*HOLY ASCENSION*), an ecclesiastical district, in the union and hundred of FARRINGTON, county of BERKS, 2 miles (N. E.) from Great Farringdon; containing, with the tything of Wadley, 325 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop of Oxford. The chapel was consecrated on the 29th of May, 1839, and contains 200 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense: Oriel College, Oxford, gave £1000 towards its endowment. A school is supported by subscription.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of STONE, union and hundred of AXLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 20 inhabitants.

LITTLEWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of WING, union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 90 inhabitants.

LITTLEWORTH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GLOUCESTER, Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, and adjacent to the city of Gloucester; containing 427 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LITTLINGTON (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3½ miles (W. N. W.) from Royston; containing 722 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2200 acres, of which the far greater portion is arable; the soil is a light white loam, on a substratum of chalk, and has been much improved by draining; the surface is undulated, and the scenery good. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 7.; patrons and improprators, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £550, and the vicarial for £225; the impropriate glebe contains 34½ acres, and the vicarial 8¾. The church is principally in the early, with some insertions in the later, English style. A Roman cemetery has been discovered, whence many cinerary urns and other ancient vessels have been obtained; and several Saxon coins, principally of the reign of Burhred, have also been found.

LITTLINGTON, a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of LONGBRIDGE, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 10 miles (S. E.) from Lewes; containing 140 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the Cuckmere river, which separates it from the parish of Alfriston; and comprises by computation 720 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 6.; net income, £100; patron, Rev. Thomas Scabett. The church is in the early English style, with a spire springing from the western gable; in the chancel is an arched recess of elegant design, and

opposite to it, on the other side, are two small stalls, with a piscina.

LITTON, a hamlet, in the parish of TIDESWELL, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, ¾ of a mile (E. S. E.) from Tideswell; containing 864 inhabitants. The celebrated nonconformist divine, W. Bagshaw, commonly called the Apostle of the Peak, was born here in 1628.

LITTON, a township, in the parish of PRESTEIGN, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Presteign; containing, with part of Cascob, 102 inhabitants. It comprises 598 acres, and is seated between two branches of the river Lug, and also intersected by the road from Kington to Knighton. The place forms a detached portion of the county, locally in Radnorshire, South Wales, and for electoral purposes annexed to that county.

LITTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of WELLS-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET, 6¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Wells; containing 430 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 8., and in the gift of the Prebendary of Litton in the Cathedral of Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £160.

LITTON, a township, in the parish of ARNCLIFFE, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 11 miles (N. E.) from Settle; containing 107 inhabitants. The township occupies a beautiful position in the picturesque valley of Littondale, and comprises by computation 6850 acres, of which a considerable part is inclosed and under good cultivation: the village is pleasantly situated on the Skirfare, one of the streams that form the source of the river Wharfe. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £58. 17. 2., payable to University College, Oxford, and there is a glebe of 3 acres. A small sum has been bequeathed for the benefit of the poor.

LITTON-CHENEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of UGGSOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 6¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Bridport; containing 463 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 7. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. James Cox, D.D.: the tithes have been commuted for £650, and there is a glebe of 117 acres. The church is in the later English style, and has a fine tower with battlements and pinnacles. In 1690, Robert Thornhill bequeathed £25 per annum for the maintenance of a free school, and part of £75 per annum for apprenticing children of various places. In 1771, Thos. Hollis gave 2 acres of land, and a house for a schoolmaster's residence.

LIVEDEN.—See ALDWINKLE, ST. PETER'S.

LIVERMERE, GREAT (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 320 inhabitants. The parish, with that of Little Livermere, comprises 1800 acres by computation; the soil is light but fertile, and the surface is generally level. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Livermere united, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Middleton; net income, £443. There is a national school; also a considerable feoffment estate for the benefit of the inhabitants.

LIVERMERE, LITTLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **THINGOE**, hundred of **BLACKBOURN**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Great Livermere, and valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 11.



Arms.

LIVERPOOL, a sea-port, borough, market-town, and union of itself, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 53 miles (S. by W.) from Lancaster, and 205 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 223,003 inhabitants, and, including the contiguous townships of **Everton**, **Kirkdale**, **West Derby**, and **Toxteth-Park**, which are separated only by a boundary street, 294,389, exclusively of seamen. This celebrated town has, within the last century, by a progressive increase in extent, population, and commercial importance, obtained the first rank after the metropolis. Baxter, in his Glossary, calls it *Segantiorum Portus ad ostium Annis Mersey sive Tinnæ*, a statement which is contradicted by Whitaker, the Manchester historian, who places the Sistantian port on the river Ribble: the ancient name of the Mersey is also a subject of difference of opinion, *Beli-sama* being adopted by Whitaker, whilst Baxter gives that name to the Ribble. Liverpool is not noticed in any of the Roman Itinera, nor does the name occur in the Norman survey; its site, however, is contained within the limits of the West Derbyshire Forest, which, prior to the Conquest, was royal demesne, and in the possession of Edward the Confessor. After the Conquest it was bestowed by William, together with all the land between the Ribble and Mersey, upon Roger de Poitiers, by whom it was subsequently forfeited. It was then granted to the earls of Chester, and on forfeiture by their descendants, to Edmund, son of Henry III., as parcel of the honour of Lancaster; and it continued an integral part of the duchy possessions until its alienation by Charles I., in the year 1628. Regarding the etymology of the name, various opinions have been entertained. John, whilst Earl of Morton, and in possession of the honour of Lancaster, confirmed a grant made by his father, Henry II., to Warin de Lancaster, of *Liverpul*, with other places, under a certain *reddendum*. In subsequent records it is written *Lyrpul*, *Lytherpul*, *Lytherpole*, &c., signifying probably, in the ancient dialect of the county, the "lower pool." Some have deduced its etymology from a pool frequented by an aquatic fowl called a "Liver," or from a sea-weed of that name.

Camden informs us that the castle was built by Roger de Poitiers, about the year 1089, and that he appointed Vivian de Molines, ancestor of the Earl of Sefton's family, the castellan. In October, 1323, Edward II. dated some orders from it; and in April, 1358, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, made it his residence for upwards of a month. It was demolished by order of parliament during the Commonwealth, and subsequently was granted by Queen Anne to the corporation, who erected St. George's church upon it. The tower formerly at the

bottom of Water-street was, most probably, built by the De Latham family, of whom Isabella, heiress of Sir Thomas de Latham, about the latter end of the fourteenth century, married Sir John Stanley, who, in the 7th of Henry IV., obtained permission from the king to embattle and fortify his house built of stone and mortar at Liverpool. It was subsequently the occasional residence of the Stanleys, earls of Derby, and after having been successively converted into a suite of assembly-rooms and a prison, was taken down in 1819, when warehouses were erected on the site. King John, in the 9th year of his reign, gave to Henry Fitzwarin de Lancaster, an estate near Preston, forming part of the possessions of the honour of Lancaster, in exchange for Liverpool, upon which occasion he granted a charter to the place. Henry III., in 1229, made the town a free borough, instituted a guild-merchant, and bestowed additional privileges. Little is known of the state of the town during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; in the latter of which, Leland, writing in 1558, describes it as a paved town much frequented as a good haven by Irish merchants, and as supplying Manchester with yarn imported from Ireland. From this period, however, till the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, it appears to have declined probably from the baneful consequences of the protracted wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. In 1571, the inhabitants petitioned the queen to be relieved from a subsidy imposed on them, and in their petition described it as "Her Majesty's poor decayed town of Liverpool;" and in 1630, when writs were issued by Charles I. for the levying of ship-money, the town was rated only at £26, while Bristol was assessed at £1000. During the civil war, the place was defended for the parliamentarians by Col. Moore, against Prince Rupert, by whom it was besieged, and to whom, after an obstinate resistance, it surrendered, June 26th, 1644, but was soon after retaken by the parliament. During the rebellion in 1745, Liverpool raised several regiments to oppose the Pretender; and within twelve months after the war with France broke out, in 1778, 120 privateers, carrying in the aggregate 1986 guns, and 8754 seamen, were equipped here.

The town is beautifully situated on the east bank of the river Mersey, along which it extends for more than three miles. On its west side are the immense ranges of docks, wharfs, and warehouses, in the neighbourhood of which the streets are mostly narrow, and the houses inferior in appearance to those of more recent erection. On the east side, to which it stretches, for upwards of a mile, are spacious streets, squares, and crescents of modern houses, built chiefly of brick and roofed with slate, and of which many are elegant mansions. The town is well paved, and brilliantly lighted with gas, by two companies, one established in 1818, for the supply of coal gas, and the other for the preparation of oil gas, in 1823. The inhabitants, and the shipping in the docks, are supplied with water from the springs at Bootle, about four miles distant, by the company of the Bootle water-works, and from springs in or contiguous to the town, by the company of the Liverpool and Harrington water-works. The air is highly salubrious, and the convenience of sea-bathing is afforded by the construction of baths of every description, erected by the corporation; by private establishments of a similar nature; by a floating-bath, and by numerous machines. Steam-boats are constantly

sailing to and from the ferries on the Cheshire shore; and every facility of aquatic excursions may be obtained by packets and pleasure-boats, which are in constant attendance. The docks afford delightful promenades, commanding extensive views of the river and of the shipping, and Prince's pier, or Marine parade, is perhaps one of the finest marine walks in the kingdom. The public buildings, which are extremely handsome, give an air of grandeur to the town; and its many sources of refined amusement and social intercourse, render it, independently of its mercantile attractions, a desirable place of residence. The environs are pleasant, abounding with interesting scenery, and with seats and villas.

The public Subscription libraries are numerous and well selected. The *Athenæum*, a neat building of stone, erected in 1799, at an expense of £4400, contains a newsroom, and a library of above 16,500 volumes. The *Lyceum*, a handsome edifice of the Ionic order, was erected by public subscription, in 1802, at a cost of £11,000, and contains a well-selected library of 31,000 volumes, conveniently arranged in a circular room, tastefully decorated with busts, and lighted by a dome. The *Union newsroom*, a substantial building, was erected by subscription, in 1800, at an expense of £6000, and contains a spacious coffee-room, with two recesses at the end, ornamented with Ionic pillars: over the entrance to the bar, is a painting, by Fuseli, emblematical of the Union; and on the parapet above the entrance are the Union arms, finely sculptured. The *Exchange newsroom* occupies the lower story of the east wing of that splendid edifice. The *Royal Institution*, a spacious and handsome structure, the purchase and adaptation of which to its purpose cost £14,000, raised in shares of £100, consists of a centre and two wings, and contains, on the ground-floor, reading, lecture, and committee rooms, and classical and mathematical schoolrooms; and on the first-floor, a large room for the *Literary and Philosophical Society*, a library, a museum, a spacious exhibition-room for the members of the Liverpool academy of painting, an exhibition-room for casts from the Elgin and Egina marbles, a drawing schoolroom, and a committee-room. On the roof is an observatory, and behind the principal building are a laboratory and a theatre for chemical and philosophical experiments. This institution was formed in 1814, for the advancement of literature, science, and the arts, and the members were incorporated by royal charter in 1822. The *Collegiate Institution*, for the education of the commercial, trading, and working classes, in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, and of which the first stone was laid by Lord Stanley, in 1840, is a fine structure, in the later English style. The principal front, in Shaw-street, consists of a centre and two slightly projecting wings; the central range is three stories high, lighted by windows of elegant design, and has a boldly projecting porch, forming the chief entrance, above which is a lofty arch, rising to the battlement, and surmounted by an ornamented gable. The wings are adorned with a lofty oriel window, surmounted by a canopied niche, containing a statue on a pedestal; and the whole structure, which is of red sandstone found in the neighbourhood, has an impressive aspect. The *Mechanics' Institute*, opened in 1837, is on the south side of Mount-street, and contains a library, reading-room, museum, &c.; the cost of erection was about £10,000. In 1838, a *Statistical Society* was founded.

The *Medical Institution* is a new edifice at the angle between Hope-street and Mount-street, in the south-eastern part of the town, and contains a lecture-room, library, and three museum-rooms. An *Apothecaries' Company* was formed in 1837, and a hall in Colquhoun-street was completed for it in 1838. The *Botanic Gardens*, situated in Edge-lane, about a mile from the town, afford not only a practical illustration of the lectures delivered on that subject at the Royal Institution, but an interesting and pleasing source of recreation. The *Museum*, in Church-street, consists of two apartments, in one of which a collection of natural productions is displayed, and in the other is a variety of ancient armour and warlike weapons and instruments. An extensive *Zoological Garden* was opened in the summer of 1833, and is laid out with great taste. The *New Baths*, on the west side of George's Dock, built by the corporation, at an expense of about £30,000, form a neat range of stone, 239 feet in length, and 87 in depth; and in front is a good promenade, on the margin of the river. The *Theatre Royal*, on the east side of Williamson-square, opened in 1772, is a neat edifice of brick, with a circular stone front, ornamented with the royal arms, and with emblematical figures in bas relief; in 1837, it was entirely re-decorated and embellished: the season commences in May, and closes in December. The *Amphitheatre*, in Great Charlotte-street, is the largest theatre in the town, and is open during the winter: the *Liver Theatre* was opened in 1825. The *Wellington Rooms* were built by subscription in 1815: in the centre of the front, which is of stone, is a lofty circular portico of the Corinthian order, from which two doors open into an octangular vestibule, beyond which is an ante-room leading on the right and left into card and supper rooms, and in the centre into a ball-room. The *Rotunda* is a handsome circular building of brick, now used as a billiard-room by a select number of subscribers. At the entrance into the town from London is an equestrian statue of George III., the first stone of the pedestal for which was laid in Great George-square, by the mayor and corporation, on the 25th of October, 1809, but it has been since removed to its present site; it is of bronze, a copy of that of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius at Rome, and the expense, amounting to nearly £4000, was defrayed by subscription. The *Races* take place in May, July, and October: the course at Aintree, five miles to the north-north-east of the town, is a mile and a half in length; and there is a smaller course used as a training-ground, in the inner circle. Six common stands have been built, capable of accommodating 6000 persons: the grand stand, erected in 1829, is four stories in height; the leads, commanding a view of the whole course, and a most beautiful and extensive prospect of the surrounding country, can accommodate 2000 persons.

The most remarkable feature in the history of the place is, the extraordinary rapidity with which it has risen into a degree of importance without example in the annals of any country. Among the causes which have produced its elevation to a rank but partially inferior to that of the metropolis, are, its situation on the shore of a noble river, which expands into a wide estuary; its proximity to the Irish coast; its central position with respect to the United Kingdom; its intimate connexion with the principal manufacturing districts, and

with every part of the kingdom, by numerous rivers, canals, and railroads; and the persevering industry and enterprising spirit of its inhabitants. For the collection of customs, &c., due to the crown, Liverpool was anciently a member of the port of Chester; but, as is evident from records belonging to the corporation, it was an independent port so early as the year 1335. The COMMERCE may be divided into three distinct branches. Of these, the first and most important is its *trade with Ireland*, which appears to have been established, or greatly promoted, by the settlement of several mercantile families here from that country, about the middle of the sixteenth century; at that time, only fifteen vessels, of the aggregate burthen of 259 tons, belonged to the port, but Liverpool now enjoys about two-fifths of the Irish trade, the gross value of the Irish produce imported averaging about five millions annually. The second principal branch of trade is that with the *United States of America*, of which it engrosses more than three-fourths of the whole commerce of the kingdom: the chief article traded in is *cotton wool*, which may be considered as forming the staple trade of the town; Manchester and the cotton manufacturing districts are supplied from the port with the raw material; and the sales of cotton, which upon an average exceed 17,000 bales per week, are negotiated by brokers, of whom there is a considerable number. The port has great facility and frequency of intercourse with the sea-ports of the United States, by regular lines of *packets*. The old line of New York packets, consisting of eight vessels, sail on the 7th and 19th of every month; the new line, consisting of twelve vessels, sail on the 1st, 13th, and 25th of each month; and a steam-vessel, called the "*Liverpool*," of 1150 tons' burthen, and 461 horsepower, sailed on her first voyage from the port to New York on the 28th of October, 1838, and continues to sail on the 28th of each alternate month. The Philadelphia packets sail from Liverpool on the 8th and 21st of the month; and those for Boston always monthly, and sometimes twice in the month. There are four government steam-packets for the conveyance of the mail to the United States, two of which leave the port on the 4th and 19th of each month, and which, on their return, quit the States on the same days in the following month, and are due in 13 days. The average annual import of *tobacco* from the States to Liverpool is 7500 hogsheads. The trade with the *South American states* is also of importance. The next in extent is the trade carried on with the *West Indies*, which had its commencement about the middle of the seventeenth century, and which was previously shared between London and Bristol. It has also the advantages of a considerable trade with the *East Indies*, the principal ports in the *Mediterranean* and *Levant* seas, and the British colonies in *North America*. A limited but rapidly increasing intercourse is maintained with *New South Wales* and *South Shetland*; and in that with the *Isle of Man* about 130 vessels are employed. The coasting trade, likewise, is highly profitable. The fisheries do not appear ever to have been very extensive; in 1764, three ships were engaged in the Greenland whale fishery, which number had increased, in 1788, to twenty-one, but from that time the trade began to decline, and has now ceased to exist, and the home fishery has diminished materially. The *exports* are principally the manufactured articles of

the neighbouring districts, the official declared value being about £22,000,000 annually, exceeding the similar export of London, and being nearly one-half of that of the United Kingdom. The number of vessels of above fifty tons registered at the port is 1097, and their aggregate burthen 307,852 tons. The number of British vessels that entered inwards in the year 1842, was 2501, of the aggregate burthen of 618,624 tons; and in the same year, 978 foreign vessels entered inwards, of the burthen of 369,966 tons. The amount of duties paid at the custom-house in 1841, was £4,140,593; the expenses of the establishment were £110,633, and the net revenue remitted to London was £3,985,669. In addition to the regular packets for America, *packets* sail for Rio Janeiro, Havannah, Montreal, Naples, Genoa, Leghorn, Smyrna, Constantinople, Lisbon, and Oporto; and there are seventy steam-vessels established between the port and Ireland, the Isle of Man, Scotland, Wales, Carlisle, Whitehaven, and Lancaster; besides which there are twenty belonging to the different ferries on the Mersey. Steam-packets sail regularly to Dublin, morning and evening, on the arrival of the mail train from London.

The HARBOUR is capacious and secure. At the entrance of the river is the Black Rock lighthouse, erected on a point of rock on the western coast, which is covered at quarter flood, and above the surface of which the water at high spring tides rises 20 feet. This lighthouse was built at the expense of the corporation, from a design by the late Mr. John Foster, at an expense of £34,500, and assigned to the Dock estate at a nominal rent; the structure is of limestone brought from Beaumaris, and was completed, and the light first exhibited, on the 1st of March, 1830; it is triangular, and presents successively two lights of a natural colour, and one of brilliant red, every minute. A floating light has also been placed eleven miles seaward from the mouth of the river, by the corporation, in their character of trustees of the docks; and pilot-boats stationed there are constantly on the look-out. A new channel called the Victoria Channel, near Formby Point, has been lately opened by dredging; and a lighthouse has been erected at Crosby Point, which, in conjunction with a light-vessel moored in the Crosby Channel, renders the port easy of access at all times of the tide either by day or night. A telegraph has been established, by means of which communications have been interchanged between this town and Holyhead, distant 72 miles, in the space of three minutes.



Seal of the Trustees of
the Docks.

For the security of the shipping in the port, and for the greater facility of loading and unloading merchandise, an immense range of docks and warehouses, extending upwards of two miles along the eastern bank of the river, has been constructed, on a scale of unparalleled magnificence, and forming one of those characteristics of commercial greatness in which this town is unrivalled. The docks are of three kinds, the wet, the dry, and the graving, and there are also half-tide docks:

the *wet docks* are principally for ships of great burthen, employed in the foreign trade, and which float in them at all states of the tide, the water being retained by gates; the *dry docks*, so called because they are left dry when the tide is out, are chiefly appropriated to coasting vessels; and the *graving docks*, which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, are adapted to the repair of ships, during which they are kept dry, and when completed are floated out by admitting the tide. The *Old dock*, which was the first of the kind constructed in England, was opened in 1699, and closed in 1826, when its site, having been filled up, was appropriated to the erection of the custom-house, and other offices connected with the trade of the port. The *Canning dock*, which was a dry dock till 1832, was constructed under the authority of an act passed in the 11th of George II., and is chiefly occupied by sloops from the North coast, which bring corn, provisions, and slate, and convey back the produce of the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Portugal, and the Baltic; it has a quay 500 yards in length, and has communication with three graving docks. The *Salthouse dock*, so named from some salt-works formerly contiguous to it, was constructed about the same time as the Canning dock; the upper part of it is chiefly for ships that are laid up, and the lower for vessels in the Levant, Irish, and coasting trades; the quay is 759 yards in extent, and is provided with convenient warehouses, with arcades for foot passengers on the east side, and extensive sheds on the west side. *George's dock*, constructed in the 2nd of George III., at an expense of £21,000, was originally 246 yards in length, and 100 yards in breadth, with a quay of 700 yards in extent, but has been enlarged, and the quay is now 1000 yards in length. On the east side is a range of extensive warehouses, in front of which is an arcade for foot passengers; at the north and south ends of the dock are handsome cast-iron bridges; and a parade is continued westward for a considerable distance into the river. This dock has a communication with the two preceding docks, and also with the Prince's dock, by basins, which preclude the necessity of returning into the river.

The *King's dock*, constructed in the 25th of George III., is 270 yards in length and 95 in breadth, and is appropriated to vessels from Virginia and other parts, laden with tobacco, which article is exclusively landed here. The new tobacco warehouses extend the whole length of the quay, on the west side, and are 575 feet in length and 239 in depth; the old warehouses, on the opposite side, have been converted into sheds for the security of merchandise. Ships from the Baltic, freighted with timber and naval stores, discharge their cargoes on the quay; across the entrance is a handsome swivel bridge of cast-iron. This dock has a communication on the south with a dry dock and two graving docks. The *Queen's dock*, constructed at the same time, is 470 yards long and 227½ in breadth, with a spacious quay, and is chiefly occupied by vessels freighted with timber, and by those employed in the Dutch and Baltic trades; at the south end it communicates with a basin of considerable extent called the Brunswick half-tide dock, which is also connected with the Brunswick dry basin. On the south of the half-tide dock is a new dock of larger dimensions than any of the preceding, for vessels laden with timber, called the *Brunswick dock*, with a basin

to the west of it; also the *Harrington dock* and three graving docks for the repairing of vessels. The *Prince's dock*, constructed under an act passed in the 51st of George III., was opened with great ceremony on the 19th of July, 1821, the day of the coronation of George IV.; it is 500 yards in length, and 106 in breadth. At the north is a spacious basin belonging to it, and at the south it communicates with the basin of George's dock; at the north end is a handsome dwelling-house for the dock-master, with suitable offices; and at the south end is a house in which the master of George's dock resides. To the north of the basin belonging to this dock are three new docks, the *Waterloo*, *Victoria*, and *Trafalgar*; the Waterloo dock was opened in 1834, and the others on September 8th, 1836. To the northward of these, are the *Clarence dock* and basin, completed in September, 1830, and appropriated solely to the use of the steam-vessels trading to and from the port; and also two capacious graving-docks, which will probably for the present terminate the range of docks on the north side of the town. The *Duke's dock*, between Salthouse and the King's docks, is a small one belonging to the trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, for the use of flats, with commodious warehouses. The several carriers by water have also convenient basins on the river, for the use of their barges, with quays for loading and unloading their goods; and the Mersey and Irwell Navigation Company have a small dock, called the *Manchester dock*, for the flats employed in that extensive trade, and for the transport to this town of the productions of Cheshire and the adjoining counties. The Waterloo, Victoria, and Trafalgar docks are the means of establishing a communication between the line of docks from Clarence to the Salthouse. The whole range of the docks is 2½ miles in length, exclusively of the openings to them, and the total area of water space contained in them is upwards of 90 statute acres; yet, spacious as they are, they are still considered inadequate to the increasing commerce of the port, and measures are in contemplation for their further extension. The sums expended in their formation amount to more than £3,000,000 sterling. The internal management of each is entrusted to a master resident on the spot, and the government of the whole is vested, by an act of parliament obtained in 1825, in a committee of 21 members, 13 of whom are members of the council, elected by that body, and the remaining 8 are elected by the dock rate-payers. An act of parliament was passed in 1841, empowering these trustees to purchase certain graving docks of the town council, with a view to make a wet dock, with basins, piers, wharfs, &c., to the west of the Salthouse dock, which is to be extended; to enlarge graving docks for the better accommodation of steam and other vessels; to make new graving docks; and to erect inclined planes or patent-slips, warehouses, &c., with various other improvements.

The new *Custom-house*, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 12th of August, 1828, was erected on the site of the Old dock, at the joint expense of government and the corporation, and under the superintendence of Mr. John Foster; it is in the Grecian style, and presents, from every point of view, an object of great magnificence, unrivalled by any public building of the kind. The eastern wing has apartments allotted for the dock-trust, the excise, and post-office; the

western wing and centre are occupied by the customs : in the eastern wing, upon the landing-place, is a large model of a man-of-war. The *Exchange buildings*, erected by the late Mr. Foster, at a cost of £110,848, subscribed in shares of £100 each, were completed in 1809, and occupy three sides of a quadrangular area, the north front of the town-hall forming the fourth side. The three sides of the quadrangle have a piazza 15 feet in width ; and in the centre of the area is a monument to the memory of Lord Nelson, erected by subscription in 1813, at an expense of £9000, and placed on a circular pedestal of marble, round the base of which are four figures of captives, emblematical of the four principal victories gained by that admiral. In the spaces between these figures are representations, in basso-relievo, of some of his naval exploits ; and on the pedestal is the figure of the admiral, receiving on his sword a fourth naval crown from Victory, while, at the same moment, a figure of Death appears rising from behind the drapery of the fallen standards of the vanquished enemy.

The MANUFACTURES of the town are principally such as are connected with the port and the shipping, the promotion of its commerce, and the supply of the inhabitants. There are several sugar refineries upon a very large scale, extensive potteries, glass-houses, breweries, tanneries, salt and copperas works, iron and brass foundries ; foundries for cannon, anchors, chain-cables, and the several parts of machinery connected with steam-engines ; manufactories for steam-engines, steam-boilers, and machinery of all kinds, and for guns, small arms, nails, files, ropes, sails, cordage, watches, tobacco, snuff, and soap ; also numerous corn-mills, and others for grinding mustard, colours, and dye-woods. The manufacture of soap exceeds that of any place in England, and that of tobacco and snuff is very extensive ; the number of watches made annually, on an average, amounts to 11,500, a number greater than that of any place, except London. Many shipwrights are constantly employed in repairing the vessels in the docks ; ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and the building of steam-packets, and the manufacture of engines and boilers for their use, have much increased within the last few years. The trade of the town is greatly facilitated by an extensive line of inland navigation in every direction, and by railways, by which it is connected with the manufacturing districts and the principal towns in the kingdom. No less than five artificial lines of communication by water join the river Mersey ; viz., the *Mersey and Irwell navigation*, the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, the Sankey canal, the Chester and Ellesmere canal, and the Weaver navigation : the first communicates with Manchester, and with Bolton and Bury by a canal to those towns. The *Duke of Bridgewater's* also connects Liverpool with Manchester ; by the Rochdale canal, with Hull and the southern parts of Yorkshire, and, by means of the Grand Trunk canal, with almost every other canal or inland navigation south of Lancashire. The *Sankey canal* runs in the direction of the extensive coal-mines of St. Helen's and its neighbourhood. The *Chester and Ellesmere canal*, now united to the Birmingham canal in Worcestershire, opens a traffic with the southern parts of England, and with the mining districts of North and South Wales. The *Weaver* is the great medium of con-

veyance for the produce of the salt-mines at Northwich and its neighbourhood. In addition to these is the *Leeds and Liverpool canal*, affording intercourse, by the Lancaster canal, with the north part of Lancashire ; by means of a cut lately made to the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, with Manchester ; and, as the name imports, with Leeds, and consequently with the principal manufacturing towns in Yorkshire. The *Liverpool and Manchester railway* appears, from the complete success with which the undertaking was attended, to have led to the introduction of that mode of conveyance, not only into different parts of England, but also of Europe and America ; it was commenced in May, 1826, completed at an expense of £1,407,170, and opened to the public in September, 1830. The line proceeds from the station in Lime-street, under a portion of the town, through a tunnel 2000 yards long, and 97 feet wide, to Edgehill, where are two fixed engines for working the trains, and from which point two other tunnels branch off, also passing under the town. One of these is 2000 yards long, 17 feet wide, and 12 feet high, and ascends in its progress to Crown-street, where is a depôt consisting of a foundry, smithy, and workshops for the making and repairing of engines and carriages ; and the other, 2216 feet in length, 22 feet broad, and 16 feet high, descends to Wapping, and the King's dock quay, where are a very extensive depôt and range of warehouses, offices, sheds for 420 waggons, and other requisites, and from which not less than 700 tons of goods are daily forwarded by the railway. The station in Lime-street is a handsome range of the Corinthian order, with two lofty gateways for the reception of passengers and merchandise ; there are four lines of way, above which are extensive ranges of building, for the construction and repair of carriages, supported on cast-iron pillars ; and within the area are refreshment and waiting-rooms for passengers, and the booking-offices for the main line, and for the Grand Junction Company ; the whole erected at an expense of £120,000.

The chartered MARKET days are Wednesday and Saturday, but there are markets for provisions every day in the week : the days for corn are Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from ten o'clock in the morning till one, the market being held in the *Corn-exchange*, a neat building, opened by subscription August 4th, 1808, with an entrance in the centre into the lower area, and the basement story ornamented with Doric columns, supporting a cornice and entablature. Numerous covered market-places have been formed, and buildings erected, for the convenience of persons attending them : of these, the principal is *St. John's market-place*, nearly in the centre of the town, begun in August, 1820, and completed in February, 1822, by the corporation, at an expense of £36,813 ; the building is of brick, with entrances and cornices of stone. *St. James' market*, erected by the corporation, at a cost of £13,662, is used by the inhabitants of the south part of the town, Harrington, and the Park ; and *St. Martin's*, built by the same body, at an expense of £16,500, accommodates the northern portion of the town, Everton, and Kirkdale. At the north end of St. John's market, is the *Fish hall*, the property of an enterprising company ; and in addition to these are, a *new fish market* opposite to the eastern entrance of St. John's market, in Great Charlotte-street, opened February 8th, 1837 ; the partially-covered mar-

ket of Islington; the open market in *Cleveland-square*; the *cattle* and *hay* markets in *Lime-street*; a *pig* market, in *Great Howard-street*; and an extensive *cattle* market, formed by subscription, about two miles and a half from the town, and which covers an area of five acres, with pens for 14,000 sheep, 1600 head of cattle, six offices for salesmen, and a good hotel attached. The *fairs* are on July 25th and Nov. 11th: ten days before and after each fair, a hand is displayed in front of the town-hall, during which time every person entering or leaving the town on business connected with the fairs is free from arrest for debt within its liberties.

King John, in the 9th year of his reign, gave to Henry Fitzwarin de Lancaster an estate near Preston, part of the possessions of the honour of Lancaster, in exchange for Liverpool, upon which place he then bestowed a CHARTER; and Henry III., in 1229, confirmed this grant, made the town a free borough, instituted a guild-merchant, and conferred additional privileges. These charters were ratified by Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., and Philip and Mary; and others were bestowed by Charles I., James II., William and Mary, William III., and George II., III., and IV., under which the controul was vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, an indefinite number of aldermen, a town-clerk, and others, composing a common-council of 41, assisted by subordinate officers. The borough is now governed by a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and is divided into 16 wards, the municipal boundaries being co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the number of magistrates is 43, and there is also a stipendiary police magistrate, who is a barrister. The freedom is inherited by birth, and acquired by servitude; and confers, among other privileges, that of exemption from payment of the town duties. The borough first exercised the *elective franchise* in the 23rd of Edward I., but made no other return till the reign of Edward VI., since which time it has continued to send two members to parliament. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the privilege of voting was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 4570 acres; the old borough included only 2160 acres. The mayor is returning officer. Six *courts* of sessions of the peace are held in each year before the recorder, for all offences not capital. The borough court of record, for the trial of causes to any amount, regulated by several local acts, is held every Thursday before the mayor or town-clerk, for the transaction of general business (process, &c., being issued daily), and on the second Thursday in every month for inquiries to assess damages. Five courts of Passage for the trial of causes are held in the year before the assessor, who is a barrister, and are attended by a numerous bar. A court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held four days in the week, under a local act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 135, before a salaried barrister appointed by the corporation. A regular system of police was



Corporation Seal.

established under the Municipal Reform act, and the two forces, previously distinguished as Borough and Dock Police, were formed into one body, consisting of 2 head constables, 8 superintendents, 37 inspectors, and 508 constables. The stipendiary magistrate, assisted by the borough justices, one of whom acts in weekly routine, attends daily at the police-office, for the transaction of business. The *estates* belonging to the corporation may be estimated at upwards of £4,000,000 (subject to a debt of £1,050,000), and produce an income averaging about £120,000 per annum, which is charged, under the Municipal act, with various items of expense, after the payment of which a surplus is left for the benefit of the inhabitants and the improvement of the town. The *Dock Estate*, which is separately managed by trustees, yields £200,000 per annum, applicable to the payment of the interest on a large bonded debt, and to the maintenance of the important branches connected with the establishment. The trust, however, differs from those of the London and St. Katherine's docks, no beneficial interest arising at Liverpool to any corporate body or individual, and the income being strictly applicable to *trust* purposes alone.

The *Town Hall*, commenced in 1749, and of which the ground-floor was originally designed for an exchange, occupies an elevated situation at the north end of Castle-street: the whole of the interior was destroyed by fire in 1795, and has been since restored by the corporation upon an improved plan, at an expense of £110,000. It is a stately and magnificent structure in the Grecian style, with four elegant fronts, of which the north forms one side of the Exchange buildings, and the south, which is the principal, comprises the grand entrance; the whole edifice is surrounded with a rustic basement, from which rise handsome ranges of Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature and cornice; between the pillars are tablets, in which the emblems of commerce are finely sculptured in bas-relief. The interior of this noble building contains on the ground-floor a council-room, apartments for the mayor, committee-rooms, and offices for the town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers of the corporation. The grand staircase leads into a spacious saloon splendidly fitted up, opening on the east and west sides into two magnificently furnished drawing-rooms, and on the north and east sides into two large ball-rooms, also superbly decorated. On the west of the saloon is the banquet-room, of which the arched ceiling is richly panelled in compartments, and the whole is disposed in the most costly style. The refectory, adjoining the smaller ball-room, is of proportionate elegance; and the entire suite of rooms, for convenience of arrangement, and for splendour of embellishment, is in perfect harmony with the general character of the building, which, for the magnitude of its dimensions, and the beauty of its architecture, is, perhaps, unparalleled by any edifice of the kind in Europe. The *Borough Sessions-House*, near the west wing of the Exchange buildings, erected by the corporation, at a cost of £18,269, exclusively of the purchase of the land, is a neat plain structure, in the Grecian style. The *Borough Prison*, also built by the corporation, at an expense of £67,348, consists of six wings, and comprises three divisions for male and one for female debtors, five for male and two for female criminals, with fourteen wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards, and separate apartments for

the sick ; and is capable of containing from 500 to 600 prisoners. *St. George's Hall* and the *Courts* in which the assizes for the county are held, form one spacious and magnificent range of building, of which the foundation was laid in 1841 ; it is in the Grecian style, 500 feet in extreme length, and of very lofty elevation. The east front, which is 420 feet in length, is embellished with a stately and boldly projecting portico of sixteen square columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched entablature and cornice, which surrounds the whole of the building, and affording an entrance by a flight of steps into *St. George's Hall*, which is in the centre, and of which the roof rises to a considerable elevation above the rest of the structure. This hall is 161 feet in length, 75 feet in width, and 75 feet in height, and during the assizes is open to the public ; it communicates with the assize courts at the north and south ends, each of which is 60 feet long, 50 wide, and 35 high. On each side of the portico are façades of six columns, of similar character, between the lower portions of which are ornamented screens rising to about one-third of the height. The south front consists of a noble and boldly projecting portico of six circular columns of the Corinthian order, rising from a richly moulded surbase ten feet in height, which surrounds the whole pile, and supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a triangular pediment, of which the apex has an elevation of ninety-five feet from the ground. The north front, which is semicircular, is embellished with Corinthian columns similar to those of the eastern front, supporting an enriched entablature and cornice of like design ; and this part of the building contains a concert-room, seventy-five feet in length, and nearly of equal breadth. The edifice, in addition to these principal divisions, contains the vice-chancellor's court, the sheriff's jury-court, a grand jury-room, a barristers' library, and other apartments ; the whole, for the grandeur of its dimensions, the loftiness of its elevation, and the elegance of its style, forming one of the most sumptuous and magnificent structures in the kingdom. The *County House of Correction*, at *Kirkdale*, recently erected, is of circular form, with two large wings, and is capable of receiving 800 prisoners, for whose classification there are twenty-one wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards ; the governor's house occupies the north front, and in the centre of the area are the chapel and the schools ; it contains a tread-mill with ten wheels, and hospitals for males and females. The *Sessions-house* for the hundred of *West Derby* forms the south front of the house of correction, and is built of stone, with a portico of six lofty Ionic pillars ; the sessions are held in a handsome room, to which are attached apartments for the magistrates, barristers, and witnesses. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held on alternate Fridays, in a smaller room in this building, the whole of which was completed in 1821, at a cost of £80,000. A *refuge for discharged female prisoners* has been established.

Liverpool was formerly a chapelry in the parish of *Walton*, from which it was separated in 1698, and constituted a distinct PARISH and a RECTORY, divided into two medieties, respectively belonging to the incumbents of *St. Peter's* church and the parochial chapel of *St. Nicholas* ; but, in 1838, an act was passed for uniting the two portions, upon the decease of one of the rectors, and for the better endowment of the living, and of other

churches in the town, of which, on the decease of the present incumbents, the stipends, &c. will be altered. Since the period of separation from *Walton*, many new churches have been erected, and the parish has of late been divided, by act of parliament, into twenty-two districts for ecclesiastical purposes. The original, and the only church prior to 1698, was that of *St. Nicholas* : the time of its foundation is not known ; but, in 1361, a licence was obtained from the Bishop of *Lichfield* to bury in the churchyard during the plague, which then raged in the town. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1774. In 1810, the spire and the upper part of the tower fell upon the roof, a few minutes before the hour of service, and killed several persons who had assembled in the church, and were entering at the time ; a new tower, in the later English style, has been erected, surmounted by a lantern, from a design by the late Mr. Harrison, of *Chester*. There were anciently four chantries in the church, but few monuments of antiquity now remain. *St. Peter's* church is a plain edifice, with a low square tower, surmounted by an octagonal turret crowned with pinnacles ; the interior contains some good specimens of carving in oak, and on the south side of the chancel is a costly marble monument to *Foster Cunliffe*, merchant. The living is a rectory not in charge, formerly in the patronage of the Corporation, who lately disposed of the advowson to *John Stewart, Esq.*, for £8150 : the income of each mediety is £710, exclusively of £47 arising from pew-rents ; and £720 per annum are paid, in addition, to four curates.

The livings of the following churches are perpetual curacies, formerly in the gift of the mayor and corporation, but of which all the advowsons have been sold under the Municipal Reform act, except the patronage of several churches, which will fall to the council after certain periods of primary presentation by subscribers and others, and which will not be disposed of till such time has expired. Net income of *St. George's*, £370, and of the lectureship, £315 ; of *St. Thomas's*, £220, and of the lectureship, £165 ; of *St. Paul's*, £170 for the senior minister, and £100 for the second minister ; of *St. Anne's*, £140 ; of *St. John's*, £150, and of the lectureship, £180 ; of *St. Michael's*, £250, and of the chaplain, £250 ; of *St. Luke's*, and of the chaplain, £250 each ; and of *St. Martin's*, £300, and of an assistant minister, £200. The foregoing are exclusive of surplice fees and other ecclesiastical emoluments and parochial dues, and also of pew-rents in the parochial churches payable to the incumbents. *St. George's*, at which the mayor and council usually attend divine service, was erected in 1734, on the site of the ancient castle, and was rebuilt in 1821, under the superintendence of Mr. John Foster ; the prevailing character is the Doric, and in the elevation of the steeple that style has been blended with the Ionic and the Corinthian. The church dedicated to *St. Thomas*, built under the authority of an act passed in the 21st of George II., and consecrated in 1750, is a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style, with a tower formerly surmounted by a very lofty spire, which was taken down in consequence of the damage it sustained from a storm, in 1822. *St. Paul's* church, erected at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1769, is a well-constructed building, with a dome rising from the centre, and porticoes of the Ionic order, forming the principal entrances. *St. Anne's*, erected in 1772,

under an act of the 36th of George III., at the cost of two gentlemen of the town, is a neat building of brick, in the early English style, with a square tower crowned by pinnacles; the east window is of painted glass. *St. John's* church, erected in 1784, under an act passed in the 2nd of George III., is a neat structure, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. *St. Michael's*, erected under an act of the 54th of George III., and amended by a subsequent measure in the 4th of George IV., is an elegant structure, completed in 1834, in the Grecian style, with a lofty steeple of two receding turrets, surmounted by a neat spire; it has a noble and boldly projecting portico of six lofty Corinthian columns, supporting a triangular pediment, and at the east end are four Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and cornice, which are continued round the building; the cost of its erection was £46,267, of which £10,267 were paid by the corporation. *St. Luke's*, erected in 1831, at an expense to the corporation of £53,418, after a design by Mr. Foster, is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, having turrets at the angles, which rise considerably above the battlements; the walls are strengthened by richly-empanelled buttresses crowned with pinnacles in the lower stages, and carried up above the roof of the chancel, forming a series of highly-ornamented turrets. The interior is much embellished, and the chancel, which is after the model of Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, is a beautiful specimen of the decorated style. The church of *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields* was erected in 1828, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £20,037, and is a handsome structure, in the later English style, having a square embattled tower with angular turrets, surmounted by an octagonal spire; the chancel, of which the roof is finely groined, is separated from the nave by a lofty and richly-moulded arch; the structure forms a striking ornament at the entrance into the town from the Ormskirk-road.

The following churches, of which the livings are likewise perpetual curacies, will, at the expiration of certain periods, be in the patronage of the Council, who will then offer them for sale. The church dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, erected by private subscription, under an act of the 32nd of George III., in 1792, is a neat edifice of stone, with a tower: net income, £250; patron, Rev. R. Formby. *Christ-Church*, erected under an act of parliament passed in the 40th of George III., is an elegant building of brick, ornamented with stone, and having a light and handsome cupola and dome; the chancel is lighted by a large Venetian window, and contains a marble tablet to the memory of John Houghton, Esq., by whom the church was built, at an expense of £21,000, and by whom it was endowed with £105 per annum: patron, Edward Gibbon, Esq. The church dedicated to *St. Mark*, erected in 1803, at a cost of £18,000, raised by subscription, is a plain edifice of brick, with a square tower crowned by a balustrade, and ornamented with vases at the angles: net income, £370; patrons, five Trustees. *St. Andrew's* church, erected in 1815, by John Gladstone, Esq., at an expense of £12,000, is a neat edifice, with a turret surmounted by a dome supported by eight columns: net income, £295; patron, John Gladstone, Esq. The church dedicated to *St. Philip*, built in 1816, by John Cragg, Esq., at a cost of £12,000, is a neat edifice, in the later Eng-

lish style: net income, £200, and there is an assistant minister, with a like income; patron, John Cragg, Esq. *St. David's* church is a neat edifice, erected in 1827 for the accommodation of the Welsh residing in the town, the service of the Church of England being regularly performed in the Welsh language: net income, £120; patrons, Trustees. *St. Catherine's* church, in Abercromby-square, was built by subscription, in 1831, at an expense of £10,000; the entrance is through a portico of six handsome Ionic columns, and the interior is lighted by a dome in the centre, supported by Corinthian columns: net income, £250; patrons, Trustees. *St. Bride's* church, erected also by voluntary contributions, in 1831, at an estimated expense of £5000, is in the Grecian style, with a portico of six Ionic columns: net income, £305; patrons, Trustees.

St. Stephen's church, originally built for a congregation of Protestant dissenters, but purchased and fitted up for the Established religion, is a plain building, with a small turret surmounted by a cupola: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rectors of *St. Nicholas* and *St. Peter's*, with a net income of £150. *St. Matthew's* was also purchased from a congregation of dissenters: the living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £107; the patronage is at present vested in certain Trustees, but will eventually lapse to the two Rectors. *St. Mary's* church, for the school of the indigent blind, with which it communicates by a subterraneous passage, was erected by subscription, after a design by Mr. Foster, in 1819, and is an elegant structure, in the Grecian style, with a noble portico of six massive columns of the Doric order, supporting an enriched entablature and triangular pediment, an exact copy of the portico of the temple dedicated to Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Egina. The interior is beautifully arranged, and contains a splendid monument to the late Pudsey Dawson, Esq.; one-half of the pews are for strangers, whose contributions are received for the benefit of the charity. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of five Trustees, including the mayor and the two senior aldermen. *All Saints'* church, in Grosvenor-street, was built in 1798; and there is also an episcopal chapel, dedicated to *St. Simon*. *St. Matthias'* district church, in the Grecian style, was erected in Love-lane in 1834, at an expense of £3173. 10.: net income of the incumbent, £150. In George's dock is a *floating chapel* connected with the Established Church, and in King's dock is one in connexion with dissenters. In addition to the churchyards are three public *cemeteries*: the one near *Edge Hill* is spacious, and contains a small chapel of brick, in the ancient English style, in which the funeral service is performed. The second, which is called *St. James'* cemetery, and of which the site was given by the corporation, is a large tract of ground excavated as a quarry for stone used in the building of the docks, and converted into a depository for the dead, at an expense of £21,000; it contains 44,000 square yards, inclosed by a stone wall and handsome iron palisades, having four stately entrances; in the centre is Mr. Huskisson's tomb. The interior is intersected by roads wide enough to admit a carriage, which lead to catacombs excavated in the rock. The oratory, or chapel, built after a design by Mr. Foster, is an elegant edifice, in the Grecian style, and of the Doric order; at the

west end is a noble portico of six massive columns supporting a rich entablature, which is carried round the building, and surmounted by a triangular pediment. The third cemetery, called *St. Mary's*, has lately been formed in the parish of Kirkdale. *St. James'* church, erected in 1775, nearly adjoining *St. James'* cemetery, and from which it takes its name, is in the parish of Walton. There are *places of worship* for Baptists, Welsh Baptists, Welsh Calvinists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Welsh Independents, Wesleyans, Welsh Methodists and those of the New Connexion, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, &c.; others in connexion with the church of Scotland, and for Seceders; several Roman Catholic chapels, and a synagogue. Of these, some are handsome buildings, among which may be noticed the Scottish church in Rodney-street, dedicated to St. Andrew, and built after a design by Mr. Foster, with a receding portico of the Ionic order, and having, at each end of the front, a turret surmounted by a dome; the Roman Catholic chapels on Copperas Hill and in Scotland-road, in the early English style, strengthened on the sides by buttresses crowned with crocketed pinnacles; and the synagogue, an elegant structure, with a handsome Ionic portico, and in every respect characteristic of the opulence of that portion of the inhabitants.

The *Blue-coat Hospital*, established in 1709, for the clothing and instruction of children, and now conducted on the national system, was, in 1714, extended also to their entire maintenance; and the present substantial building, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, was erected for that purpose by subscription. The endowment arises from a bequest by William Clayton, Esq., of £1000, a bequest by the Cleveland family of premises which sold for £1706, and donations by the late Mr. John Horrocks, amounting to £3022; its support being further provided for by subscription. There are also *national schools*, and numerous others supported by subscription. The school for the *Indigent Blind* was founded in 1791, and the present spacious premises were erected by subscription in 1808; they consist of a substantial dwelling-house for the conductor, behind which is a large range of building for the residence and employment of the inmates, for whose accommodation, and as a means of increasing the funds for their support the church already noticed was erected. An institution for the *Deaf and Dumb* was opened in 1825; and many children of the poor are also instructed in various branches of trade in the *House of Industry*, founded in 1770. To the east of the building is a house of recovery from *Fever*, a spacious stone building, occupying an elevated situation. A *School of Industry* for females was established in 1809; in which year also the *Female Penitentiary* was instituted, and a handsome brick building has been erected by subscription. The *Infirmery*, which is an excellent school of medicine and surgery, was originally established in 1749, but the building being found inadequate to the object, the present edifice of stone was erected by subscription in 1824; it consists of a centre and two receding wings, comprising three lofty stories, and the whole, from the chaste elegance of its design, produces a pleasing effect; the cost, exclusively of the land, was £27,800. The *Lunatic Asylum*, near St. John's church, originally founded in 1792, was found inadequate to the accommodation of

the patients, and a new building was erected in 1830, from the plans of Mr. Foster, at a cost of £11,000; opposite to it is the *Lock Hospital*, opened in 1834. A *Marine Humane Society* was established in 1823, for the encouragement of boatmen and fishermen to adventure for the relief of vessels in distress in the river and upon the coast, by the distribution of suitable rewards for their success in rescuing the lives of the crews; it has been productive of great benefit. The *Strangers' Friend Society*, established in 1789, originated with the Wesleyans, and is open, without distinction of religious denomination, to all objects of distress. The *Marine Society* was instituted for the relief of reduced or aged masters of vessels, and for the support of their widows and children. The *Seamen's Hospital* was established in 1752, for the maintenance of decayed seamen, their widows, and children; it is conducted on the plan of the Trinity-house, and is supported by a permanent fund of £35,000, the amount of unclaimed prize money, and by a contribution of sixpence per month from the wages of every seaman belonging to the port: 700 individuals receive monthly pensions from the funds. An hospital for the relief of sick and wounded *American seamen* was opened in 1820, and is supported by the American government; and a *Military Hospital*, for the relief of any regiment either quartered at, or marching through, the town, is maintained at the expense of the country. The *Merchant Society* consists of 274 members, associated for the relief of widows of its decayed members.

There are also numerous provident and benefit societies; and the *charitable society* administers relief to the poor at their own houses. The society for ameliorating the condition and increasing the comforts of the *poor* is under the direction of a committee of twenty-one members, who have opened a savings' bank in Bold-street, a handsome building, with a rustic basement story, from which rise four Doric columns, supporting an enriched entablature and triangular pediment, with an ornamented architrave. The *Diocesan Society*, for the relief of the widows and orphan children of the clergy, has been established for several years, and has been productive of considerable benefit. The *Charitable Institution house*, a commodious building, was erected at the joint expense of John Gladstone, James Cropper, and Samuel Hope, Esqrs., for the gratuitous accommodation of the committees of the various charities in the town; the lower part is used as a depository by the Auxiliary Bible Society. Among the *Distinguished Natives* of the town may be noticed, Jeremiah Horrox, an eminent astronomer, who was born at Toxteth-Park, in 1619; George Stubbs, a celebrated painter of animals, and author of a work on comparative anatomy, and of a series of drawings and engravings illustrative of the anatomy of the horse, born in 1724; William Sadler, who invented the method of applying copper-plate prints to the embellishment of earthenware; Edward Rushton, an admired poet, born in 1756; John Deare, an eminent sculptor, born in 1760; Joseph Whidbey, civil engineer; Matthew Dobson, M.D., F.R.S., and his wife, both respectable authors; Dr. William Enfield; Dr. John Bostock; the celebrated Mrs. Hemans; Wm. Roscoe, author of the *Life of Leo X.*, and of *Memoirs of Lorenzo de' Medici*; and the Rev. Legh Richmond, author of the *Dairyman's Daughter*. Liverpool gives the title of Earl to the family of Jenkinson.

LIVERSEEDGE, a township, in the parish of **BIRSTAL**, union of **DEWSBURY**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 9 miles (S. W.) from **Leeds**; containing 5988 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the **Neville** family, lords of the manor, of whose mansion, **Liversedge Hall**, there are still some slight remains. During the disturbances that prevailed in the manufacturing districts, in 1812, a mill at **Rawfolds**, in the township, was attacked by a party of **Luddites**, but was vigorously defended by its proprietor, **Mr. William Cartwright**; two of the assailants were killed in the conflict, and several severely wounded. None of the attempts of that misguided party for the demolition of property at this place were attended with success; and in testimony of the spirited conduct of **Mr. Cartwright**, the sum of £3000 was raised by general subscription, and presented to that gentleman. The township, which includes the hamlets of **Millbridge**, **Littleton**, **Hightown**, the **Heights**, and **Robert-Town**, is situated on the acclivities of an extensive valley, watered by a stream flowing towards the south-east through **Heckmondwike**, and comprises by measurement 2044 acres, of which the surface is pleasing, and the scenery abounds with interesting features. **Heald's Hall**, for many years the seat of the late **Rev. Hammond Roberson**, and now of **Henry Roberson, Esq.**, is a handsome mansion in the **Grecian** style, in an ample and tastefully embellished demesne. **Millbridge** is on the road from **Leeds** to **Huddersfield**, with **Littleton** to the north-west; and both, like other villages of the township, are inhabited by persons employed in the manufacture of blankets, carpets, woollen-cloths, and machine cards, to a very great extent. There are two coal-mines in **Robert-Town**, of which place the inhabitants are principally colliers. A church, dedicated to **Christ**, was erected in 1816, by the late **Rev. H. Roberson**, at an expense of £7000, and endowed by him with 5 acres of land; it is a handsome structure, in the later **English** style, and contains 700 sittings, of which 100 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron, **H. Roberson, Esq.** A neat parsonage-house, in the **Elizabethan** style, has been recently erected by subscription, as a public testimony of respect to the founder and late incumbent. There are three places of worship for **Wesleyans**. A school was built by subscription at **Hightown**, and endowed in 1772 with a rent-charge of £8, by **Mr. Jonas Farrar**, and in 1723 with one of £6, by **Mr. Edward Beaumont**; it has merged into a national school, erected in 1812, near the old building, at an expense of £800, for an indefinite number of children, of whom 22 are taught gratuitously for the original endowment. The old school is now used as a girls' school, and attached to it is a house for the master.

LIVERTON, a parish, in the union of **GUISBOROUGH**, E. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 7½ miles (E. by N.) from **Guisborough**; containing 203 inhabitants. This place, which is within the district of **Cleveland**, was, at the time of the **Domesday** survey, a barren and unprofitable waste, and was granted by the **Conqueror** to **Robert de Brus**, lord of **Skelton**, from whose descendants it passed, through the family of **Thweng**, to the **Latimers**, **Willoughbys**, and others; it is now chiefly the property of **Viscount Downe**, who is lord of the manor. The parish comprises 2393 acres, of which a very considerable portion is high moorland;

393 acres are common or waste, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture. The village is situated about midway between the sea and the road from **Whitby** to **Guisborough**, and consists chiefly of houses irregularly scattered along the edge of a common. The advowson of the church formerly belonged to the priory of **Guisborough**, to which it was given by **Henry Fitzconan**. The living is now consolidated with the rectory of **Easington**: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a small ancient structure, with a well-preserved **Saxon** arch. A parochial school is supported chiefly by **Viscount Downe**.

LIVESEY, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from **Blackburn**; containing 1996 inhabitants.

LLANARTH (*St. TRILLO*), a parish, in the union, and partly in the hundred, of **ABERGAVENNY**, but chiefly in the hundred and division of **RAGLAN**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 3½ miles (N. W.) from **Raglan**; containing 669 inhabitants, of whom 330 are in the hamlet of **Clytha**. The parish is bounded on the west by the river **Usk**, and intersected by the road from **Monmouth** to **Abergavenny**, and comprises by computation 3161a. 2r. 33p., of which 1446 acres are arable, 1640 meadow and pasture, and 74 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the views, especially from the **Clytha** hills, are very fine. **Llanarth Court**, the admired seat of **John Jones, Esq.**, is a handsome and spacious mansion, the front ornamented with an elegant portico resembling that of the temple of **Pæstum**. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Bettws-Newydd** annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the **Bishop**, **Archdeacon**, and **Chapter** of **Llandaff**, who are the appropriators: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £211, and there is a glebe of about 62 acres, with a good parsonage-house, nearly rebuilt within the last few years by the vicar, the **Rev. W. Price**. The church, an ancient structure, consists of a nave and chancel, with a lofty square embattled tower, surmounted by pinnacles. A private **Roman Catholic** chapel, richly decorated with ancient and modern stained glass, is attached to **Llanarth Court**. On the summit of **Clytha** hill is an intrenchment, which retains marks of having been strongly fortified; and near **Llanarth** is a tumulus.

LLANBADOCK (*St. MADOCUS*), a parish, in the union of **PONT-Y-POOL**, division and hundred of **Usk**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from **Usk**; containing 457 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 9.; net income, £72; patron and incumbent, **Rev. T. A. Williams**; impropiator, **Duke of Beaufort**. There is a **Roman Catholic** chapel.

LLANBEDER, a chapelry, in the parish of **LANGSTONE**, union of **NEWPORT**, division of **CHRISTCHURCH**, hundred of **CALDICOT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 3¾ miles (E.) from **Caerleon**. The chapel, now in ruins, was dedicated to **St. Peter**.

LLANCILLO (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **DORE**, hundred of **EWYASLACY**, county of **HEREFORD**, 14½ miles (S. W.) from **Hereford**; containing 84 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the river **Munnow**, which divides it from **Monmouth**—

shire; and comprises 983 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron and incumbent, Rev. James Morris.

LLANDEGVETH (*St. THOMAS*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, division of CAERLEON, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Caerleon; containing 131 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 9½., and in the gift of W. A. Williams, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 29 acres.

LLANDENNY (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the division and hundred of RAGLAN, union and county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (N. E.) from Usk; containing 375 inhabitants. The parish is on the right bank of the river Ebwy, and comprises about 2470 acres, of which 820 are arable, 1641 pasture and meadow, and 9 woodland; the surface is undulated, and from the higher grounds some fine views are obtained. When Fairfax, in the parliamentary war, attacked Raglan Castle, he made Cefyn Tillau, in the parish, his head-quarters. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 5.; net income, £50; patron and impropiator, Duke of Beaufort, whose tithes have been commuted for £330. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

LLANDEVAUD, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANMARTIN, union of NEWPORT, Lower division of the hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £40; patron, Prebendary of Warthacwm in the Cathedral of Llandaff. The chapel is in ruins, and the inhabitants attend Llanmartin church.

LLANDEVENNY, a hamlet, in the parish of St. BRIDE-NETHERWENT, union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH; containing 51 inhabitants.

LLANDINABO (*St. DINEBO*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Ross; containing 62 inhabitants. The parish consists of 484 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 18. 6½., and in the gift of Kedgwyn Hoskins, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £130.

LLANDOGO (*St. DOCHOE*), a parish, in the division of TRELLECK, hundred of RAGLAN, union and county of MONMOUTH, 9 miles (N.) from Chepstow; containing 660 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the right bank of the Wye, comprises by measurement 1773 acres, whereof 103 are arable, 540 meadow and pasture, 900 woodland, and 20 common; the surface is diversified with hills, and the scenery is picturesque. The manufacture of paper is carried on, affording employment to about 100 persons. In 1826, a handsome iron bridge of one arch was erected here over the river, thus connecting the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester; and the parish is intersected by the high road from Chepstow to Monmouth, which passes along the vale of the Wye. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropiator, Prebendary of Caire in the Cathedral of Llandaff. The tithes have been commuted for £168, and the glebe comprises 20 acres, which belong to the incumbent, who has also a comfortable parsonage-house. The church is an ancient struc-

ture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. A church was erected at the hamlet of Whitebrook, in 1835, by subscription, and is a neat edifice in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and parochial schools are supported by subscriptions and donations.

LLANELLEN (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the division of PONT-Y-POOL, union and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Abergavenny; containing 342 inhabitants. On the north and east, it is bounded by the river Usk, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches, on the road from Abergavenny to Pont-y-Pool; and the Brecon and Monmouthshire canal proceeds through the parish, from north to south. Within its limits is also a great portion of the Bloreng mountain. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 7.; net income, £105; patron, C. K. Tynte, Esq.; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the Trustees of the Free Grammar school of Abergavenny.

LLANFOIST (*St. FAITH*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by S.) from Abergavenny; containing 1500 inhabitants. This parish is bordered on the north by the river Usk, and intersected by the road from Abergavenny to Merthyr-Tydvil; it abounds with coal, iron-stone, and limestone, of which several mines are in operation, and the produce is chiefly forwarded to the Blaenavon iron-works, in the parish of Llanover. There are also quarries of good building-stone, of which large quantities are sent to Abergavenny and Hereford. The Brecon and Abergavenny canal, which communicates with the Monmouth and Newport canal near Pont-y-Pool, passes through the parish, as well as the tram-road from Hereford. Within its limits is situated the greater portion of the Bloreng mountain, 1720 feet high, along the brow of which proceeds a tram-road, whence, near its centre, four inclined planes descend, leading from the Blaenavon and Pwllwdw iron-works, and passing over the Abergavenny canal, to the village of Llanfoist, where there are extensive limekilns. The average quantity of coal, limestone, and iron, conveyed down these planes is about 150 tons daily. From the summit of the mountain the views are extremely beautiful. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 4½., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the glebe comprises 30 acres, with a small parsonage-house, and the tithes have been commuted for £280. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LLANGARRAN (*St. DEINST*), a parish, in the union of Ross, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Ross; containing, with the townships of Kilreague, Llangunnoch, Langstone with Tre-Evan, Trecilla, Tredoughan, and Tretilla, 1175 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 5448 acres of land, of which the substratum affords stone of good quality for building, and is intersected by the Garran river. The living is annexed, with those of Little Dewchurch, Hentland, and St. Weonards, to the vicarage of Lugwardine: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £699. 4. 6., with a payment of £9. 12. to the rector, and the vicarial for £289. 11. 6.; the glebe contains 4 acres.

LLANGATTOCK (*St. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH; containing, with the market-town of Caerleon, 1440 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 5½.; net income, £296; patrons and appropriators, Bishop and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is partly early English.

LLANGATTOCK-LLINGOED (*St. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (N. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 203 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 1391 acres, of which 461 are arable, 889 pasture and meadow, and 41 woodland; the surface is moderately undulated, and presents, from portions of the higher grounds, exceedingly fine views. There are some quarries of stone, which is raised for building and for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the gift of the Crown, endowed with the great tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 5½.; net income, £172: the glebe comprises 17½ acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure.

LLANGATTOCK-NIGH-USK (*St. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 3¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 171 inhabitants. The road from Abergavenny to Monmouth passes through the parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Usk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 7. 3½., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £215, and the glebe comprises 95 acres. The church is ancient.

LLANGATTOCK-VIBON-AVEL (*St. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the division and hundred of SKENFRETH, union and county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 503 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4120 acres, and is situated on the old road from Monmouth to Abergavenny; it presents a picturesque and fertile tract of land, richly wooded, and abounding in beauty and variety of scenery; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command fine views of the distant mountains. Stone of good quality, suitable for roads and for farm-buildings, is quarried. Petty-sessions are held on the first Monday in the month, at Newcastle, for the Skenfreth division. The Hendre, a handsome brick and Bath-stone mansion, a mixture of the Norman and Tudor styles, picturesquely situated, has been erected within these few years, by John E. W. Rolls, Esq. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Maughan's annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 11½.; patron, Jervan Perry, Esq.; impropiators, the Representatives of the late T. Phillips, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £168, and the vicarial for £209; the glebe comprises 5½ acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a chapel of ease at Llanvanner, which is likewise an ancient edifice, endowed with two farms, purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty, and let for £70 per annum. At Newcastle is a national school, capable of admitting 150 children, built in 1825, for the benefit of this parish and St. Maughan's. In the same hamlet, also, is a mound, whereon, it is supposed, a castle stood, from which the place took its name; it is surrounded by a moat, 300 feet in circumference, and near it is a remarkable old oak, the girth of which is nine yards a few feet from the ground.

LLANGEVIEW (*St. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, division and hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 1 mile (E.) from Usk; containing 187 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1500 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, Rev. J. Blower. The church is an ancient structure. An almshouse was founded at Coedewnnwr, and endowed for 12 people by Roger Edwards, who also bequeathed several small sums for distribution among the poor.

LLANGIBBY (*St. CUBY*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, division of CAERLEON, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Usk; containing 535 inhabitants. This place is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary battle between the Britons and the Saxons, wherein a great number of the latter were slain; and the spot near which it occurred is still, in memory of the event, called Graig Saisson. The parish comprises 4443a. 3r. 19p., of which about 1805 acres are arable, 2137 pasture, and 462 woodland. Its surface, near the river Usk, which skirts the parish on the east, is level, but it rises in gentle undulations in other parts, commanding fine views of the Bristol Channel; the scenery is richly embellished with wood. The soil in some parts is a rich loam, and in others clay, alternated with lighter mould; the substratum abounds with limestone, which is burnt for manure, and there are some quarries of sandstone. The petty-sessions for the division are held in the village, alternately with Panteague. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 10., and in the gift of W. A. Williams, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £504. 7. 6., and the glebe comprises 75 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a parochial school, built by the Rev. Charles A. Williams, Sir Roger Williams, Knt., distinguished in the reign of Elizabeth, and Sir Trevor Williams, Bart., whose valiant defence of his castle at Llangibby is on record, were both natives of the place.

LLANGOVEN (*St. GOVEN*), a parish, in the division of TRELLECK, hundred of RAGLAN, union and county of MONMOUTH, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Raglan; containing 136 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the old road from Monmouth to Usk, comprises by computation 1889 acres, and the surface exhibits some very elevated ground, with other portions boldly undulated, the views from the former being very fine. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Pen-y-Clawdd annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 7. 1., and having a net income of £120; it is in the patronage of the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for £170. The church is of considerable antiquity, with a square tower.

LLANGUA (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of DORE, division and hundred of SKENFRETH, county of MONMOUTH, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Abergavenny; containing 99 inhabitants. Situated on the northern confines of the county, the parish is separated from Herefordshire by the river Munnow; it consists of about 700 acres, and is intersected by the tram-way from Abergavenny to Hereford. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 15. 10., and in the gift of J. L. Scudamore, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £77. 14. The church is an ancient structure.

A cell of Black monks was fixed here, subordinate to the abbey of Liu, in Normandy, and, at the Dissolution of alien monasteries, was annexed to the establishment at Sheen, in Surrey.

LLANGUNNOC, a township, in the parish of **LLANGARRAN**, union of **ROSS**, Lower division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 71 inhabitants.

LLANGUNNOC (*St. CYNOC*), a parish, in the union of **CHEPSTOW**, division of **TRELLECK**, hundred of **RAGLAN**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from the town of **Usk**; consisting of about 200 acres. The living of this ancient parish is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of **Jesus' College**, **Oxford**, to which the impropriation belongs: the church is in ruins.

LLANGWYM (*St. HIEROM*), a parish, in the union of **CHEPSTOW**, division and hundred of **USK**, county of **MONMOUTH**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Usk**; containing 350 inhabitants, of whom 41 are in the Higher, and 309 in the Lower, division. The parish consists of 3420 acres, and the surface comprises some elevated, and more of moderately undulated, ground. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 8.; net income, £83; patron and appropriator, the **Prebendary of Llangwym in the Cathedral of Llandaff**.

LLANHENNOCK (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT**, division of **CAERLEON**, hundred of **Usk**, county of **MONMOUTH**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from **Caerleon**; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £64; it is in the patronage of the **Chapter of Llandaff**, the appropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for £150; the glebe contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A school is partly supported by **Major Mackworth**.

LLANHILETH (*St. ILTYD*), a parish, in the union and division of **PONT-Y-POOL**, hundred of **ABERGAVENNY**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 11 miles (W. by N.) from **Usk**; containing 662 inhabitants. It comprises 1750 acres, of which 124 are common or waste land. Coal is obtained in the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 7½., and in the gift of the **Earl of Abergavenny**: the tithes have been commuted for £22 to the impropriator, and £75 to the rector; the glebe comprises 85 acres.

LLANISHEN (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the division of **TRELLECK**, hundred of **RAGLAN**, union and county of **MONMOUTH**, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from **Monmouth**; containing 307 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the old public road, about midway between **Monmouth** and **Chepstow**, and comprises by computation 1374 acres, of which 600 are arable, 712 pasture and meadow, 22 woodland, and the remainder roads or waste. There are numerous stone quarries, the material of which is of excellent quality, and is used for building and paving. The cottagers live in substantial tenements, having sufficient land attached for their support, for which they pay a small annual acknowledgment to the **Duke of Beaufort**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropriator, his Grace, whose tithes have been commuted for £120: the glebe contains 87 acres. The church is very ancient, and formerly belonged to **Tintern Abbey**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. The rent of 18 acres of land, left in 1646, by **William Jones, Esq.**, is distributed to aged parishioners.

LLANITHOG, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **DORE**, Upper division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 17 inhabitants.

LLANLLOWELL, a parish, in the union of **PONT-Y-POOL**, division and hundred of **USK**, county of **MONMOUTH**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from **Usk**; containing 109 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 1½.; patron and incumbent, **Rev. J. A. Williams**: the tithes have been commuted for £205. 10., and the glebe comprises 22 acres.

LLANMARTIN (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT**, division of **CHRISTCHURCH**, hundred of **CALDICOT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 6 miles (E. by N.) from **Newport**; containing 162 inhabitants. It comprises 941a. 3r. 24p., of which 401 acres are arable, 396 meadow and pasture, and 106 woodland; the surface is varied, and the scenery good; the soil is of a sandy nature, and the substratum affords stone of sufficient quality for the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Wilerick** annexed, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 10½.; net income, £203; patron, **Thomas Perry, Esq.** The tithes of **Llanmartin** have been commuted for £110, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style.

LLANOVER (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the division of **PONT-Y-POOL**, union and hundred of **ABERGAVENNY**, county of **MONMOUTH**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from **Abergavenny**, on the road to **Pont-y-Pool**; containing 3123 inhabitants, of whom 2801 are in the Higher, and 322 in the Lower, division. On the north-east, the parish is bounded by the river **Usk**; and the **Brecon** and **Monmouthshire** canal intersects it from north to south. Its western portion consists of mountainous ground, and its eastern of a highly undulated surface, the former presenting some extensive and pleasing views. The **Blaenavon** iron-works, and the forges of **Wartag**, are in the parish, at the former of which is a chapel of ease, and there is another at **Chapel-Nywydd**. **Llanover Court**, the seat of **Sir B. Hall, Bart.**, is a noble mansion of Bath-stone, in the Elizabethan style, situated in a small park. The living is a discharged vicarage, with those of **Mamhilad** and **Trevethan** united, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 6½., and in the patronage of the **Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff**, the appropriators; net income, £591: there are 11 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure. The Independents have a place of worship. A school was endowed by **Mrs. Sarah Hopkins** with £3000 in the 4½ per cents., and a small farm at **Blaenavon**, the rent of which is £20 per annum; and another school is partly supported by subscription.

LLANROTHAL, a parish, in the union of **MONMOUTH**, Lower division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from **Monmouth**; containing 108 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the southern part of the county, and bounded on the west by the river **Munnow**, which separates it from **Monmouthshire**; it comprises 1467 acres, and is boldly undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 5., and in the gift of **Joseph Price, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £192, and the glebe consists of 12 acres. The church is an ancient

edifice. At a farm called Treged Castle, is the moat of an old fortress.

LLANSAINFRAED (*St. BRIDE*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 20 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 269 acres, of which 116 are arable, 146 meadow and pasture, and 7 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 11½., and in the patronage of John Jones, Esq.: the glebe consists of 66 acres, with a house. The church, an ancient structure, is most picturesquely situated in the grounds of Llansaintfraed House, which present some fine views.

LLANSOY, a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of TRELLECK, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Usk; containing 158 inhabitants. The parish consists by estimation of 1164 acres, of which 768 are arable, 352 pasture and meadow, and 20 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10.; net income, £170; patron, Duke of Beaufort. The glebe comprises 14 acres.

LLANTHEWY-RYTHERRCH (*St. DAVID*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Abergavenny; containing 361 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 2186*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.*, of which 1065*a.* 3*r.* 36*p.* are arable, 1051*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.* meadow and pasture, and 62*a.* 2*r.* 29*p.* woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a moiety of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Trustees of the Free-school of Abergavenny. The tithes belonging to the vicar have been commuted for £195, and the impropriate for £85; the glebe contains 13*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*, to which a glebe-house is attached. The church, an ancient structure, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower. The Baptists have a place of worship.

LLANTHEWY-SKIRRID (*St. DAVID*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 105 inhabitants. A considerable portion of the Great Skirrid mountain, having an elevation of 1490 feet, is in this parish, which is intersected by the road from Ross to Abergavenny, and contains an area of 1060*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.*, whereof 465*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*, are arable, 520*a.* 3*r.* 22*p.* pasture and meadow, and 62*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.* woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2½., and in the gift and incumbency of the Rev. M. H. Jones: the tithes have been commuted for £147, and the glebe comprises 109 acres, with a comfortable parsonage-house. The church, a neat structure, picturesquely situated near Llanthewy Court, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1828, from the proceeds of a rate.

LLANTHEWY-VACH (*St. DAVID*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, division of CAERLEON, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Usk; containing 172 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Jesus' College, Oxford, with a net income of £77: the tithes, belonging to the Bishop of Llandaff, have been commuted for £90.

LLANTHONY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of GLOUCESTER, Middle division of the hundred

of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, adjacent to the city, and in the E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER. A priory, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, was founded here in 1136, by Milo, Earl of Hereford, for Black canons, refugees from Llanthony Abbey, in Monmouthshire, to which it was at first a cell, but afterwards became the superior, and had, at the Dissolution, a revenue of £748. 19. 11.

LLANTHONY-ABBEY, a chapelry, in the Upper division of the parish of CWMYOY, union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Abergavenny. This place, which is of remote antiquity, is distinguished as having been chosen by St. David, uncle to King Arthur, and titular saint of Wales, for his seclusion from the world. Finding here a solitary spot on the banks of the Honddŭ, among rocks, woods and valleys, he built a small chapel, and made it a hermitage, where he passed many years, and which was afterwards unfrequented for several centuries: this chapel was called Llan-Dewy-nant-Honddŭ, or "the church of St. David on the Honddŭ," now corrupted into Llanthony. In the reign of William Rufus, Hugh de Lacy happening to follow deer into this retreat, William, one of his followers, was impressed with the wild solitude of the scenery, and, espying the chapel of St. David, resolved to devote himself here to the service of God: after passing several years alone, he induced Ernest, chaplain to Queen Maud, wife of Henry I., to become his associate, and by their united efforts another chapel was built, which was consecrated, in 1108, to St. John the Baptist. Soon afterwards, Hugh de Lacy founded a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, also dedicated to St. John; and when riches poured in upon the establishment, a more magnificent church was erected. Situated in the vale of the Ewyas are the remains of the abbey, built in the form of a Roman cross, and exhibiting a fine specimen of the early English, with some Norman details. The present living of the chapelry is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron, the Bishop of St. David's; impropiator, W. S. Landor, Esq.—See CWMYOY.

LLANTILIO-CRESSENY, or LLANTILIO-GROSSENNY (*St. TEILAW*), a parish, in the division and hundred of SKENFRETH, union and county of MONMOUTH, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 699 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west and south-east by the river Trothy, and situated on the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny, and comprises about 5480 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, the surface a good deal undulated, and the views are exceedingly fine, especially from the stately ruins of White Castle, which is encompassed by a deep moat, and on the crest of an eminence about a mile and a half north-west of the church. Killough, which still exists, but is now a farm-house, was once the principal seat of the Powells, or ap Howels, a younger branch of which family resided at Llantilio for about 270 years, and the last descendant of whom intermarried with Mr. Serjeant Taddy, who has a mansion here. Old Court was the residence of Sir William Thomas, who married the daughter of Sir David Gam, whose services at Agincourt were rewarded by Henry V. with knighthood on the field of battle: Sir David occasionally made Old Court a place of retreat from the vengeance of Owain Glendwr, by whom his castle of Peyton Gwyn, in Breconshire, was burnt to the ground.

A farm now called Park Farm, was the Red-Deer park belonging to Raglan Castle.

The living is a vicarage, with that of Penrose annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators; net income, £270: there is a small parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 10 acres. The church, which is picturesquely situated on an artificial mound, part of the site of an ancient intrenchment, is a handsome cruciform structure of stone, with side aisles, and a chapel on the north side of the chancel; it is chiefly in the early style, and has a tower surmounted by a lofty shingled spire, rising from the intersection of the transepts. In the chapel are several curious tombstones with effigies of the Powell family, and in the chancel are neat monuments to the family of Lewis, especially one by Flaxman to the memory of the lady of Mr. Justice Bosanquet: in the churchyard is a handsome stone cross. A chapel of ease, capable of accommodating 180 persons, was erected by subscription, in 1842, at Llanvair-gil-Coed, where are remains of an ancient castle, and where was a grange belonging to the abbey of Dore, in Herefordshire. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; also a school endowed with £40 per annum from bequests by James and John Powell, in 1645. Remains exist of the moat of Old Court.

LLANTILLIO-PERTHOLEY (*St. TEILAW*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Abergavenny; comprising the Citra and Ultra divisions, and containing 808 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road to Hereford, and comprises 6550 acres, of which 950 are common or waste; it is beautifully situated, nearly in the centre of a district surrounded by mountains, of which the principal are the Sugar Loaf to the west, the Great Skirrid or Holy Mountain to the east, and the Little Skirrid and Blorenge Mountains to the south. A tram-road from Abergavenny to Hereford passes through the parish, through which also flows the Gavenny river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £370, and the vicarial for £252. 10.; the glebe comprises 66 acres, with a small vicarage-house. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower on the north side. A small chapel of ease has been recently rebuilt at Bettws, in the parish. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a parochial school is supported by subscription.

LLANTRISSENT (*St. PETER, St. PAUL, AND St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, division and hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Usk; containing 329 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Pertholey annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 9.; net income, £131; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. Davies.

LLANVACHES (*St. MACHES*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 6 miles (E.) from Caerleon; containing 305 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2107 acres, of which 90 are common or waste land. A castle formerly stood here, of which there are no remains. The living is a discharged rectory, valued

in the king's books at £10; net income, £194; patron, Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. The church is an ancient structure, with a low square tower.

LLANVAIR-DISCOED (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and division of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing, with the hamlet of Dinham, 186 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 1590 acres of land, of which a considerable portion is lofty undulated ground, whence some fine views are obtained. The living is a perpetual curacy, united, with the vicarage of Caerwent, to the vicarage of Mathern; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The church is an ancient structure, and near it are the remains of a castle, very picturesquely situated, which is supposed to have been erected soon after the Conquest, and was formerly the property of the family of Kemeys.

LLANVAIR-KILGIDIN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the division of PONT-Y-POOL, union and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Abergavenny; containing 276 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1790 acres, of which about 1100 are arable, 550 pasture and meadow, and 60 woodland; it is intersected by the new road from Abergavenny to Usk, and is bounded on the north-west and south-east by the Usk river, over which, at the former point, is a stone, and at the latter, a suspension, bridge. The soil in the lower parts is a sandy loam, and in the upper a red clay; the surface is a good deal undulated, and the views from the higher grounds are very fine. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £255, and there is a good parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 84 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a carved screen: in the churchyard are some fine yew-trees.

LLANVAIR-WATERDINE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of KNIGHTON, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Knighton; containing 603 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river Teme, by which it is divided from the county of Radnor, and was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Clun, from which it was separated in 1593. It comprises about 7000 acres; the surface is hilly, and the soil generally a light gravel. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron and impropriator, Earl Powis. The church is a plain building without a steeple.

LLANVANNER, in the parish of LLANGATTOCK-VIBON-AVEL, hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 9 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth. At this place is a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel: the living is endowed with two farms, purchased by grants from Queen Anne's Bounty, and now let for £70 per annum. The chapel is a structure of some antiquity.

LLANVAPLEY (*St. MAPLEY*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (E.) from Abergavenny; containing 124 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the old road from Abergavenny to Monmouth, comprises by measurement 819 acres of arable and pasture land, in nearly equal portions; the soil is chiefly clay, producing good wheat, and the surface is considerably undulated. The river Trothy passes on the east. The

living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 2½., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and the glebe comprises 54 acres, with a good parsonage-house. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a parochial school is supported by the rector.

LLANVETHERINE (*St. James the Elder*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 212 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Trothy, and situated on the road from Ross to Abergavenny, and comprises 2143a. 3r. 13p., of which about 983 acres are arable, 1102 meadow and pasture, and 58 woodland and rough grazing ground; the substratum contains stone, which is quarried for paving. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 8½., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 51½ acres. The church is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower: in the interior are several tombstones sculptured in bas-relief to the Powell family, and on the outside is a tombstone with a very rudely-executed effigy of the patron saint.

LLANVEYNOE, a chapelry, in the parish of CLODOCK, union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 17 miles (W. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 244 inhabitants. This place is on the eastern side of the Black Mountains, and between the Munnaw and Olchon rivers; and comprises 3510 acres, of which 1279 are common or waste land. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

LLANVIHANGEL-CRUCORNEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and division of ABERGAVENNY, partly in the hundred of SKENFRETH, but chiefly in that of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing, with the hamlet of Penbiddle, 400 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Hereford to Abergavenny, in a valley between the Holy, and a portion of the Black, Mountain, and comprises about 2603 acres, exclusive of gardens, roads, &c.: stone is quarried for roads and buildings. A tram-way runs through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Queen; net income, £281; improprators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Governors of the school at Abergavenny: the glebe contains 40 acres, to which there is a house. The church, with the exception of the tower, chancel, and porch, was rebuilt in 1835. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLANTARNAM (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CAERLEON, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Caerleon; containing 780 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, E. Blewitt, Esq., who, and the family of Wood, are the improprators. There is a school with a trifling endowment. Here was a Cistercian abbey, the revenue of which was valued at the Dissolution at £71. 3. 2.

LLANVIHANGEL-JUXTA-ROGIETT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division

of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 44 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 550 acres; the soil is composed of a gravelly loam and clay, and there are quarries of limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 4½., and in the gift of Sir C. Morgan, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £123, and the glebe consists of 9 acres. The church is in the early English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower, and at a former period had a north aisle, as is apparent from the arches now filled up in the wall, on the north side of which two coffin-lids were discovered a few years since, one displaying the sculptured effigy of a man, in bas-relief, and the other that of a Knight Templar.

LLANVIHANGEL-NEAR-USK (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Abergavenny; containing, with the parish of Llansaintfraed, 123 inhabitants. The river Usk bounds the parish on the south; and it is also intersected by the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny, and by the new road from the latter town to Usk. It contains by estimation 354 acres, of which 151 are arable, and 203 pasture and meadow. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 9., and in the gift of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £82, and there is a glebe of 26 acres. The church exhibits much antiquity. Here is a place of worship for Calvinists.

LLANVIHANGEL-PONT-Y-MOILE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and division of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Usk; containing 202 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Abergavenny to Pont-y-Pool, and comprises 1651a. 1r. 6p. Facilities of supply are afforded by the Brecon and Abergavenny canal, which passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron and improprator, Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.

LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division of TRELLECK, hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Usk; containing 197 inhabitants. The parish, which forms a portion of a mountainous district, comprises 1080 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 15. 5., and in the gift of the Archdeacon of Llandaff: the tithes have been commuted for £108. 10., and the glebe contains about 11½ acres.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTERN-LLEWERN (*St. Michael*), a parish, partly in the hundred of RAGLAN, and partly in the division and hundred of SKENFRETH, union and county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Monmouth; containing 153 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the old road from Monmouth to Abergavenny, and comprises by estimation 1814 acres, of which 900 are arable, 650 meadow and pasture, and 264 woodland; the surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is a stiff clay, producing good wheat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains about 80 acres, with a small par-

sonage, now a farm-house. The church is an ancient structure. The Baptists have a place of worship. In 1735, the Rev. R. Thomas left a cottage, and 5 acres of land, for the instruction of poor children.

LLANVRECHVA, a parish, in the union of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (N.) from Caerleon; containing 1591 inhabitants, of whom 892 are in the Lower, and 699 in the Upper, division. The parish comprises 4183 acres, of which 210 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patrons and appropriators, the Chapter of Llandaff, who receive a rent-charge of £348. 3., in commutation of tithes: the curate's glebe contains six acres. Here is a national school.

LLANWARNE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ross; containing 377 inhabitants. This place, which comprises 2399 acres, is situated near the eastern base of Saddlebow hill, whence issues the small river Garran: the road from Hereford also intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Governors of Guy's Hospital. The following rent-charges are paid in commutation of tithes, viz.: to an impropiator, £106; to the rector, £339; to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, £11; and to the vicar of Much Dewchurch, £6. 6. There is a glebe-house, with half an acre of land.

LLANWENARTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Abergavenny; containing 2582 inhabitants, of whom 256 are in the Citra, and 2326 in the Ultra, division. The parish comprises 3300 acres, of which 800 are common or waste; it is situated in the north-western part of the county, and includes the Sugar-loaf, rising to an elevation of 1852 feet, Craig, and other hills, forming conspicuous objects at a considerable distance, and in several parts of the principality of Wales. The river Usk, together with the roads from Brecon to Merthyr-Tydvil, intersects the parish, through which also passes the Brecon and Monmouthshire canal. At Carn-y-Denis, coal and iron works have been established. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 6. 3.; net income, £470; patron, Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes for Llanwenarth Citra have been commuted for £460, and the glebe consists of 45 acres. The church exhibits many indications of great antiquity. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school is about to be erected.

LLANWERN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Caerleon; containing 15 inhabitants. It comprises 707 acres by measurement; the surface is irregular, about half of the parish being high and hilly ground, and the other half level; the soil is very fertile, and limestone is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. 10., and in the gift of Sir Charles Salusbury, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £82. 8., and the glebe comprises $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style.

LLANYBLODWELL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Oswestry; containing 961 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Oswestry into Wales, and comprises 4676a. 3r. 32p., about two-thirds of which are arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of about 100 acres of common, and nearly the same quantity of woodland; the soil is clay and gravel. The small meandering river Tannat, famed for its trout, flows through the parish; and Offa's Dyke bounds it on the east. Limestone of the finest quality is extensively quarried in the hills of Porthywaen and Crickbeath, which, with that of Llanymynech, form the beautiful valley in which the village is situated, and commence the range of wild and rugged scenery extending to the stupendous Berwyn, in North Wales. Copper and lead ore abound, though no regular mines of either seem to have been wrought since the time of the Romans, of whose works there are considerable traces in this and the adjoining parishes. In the township of Llynelys, a name derived from Llyn, a lake, and Llys, a palace, is a lake of extraordinary depth, covering seven or eight acres, and surrounded by striking scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the great tithes have been commuted for £201, and the vicar for £34. 12.; there is a glebe-house, and the vicar's glebe contains 20 acres. The church, a plain structure, with a small wooden turret rising from the roof of the west end, contains handsome monuments to the Bridgeman and Godolphin families. Moreton chapel, a brick edifice, was built and endowed, as is supposed, by an ancestor of the Earl of Bradford. Here is a school, which was rebuilt in the year 1827.

LLANYMYNECH (*St. AGATHA*), a parish, partly in the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, but chiefly in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 6 miles (S. by W.) from Oswestry; containing, in the English portion, 566 inhabitants. In this parish commences the principal limestone range of North Wales, originating in an abruptly precipitous elevation of 900 feet, and extending northward through the country. In these rocks are found sulphate and carbonate of lead, copper, and zinc of superior quality, and a green dusty ore of copper, called by the miners "copper malm." Great quantities of limestone are burnt, and calamine is procured in abundance. The curious ancient mining level called the "Ogo," consists of caverns of unequal form and dimensions, connected by veins of ore which serve as guides to the miners. A branch of the Ellesmere canal from Frankton reaches to this place, where it joins the Montgomeryshire canal; and a railway has been formed, extending from the limestone rocks for nearly two miles and a half, communicating with these canals, of which the latter crosses the river Vyrnwy by an aqueduct. Offa's Dyke passes through the parish, near the church, to the precipitous rock above noticed, and thence towards Oswestry. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £394; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. A national school has been established.

LLWYNDŪ, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of ABERGAVENNY, county of MONMOUTH; containing 168 inhabitants.

LLWYNTIDMAN, a township, in the parish of **LLANYMYNECH**, hundred of **OSWESTRY**, N. division of **SALOP**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Oswestry; containing 545 inhabitants. The tithes of this township and those of **Trepnal**, which are the only portions of the parish in **Shropshire**, have been commuted for £214, and there is a glebe of about 14 acres.

LOAD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of **MARTOCK**, union of **YEOVIL**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Somerton**; containing 426 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Martock**. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary Magdalene**. The navigable river **Yeo**, or **Ivel**, is here crossed by a bridge.

LOAD, a hamlet, in the parish of **LONG SUTTON**, union of **LANGPORT**, hundred of **SOMERTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 14 inhabitants.

LOAN-END, a township, in the parish of **NORHAM**, otherwise **NORHAMSHIRE**, union of **BERWICK-UPON-TWEED**, county of **DURHAM**, though locally to the northward, and for electoral purposes annexed to the Northern division, of **Northumberland**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from **Berwick-upon-Tweed**, containing 155 inhabitants. The township comprises $824\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 749 are arable, 64 pasture, and $11\frac{3}{4}$ woodland; the soil consists generally of a strong loam, capable of producing all kinds of grain and green crops, and the scenery is beautiful. The river **Tweed** bounds the township on the north and west, and is here crossed by the celebrated **Chain bridge**, the invention of **Captain**, now **Sir S. Brown**, R. N., opened on the 26th of July, 1820, and the first erection of the kind in **Great Britain**. The extreme length of the suspended chains from the point of junction on each side of the **Tweed** is 590 feet, and from the stone abutments 432 feet; the height above the surface of the river is 27 feet. On the east of this place, is the road between **Berwick** and **Cornhill**. The tithes have been commuted for £226. 15., of which £189. 15. are payable to the **Dean and Chapter of Durham**, and £37 to the vicar of the parish.

LOBB, a hamlet, in the parish of **GREAT HASELEY**, union of **THAME**, hundred of **EWELME**, county of **OXFORD**; containing 22 inhabitants.

LOBTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of **NORTH WITHAM**, union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **BELTISLOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 54 inhabitants.

LOCKERIDGE, a tything, in the parish of **OVERTON**, union of **MARLBOROUGH**, hundred of **SELKLEY**, **Marlborough** and **Ramsbury**, and N. divisions of the county of **WILTS**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from **Marlborough**; containing 334 inhabitants.

LOCKERLEY (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of **ROMSEY**, hundred of **THORNGATE**, **Romsey** and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (N. W.) from **Romsey**; containing 558 inhabitants. The **Salisbury** and **Southampton** canal passes through the parish. The living is annexed, with that of **East Dean**, to the rectory of **Mottisfont**: the tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe contains $8\frac{1}{4}$ acres. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**; and two schools are partly supported by the incumbent.

LOCKHAY, or **Locko**, a chapelry, in the parish of **SPONDON**, union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, though locally in the hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LIT-**

CHURCH, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Derby**. Here was an hospital of the order of **St. Lazarus of Jerusalem**, dedicated to **St. Mary Magdalene**, and subordinate to a house in **France**: in the reign of **Edward III.** it was seized by the crown, and given to the **Society of King's Hall, Cambridge**.

LOCKING (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **WINTERSTOKE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from **Axbridge**; containing 166 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1016 acres; and the **Bristol** and **Exeter** railway passes near the place. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 10½.; patrons and impropiators, **Society of Merchant Adventurers of Bristol**. The great tithes have been commuted for £44, and the vicarial for £174. 10.; the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church was built principally at the expense of the above-named society, who are trustees of **Colston's charity** at **Bristol**, and, as such, patrons of the benefice; and was enlarged in 1820, at a cost of £700, defrayed chiefly by the society.

LOCKINGE, EAST (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WANTAGE**, county of **BERKS**, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from **Wantage**; containing 325 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 10., and annexed to the **Wardenship of All Souls' College, Oxford**, since 1764, by act of parliament; net income, £480. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

LOCKINGE, WEST, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of **WANTAGE**, county of **BERKS**; containing 63 inhabitants.

LOCKINGTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **WEST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Loughborough**; containing, with the township of **Hemington**, 617 inhabitants. The navigable river **Trent** flows along the northern, and the **Soar** along the eastern, boundary of the parish, at the north-east angle of which they form a junction. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 3½.; net income, £149; patron and impropiator, **John Bainbridge Story, Esq.**, who has a fine mansion in the parish.

LOCKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BEVERLEY**, **Bainton-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Beverley**; containing, with part of the township of **Aike**, 433 inhabitants, of whom 394 are in that part of **Lockington** township which is in the parish of **Lockington**. The parish comprises by computation nearly 3000 acres, including a portion of **Aike**; it is partly arable, and partly old pasture, much of it of inferior quality, and about 100 acres are woodland. **Lord Hotham** and the **Rev. Charles Constable**, of **Wassand**, are lords of the manor, and the former is chief owner of the soil. The village, which is considerable, is seated in the vale of a small rivulet, about a mile west of the **Beverley** and **Driffield** road. The **Lockington Car canal**, formed by the **Hotham** family, is two miles long, and joins the river **Hull**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £532; patron and incumbent, **Rev. Francis Lunday**: the tithes for the township of **Lockington** were commuted for land and a money payment in 1771. The church is a neat edifice,

with a small brick tower, and contains monuments to the Constable, Meriton, and other families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school has been established. About three miles east of the village, is a large artificial mound, called Barrow Hill, formerly surrounded by a moat.

LOCKTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **MIDDLETON**, union and lythe of **PICKERING**, N. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Pickering; containing 347 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 4010 acres, of which 1142 are inclosed, 1058 unincloded, and 1810 acres are in Saltersgate; the soil is lime, and a blackish mould, and very productive; good stone is burned into lime. The Whitby and Pickering railway passes through the township. The village, which is pleasantly situated, borders on two winding dales. There is a small chapel of ease in the village, which has a square tower, and was rebuilt in 1800; also a place of worship for Wesleyans. Lockton has the privilege of sending six boys to the Levisham free school.

LOCKWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish of **ALMONDBURY**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Huddersfield; containing 4182 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by computation nearly 1700 acres; the soil is rich and fertile, the surface finely varied, and the scenery of pleasing character; the substratum abounds with stone of good quality for building and other purposes. The village, which forms a rural suburb to the town of Huddersfield, is beautifully situated in the vale of the river Holme, near its confluence with another tributary of the Colne, and on the road to Sheffield; it is extensive and well built, and contains an hotel for the accommodation of persons visiting the spa in its immediate vicinity. Lockwood Spa, erected in 1827, in a deeply-sequestered spot, sheltered by a lofty and well-wooded ridge on the east side of the river, is a handsome range of building, comprising warm, tepid, vapour, cold, and shower baths, with a large swimming-bath, and every requisite arrangement for the internal and external use of the water, which issues from a spring, and is pumped into the baths by a steam-engine. The water, which has a strong sulphureous smell and taste, contains a small proportion of carbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia, with 35 parts of carburetted, and 17 of sulphuretted, hydrogen, 7 of carbonic acid, and 41 of azotic gas. The manufacture of woollen-cloths, and the weaving of fancy goods, are carried on extensively in the township; and a large brewery was established in 1790. The chapel, now a district church, dedicated to Emanuel, was erected in 1830, at a cost of £3000, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, on a site given by Sir John Ramsden; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a campanile turret, and contains 920 sittings, of which 400 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Almondbury, with a net income of £150. A residence for the incumbent has been erected at the expense of John Brooke, Esq., of Armitage-Bridge Hall. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school.

LODDINGTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **BILLESDON**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Uppingham; containing 137 inhabitants. It

comprises about 2000 acres; the soil is gravelly and clayey, and the surface hilly. The living is a vicarage; net income, £92; patron and impropiator, Charles Morris, Esq.: the glebe consists of about 17 acres of land.

LODDINGTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **KETTERING**, hundred of **ROTHWELL**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (W.) from Kettering; containing 226 inhabitants. It comprises 1126a. 2r., chiefly arable; the surface is undulated, and the soil in general fertile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £421.

LODDISWELL, or **LODDISWELL-ARUNDELL** (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **STANBOROUGH**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Kingsbridge; containing, with the chapelry of Buckland-Toutsaints, 1069 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3054 acres, of which 150 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £26. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, impropiator, and incumbent, Rev. Thomas Freke, whose great and small tithes have been commuted for £266 each; the vicarial glebe comprises 103 acres, to which there is a house. The church contains some interesting monuments to the families of Fortescue and Arundell. There is a chapel of ease at Buckland-Toutsaints. Blackdown camp, an ancient military post, is in the neighbourhood.

LODDON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of the union of **LODDON** and **CLAVINGER**, in the hundred of **LODDON**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 10 miles (S. E.) from Norwich, and 113 (N. E.) from London; containing 1197 inhabitants. This place, which gives name to the hundred, is situated on the road from Norwich to Beccles, and on the banks of an inconsiderable stream, called the Chet, which flows from the neighbourhood of Howe into the Yare at Hardley cross; it consists of one principal street, of which the inhabitants are well supplied with water. Malting is carried on to a small extent. The market is on Tuesday; and there are fairs on Easter-Monday, and on November 25th for horses. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions every fortnight at the Swan inn, and a court baron is held at the will of the lord of the manor. The parish comprises 2988 acres, of which 2303 are arable, 615 pasture, and 70 wood. The living is a vicarage; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £520, and the vicarial for £300, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church, erected at the expense of Sir James Hobart, chief justice of the court of common pleas in the reign of Henry VII., is a fine edifice of stone, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower; the font, now much defaced, was formerly very splendid. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A national school has been established; and about £100 per annum, derived from 80 acres of land, are applied to the repairs of the church, and to the relief of the poor. The union of Loddon and Clavinger comprises 42 parishes or places, containing a population of 14,472.

LODE, a hamlet, in the parish of **BOTTISHAM**, union of **NEWMARKET**, hundred of **STAINED**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**; containing 494 inhabitants.

LODERS (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, liberty of LODERS and BOTHENHAMPTON, Bridport division of Dorset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Bridport; containing 952 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from London to Exeter, and comprises by measurement 2305 acres, of which 1114 are arable, 1056 pasture, and 134 woodland; the greater portion is beautifully situated in a fertile vale, sheltered by hills, and abounding with varied scenery. There are some quarries of stone, which is of good quality for building, and is also used for the roads; and about 100 persons are employed in the making of twine. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 7½., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and Sir Molyneux Hyde Nepean, Bart., of whom the latter, with others, is impropriator; net income, £235. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a low massive western tower, and contains numerous interesting details. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school on the national system is supported by subscription. An alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of Montsburch, in Normandy, was suppressed here in the reign of Richard II., when its revenue, valued at £80, was bestowed on the priory of St. Anne, near Coventry: in the reign of Henry IV., it was restored to its ancient owners, and, after its dissolution by Henry V., formed part of the endowment of Sion Abbey, in the county of Middlesex.

LODSWORTH, a liberty and parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Petworth; containing 634 inhabitants. The Rother, or Arundel, navigation is crossed by a bridge in this parish, through which also runs the road from Petworth to Midhurst. The liberty is co-extensive with the parish, and consists of certain exemptions granted by the 3rd of Richard I. to the Bishop of London, to whom the manor formerly belonged. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patrons, the family of Poyntz, who, with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, are the impropriators. Some tithes have been commuted for £110; and £90, the produce of other tithes, are payable to the Dean and Chapter. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was enlarged in 1839, by the addition of a north transept, at the expense of H. Hollist, Esq., who is lessee of the Dean and Chapter's tithes, and who has established a school on the national system, which is supported by himself and family.

LOFTHOUSE, in CLEVELAND (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Guisborough; containing 1091 inhabitants. This place, in the domesday survey *Lochtushum*, was laid waste by William the Conqueror, in 1069, and subsequently granted by that monarch to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, who soon afterwards transferred it to the Percy family, of whom William de Percy, the third baron, in 1133, founded at Handall, in the parish, a priory for Benedictine nuns, which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and of which the revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £20. 7. 8. The lands remained for many generations in possession of the Percys, and the greater portion of them is now the property of the Hon. Major-General Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas,

lord of the manor. The parish is bounded on the north by the sea, and comprises by measurement 3775 acres, including 383 of common or waste. Near the coast the ground is elevated, but it declines gradually from the cliffs towards the village, whence it rises gently, assuming a northern aspect, and commanding a good view of the sea; the surface is diversified with richly-wooded dales, and the scenery is pleasingly picturesque. The substratum is chiefly freestone of good quality for building; and the rocks abound with alum, of which very extensive works, belonging to the lord of the manor, afford employment to many of the inhabitants of the adjacent hamlets. Lofthouse Hall, the seat of Major-General Dundas, is a handsome mansion, recently erected; and Handall Abbey, about a mile to the south, is beautifully situated. The village, which is on the coast road from Guisborough to Whitby, consists mainly of one long street of houses built of stone. A customary market is held on Thursday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £600. The church, originally given by William de Saucey to the priory of Guisborough, was rebuilt in 1813, at a cost of £1300, and is a spacious structure, with a square embattled tower; and a parsonage-house, in the Italian style, has been built by the present rector, the Rev. Horatio Hildyard. There are some remains of the convent.

LOFTHOUSE, with CARLTON, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wakefield; containing 1536 inhabitants. This township, which includes the manors and villages of Lofthouse and Carlton, comprises by computation 1810 acres; the soil, though various, is generally fertile, and the commons were inclosed under an act of parliament obtained in 1836; the substrata are chiefly coal and freestone, of excellent quality, and in extensive operation. The village of Lofthouse is situated on the road from Leeds to Wakefield, along which it stretches for a considerable length; and about a mile to the north-east of it, is the village of Carlton, of which many of the inhabitants are employed in the rope manufacture. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £187, and the vicarial for £100. An episcopal chapel was erected at Lofthouse, in 1840, at an expense of £1050, of which £250 were granted by the Ripon Diocesan, and £100 by the Incorporated Society; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, and contains 392 sittings, of which 294 are free. A parsonage-house, also, was erected in 1842, at a cost of £600, of which one moiety was paid by the Ripon Society; the sites for the chapel and house, including the chapel-yard and garden, were given by Miss Harrison. An ecclesiastical district, comprising likewise the township of Thorpe, has just been assigned, including a population of 1606 persons, and of which the Rev. Robert Chadwick is incumbent; patron, the Vicar of Rothwell; net income, £120. A school-house, also, for the reception of 200 children is about to be erected, with a master's residence, at a cost of £500, on a site given for the purpose by Samuel Stocks, Esq., of Wakefield, and J. J. Charlesworth, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LOFTSOME, with WRESSEL, a township, in the parish of WRESSEL, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of

YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Howden; containing 174 inhabitants, of whom 20 are in the hamlet of Loftsome. The township comprises about 1380 acres: the hamlet lies near the Derwent, over which is a wooden bridge, so constructed as to admit the passage of vessels.

LOGARSTON, a township, in the parish of ALMELEY, union of WEOBLY, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD.

LOLWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ST. IVES, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Cambridge; containing 122 inhabitants. It comprises 1076 acres, of which 62 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir J. Hawley, Bart., and P. Orchard and L. W. Buck, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains 24 acres.

LONDESBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Market-Weighton; containing 267 inhabitants. This place was, for several generations, the seat of the Clifford family; and in the village, park, and gardens, several Roman coins, and repositories of the dead, have been discovered, on which account Dr. Drake considers it to have been the Roman station *Delgovitia*. The parish comprises 4200 acres, of which about 300 are wood, and 400 comprehended in the park, to which the Roman road from Brough is continued in a line. Londesborough Hall, a large and ancient mansion, in the form of the letter H, was taken down in 1819; and a neat mansion in the Elizabethan style was built in 1839. The village is pleasant, and picturesquely seated on the western side of the wolds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £798; patron, Duke of Devonshire. The church stands on the verge of the park, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with an embattled tower at the west end; the interior is neat, and has a few mural monuments of the Clifford and other families. A national school is chiefly supported by the Duke of Devonshire and the rector. An hospital for twelve aged bachelors, widowers, or widows, was founded by the first Earl and Countess of Burlington.



Arms.

339 (S. E.) from Dublin. It contains, including some of the adjoining parishes, which may be considered as forming part of the metropolis, 1,873,676 inhabitants, of whom 54,626 are in the city Within the Walls, 70,382 in the city Without the Walls, 98,098 in the borough of Southwark, and 222,053 in the city of Westminster.

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•• It may be observed, that further particulars respecting the Metropolis, can be found by reference to articles, in other portions of the work, on such districts as CHELSEA, MARYLEBONE, ST. PANCRAS, CLERKENWELL, ISLINGTON, ST. LUKE'S, WHITECHAPEL, ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST, BERMONDSEY, LAMBETH, &c.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

The earliest notice that we find of London, which is now the most important, if not the most extensive, city in the world, is in Julius Cæsar's account of his two exploratory expeditions from Gaul to Britain, styled his Commentaries. It is identified with the *Civitas Trinobantum*, or "city of the Trinobantes," by which people it was probably selected on account of its peculiarly fine situation, being protected on the north by an eminence, a forest, and a morass; on the west, by the deep ravine named the Fleet; on the east, by another ravine, since called Walbrook; and on the south, by the Thames, connected with extensive marshes, sheltered by the Kent and Surrey hills; thus combining, with other advantages, all the natural defences that could be desired by an uncivilized people. At a very early period it was considered peculiarly eligible as a seat of commerce, its proximity to the sea being sufficient to afford the full advantage of the tide, whilst the distance was great enough to furnish a perfect security against any sudden attack from the naval force of an enemy. The name *Londonium* is, according to the most prevailing opinion, a Latinization of the British compound *Llyn-din*, "the town on the lake;" the vast estuary formed by the Thames here, at that time, being a peculiarity attached to no other British town; whilst *Lun-dun*, "the town in the grove," and *Llhong-din*, "the city of ships," the next two most probable etymons, are liable to insuperable objections; the former name, expressing a feature said by Cæsar to have been common to all British towns, which he describes as fortified woods; and the latter being inapplicable before the place became known as a naval station. The Saxons called it *Lunden-Ceaster*, of which the affix, as well as those of *wick* and *byrg* or *byrig*, occasionally used by them, appears to have been dropped at the time of the Norman Conquest.

The first event on record is its destruction by Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, in the reign of Nero, in the year 60. Its progress since the time of Cæsar had been so rapid, that Tacitus describes it, at this period, as "the chief residence of merchants, and the great mart of trade;" though not then dignified, like *Camalodunum* (Maldon, or Colchester), and *Verulamium* (St. Alban's), with the name of a colony; nor, as it appears, fortified in the Roman manner. A few years afterwards, the Romans made it a permanent station, subject to the authority of their own laws. It is agreed to have been surrounded by a wall in the fourth century; and, according to Dr. Stukeley, the Roman city occupied an oblong square, extending in length from Ludgate to Wal-brook, and in breadth from Maiden-lane, Lad-lane, and Cateaton-street, to the Thames. This space was between the river *Fleta*, on the west, and the stream called Wal-brook, on the east, and comprised about one-fifth of the area subsequently surrounded by a wall, the height of which, when perfect, was twenty-two feet, throughout its whole circuit. The wall commenced at the Palatine tower, proceeded in a straight line along the eminence of Ludgate-hill, as far as Newgate, and was then suddenly carried eastward to a spot a little beyond Aldersgate, running thence straight in a northerly direction, almost as far as Cripplegate, from which spot it returned, in a direct easterly course, as far as Bishopsgate, where a large remnant of the wall, called "London Wall," remained standing until the late removal of Bethlehem hospital. From Bishopsgate the wall assumed a gentle curvature to the Tower, over the site of which it originally passed, and probably finished in a castellum at this, as it did at the western extremity. Another wall skirted the river, and ran the whole length of Thames-street. Fifteen towers and bastions, of Roman masonry, increased the strength of these fortifications, to which, in after times, was added a broad deep ditch; and at *Barbican* stood the *Specula*, or Watch-tower, so named. Four gates afforded entrance from the great military roads which then intersected South Britain. The *Prætorian* way, improved from the British Watling-street, passed under one of those gates, at the spot where Aldersgate formerly stood, whence it proceeded along that street to Billingsgate, and thence continued, on the opposite bank of the Thames, to its southern termination at Dovor. The *Ermin*-street led from a *trajectus*, or ferry, which crossed from Stoney-street, Southwark, to Dowgate, and, passing by Bishopsgate, pursued the course of the present road northwards to *Ad Fines* (Braughing). Another road passed through Newgate, by Holborn and Oxford-street, to *Ad Pontes* (Staines), from which there was a branch road, in a north-easterly direction, by Portpool-lane, Clerkenwell, Old-street, and Hackney, to *Duroleiton*, the modern Layton, in Essex. Bishopsgate, Moorgate, Ludgate, &c., were added as new roads were formed: Temple Bar is modern, not having been built until 1670, after the great fire. Roman antiquities, consisting of foundations of houses, temples, walls and streets, tessellated pavements, sepulchral monuments, urns, glasses, coins, articles of dress, and numerous other remains, have been discovered on the site of the present metropolis, as is more particularly noticed at the close of the article; and the London stone, in Cannon-street, is considered by most antiquaries as part of a Roman

milliary, and the central point from which the great Roman roads diverged.

The city continued to improve under the Romans, and had greatly increased in importance before the year 211, when we find it recorded as "a great and wealthy place, illustrious for the vast number of merchants who resorted to it, for its widely-extended commerce, and for the abundance of every species of commodity it could supply." Antoninus, at this period, makes seven of his fifteen *itineræ* terminate here, and its early importance is further evinced by its having been a *municipium*, or free city, and the residence of the Vicars of Britain, under the Roman Emperors. In the year 359, no less than 800 vessels are said to have been employed in the exportation from London of corn alone, and its commerce is stated to have increased proportionally, until the end of the fourth century. On the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, a new and fierce race succeeded to their dominions. The warlike Saxons, under their leaders, Hengist and Horsa, landed in 448, at *Upwines fleet*, the present Ebbs-flete, in the Isle of Thanet. The Britons, however, remained masters of London for at least nine years after that event; as, being defeated in 457 at *Creccanford*, now Crayford, they evacuated Kent, and fled to the capital. On Hengist's death, in 488, having then been for some time in the possession of the Saxons, it was retaken by Ambrosius, and retained by the Britons during a considerable part of the following century. In the year 604, it seems to have recovered from the ravages of the invaders, so that Bede terms it "a princely mart town;" and its chief magistrate was called *portgrave*, or *portreeve*.

London was the chief town of the Saxon kingdom of Essex, and, on the conversion of the East Saxons to Christianity, it became an episcopal see. Sebert was the first Christian king of Essex; and his maternal uncle, Ethelbert, King of Kent, founded here, about the commencement of the seventh century, a church, dedicated to St. Paul, of which Melitus was consecrated the first bishop. In the years 764, 788, and 801, the capital suffered severely from fires, as it did also in 849, on an invasion of the Danes, who entered the Thames with 250 ships, plundered and burnt the city, and massacred the inhabitants. In a similar attempt with an increased naval force, two years afterwards, the same invaders were completely defeated by Ethelwulph and his son Ethelbald; yet London suffered more from these two assaults than it had ever done before. Under Egbert, though not the seat of government, it was advancing fast in importance, a wittena-gemot having been held in 833, to consult on the means of repelling the Danes. Alfred restored the city, which he constituted *the capital of all England*, but had the mortification, in 893, to see it almost entirely reduced to ashes by an accidental fire, which raged with the more uncontrollable fury as the houses were, at that time, almost wholly built of wood. It was a second time rebuilt, and, for its better government, divided by Alfred into wards and precincts; that monarch also instituted the office of sheriff in London, as in other parts of the kingdom. In 925, King Athelstan had a royal palace here, and appointed eight mints for the coinage of money; and the city increased in importance during the succeeding reigns, until the year 1015, when Canute the Dane, with his fleet, sailed up the Thames and besieged it; but he

was repulsed, and after having blockaded it, and made several unsuccessful attempts, a compromise was effected between the two kings, Edmund Ironside and Canute, whereby London was conceded to the latter. The comparative opulence of the city, at this time, is evinced by its having paid a seventh part of the tax levied on the whole nation by that monarch, the total amount of which was £72,000. In a witten-gemot at Oxford, to determine the succession after the death of Canute, we find the "pilots of London" summoned, thereby meaning its magistrates, or leading men. Edward the Confessor granted to London the Court of *Hustings*, and by his charter, in which the city is called *Troy-novant*, gave it pre-eminence over all his other cities: he moreover confirmed its right of manumission of slaves who had resided there a year and a day, from which is deduced the custom of calling the city "The King's Free Chamber."

On the successful invasion of England by William the Norman, the magistrates of London, in conjunction with the prelates and nobility, invited him to accept the title of king, and he was crowned at Westminster. In return, that prince granted to the city two charters, confirming the whole of the privileges it had enjoyed under the Saxon kings, and adding several others. The government at this time appears to have been vested in the bishop and a portreeve. In the year 1077, another fire having destroyed a great part of the city, with St. Paul's cathedral, Maurice, Bishop of London, laid the foundation of a new church, on a more extended scale than the former. That part of the city which had been destroyed by the last-mentioned fire was soon rebuilt more magnificently than before; and the White Tower, now forming a portion of the Tower of London, was erected by William I., in 1078. Domesday book contains no notice of London at this time, owing, it is supposed, to a separate survey having been made of it, which is now lost; but it mentions, as part of the suburbs, a vineyard in Holborn, in the possession of the crown, and ten acres of land, near Bishopsgate, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's: the latter is the present manor of Norton-Falgate, and both are now situated within the limits of the metropolis. In 1090, a tremendous hurricane overthrew about six hundred houses, with several churches, and damaged the Tower of London, which last was repaired and strengthened with additional works, by William Rufus, who, in 1097, also founded Westminster Hall. Henry I., as a reward for the ready submission of the men of London to his usurped authority, bestowed upon the city the first charter in which its privileges were circumstantially detailed; amongst these was the perpetual shrievalty of Middlesex, which enabled the citizens to unite the power of the two shrievalties in freemen of their own nomination. The standard of weights and measures was granted to them about the same time; and, by the same king's charter, it was further stipulated, that the city should have all its ancient privileges, as well by land as by water. In the first year of the reign of Stephen, another fire, beginning near London stone, consumed all the houses eastward to Aldgate, and westward to St. Paul's, together with London bridge, which was then of wood. This occasioned, in 1192, an order to the mayor and aldermen, that "all houses hereafter erected in the city, or liberties thereof, should be built of stone, with party walls of the same, and covered either with slate or tiles,

to prevent the recurrence of fires, which had been occasioned by the houses having been built of wood, and thatched with straw, or reeds;" but this order does not appear to have been extensively carried into effect.

Of the state of London at this early period, an admirable picture is afforded in the description by Fitz-Stephen, a contemporary monk, wherein he informs us that the city was strongly walled and fortified; that it abounded with churches, convents, and public buildings; carried on an extensive commerce with distant parts of the world; and had a large disposable military force. The chief improvement during the reign of Henry II. was the foundation, in 1176, of a new bridge of stone, which was completed in 1209. The year 1189 is memorable in the metropolitan annals for the cruel massacre of the Jews, which took place at the coronation of Richard I. In 1210, King John empowered "the barons of London," as they are styled, to choose their mayor annually, or continue him from year to year at pleasure; but in 1252 a by-law was made, ordaining that no one should be mayor longer than one year. In 1212 occurred a destructive fire, by which, according to Stowe, 3000 persons perished. In 1214, the Town ditch, surrounding the city walls, was commenced, and after several hundred persons had been employed upon it for upwards of two years, was completed in 1218. In 1215, the citizens, taking part with the barons against King John, opened their gates to Louis the Dauphin and his army. In the same year happened a great fire, which began in Southwark, and extended to London bridge, where it destroyed 3000 persons, whose escape was prevented by another fire breaking out at the Middlesex end of the bridge.

The increase of buildings in the metropolis, from the reign of Henry I. to the period last named, kept pace with the extension of its municipal privileges. In this interval, of little more than a century, twelve large monasteries were founded in London and its suburbs, including the magnificent establishments of the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitallers, the superb priory of the Holy Trinity, in Aldgate, of which the prior was an alderman of London, and others of nearly equal magnitude. Several additional gates were also erected, in consequence of the formation of new roads; as well as magnificent mansions built by the wealthy citizens, such as Gerard's Hall, Basing Hall, the Ledyn Porch, &c.; and various parochial churches rebuilt on a more grand and substantial scale. In consequence of the extensive foundations above-mentioned, and the increased number of private houses, in the reign of Henry III., the supply of water furnished from Old-bourne (Holborn), Wal-brook, and Ley-bourne, was found insufficient, and a new supply was obtained from the springs in the village of Tyburn; and, in 1285, a conduit in Cheapside was first supplied with this water, by leaden pipes. The fee-farm of Queen-hythe had, previously to this period, been purchased from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by the corporation, subject to an annual quit-rent of £50, thus affording additional facilities for the increased commerce of the metropolis. In 1258, a dreadful famine was experienced, in consequence of the high price of corn, and 20,000 persons are said to have died of hunger. In 1262, a considerable part of West-cheap was reduced to ashes by a fire wilfully caused by some unknown incendiaries. In 1266, the

Earl of Gloucester, in rebellion against Henry III., entered the city with an army, and built bulwarks, cut trenches, and made other defences.

In 1296, in the reign of Edward I., the wards of London, first formed by Alfred, but uncertain as to their number, were extended to twenty-four, with each a presiding alderman, and common-councilmen appointed to be chosen annually, as at present, for the several precincts: a common seal was also granted to the city. Edward III., who began his reign in 1327, decreed that the mayor should be one of the judges of *Oyer and Terminer*, or gaol delivery of Newgate; that the citizens should not be compelled to go to war out of the city; and moreover that the liberties and franchises of the city should not, after this time, on any pretext, be taken into the king's hands: he also granted that the mayor should be the only escheator within the city. In 1338, the serjeants of the mayor and sheriffs were empowered to bear maces of silver gilt, with the king's arms engraven on them; and in 1340, tolls were imposed for paving the streets. In 1348 occurred a great plague; and in the course of the same year, Sir Walter Manny founded the Charter House, near Smithfield, with Pardon churchyard adjoining, to be a place of burial for such as died of it. In 1354 it was ordained that the aldermen, who had been hitherto changed yearly, should not be removed without some especial cause. In 1380 occurred Wat Tyler's rebellion, when William Walworth, mayor, was knighted in the field, together with several aldermen, for their gallant behaviour on the occasion; and the dagger is said to have been added to the city arms on account of Walworth having killed the rebel Tyler in Smithfield with that weapon. In 1406, London was afflicted with another great plague, which swept away upwards of 30,000 people. In 1416, Sir Henry Barton, mayor, ordained that lanterns, with lights, should be hung out on winter evenings, between Hallowtide and Candlemas; and in the following year this custom was general. In 1417, a new guildhall was built on the site of the present edifice, in lieu of a mean cottage, formerly occupied as such, in Aldermanbury; and in 1419 Leadenhall was erected as a public granary. The supply of water being found insufficient, in 1443, pipes were laid from Paddington. In 1449, the Kentish rebel, Jack Cade, made his entry into London.

About the year 1460 occurs the earliest notice of the use of brick in the buildings of London, which material was first made in Moorfields, and afterwards gradually superseded wood, and became generally used in erecting dwelling-houses. New conduits, and cisterns for water, were also constructed. In 1469, the Tower being delivered to the mayor and his brethren, the aldermen, they set at liberty King Henry VI., who was confined there. Under Richard III. and Henry VII. various additions were made to the royal palace at Westminster; and the latter monarch, besides founding his magnificent chapel at the abbey adjoining, rebuilt Baynard's castle, in Thames-street. In the thirteenth year of his reign, several gardens in Finsbury were destroyed, and formed into a field for archers, whence the origin of the present Artillery Company. During this reign also the river Fleet was made navigable, Houndsditch was arched over, and many less works of utility or ornament were completed. Henry VIII. continued the improvements of the metropolis; and during his reign the police was

better regulated, many nuisances were removed, the streets and avenues were mended and paved, and various regulations were carried into effect for supplying the metropolis with provisions sufficient to answer the demands of its increasing population. The greatest alteration made in the aspect of the city, in this reign, was effected in the year 1535, by the dissolution of religious houses, of which upwards of twenty had been founded between the reign of Edward I. and the period of suppression, besides those before mentioned, amounting in all to fifty-four larger monasteries, exclusively of minor institutions. The religious establishments, usually occupying large plots of ground, now gave way to the erection of schools, hospitals, manufactories, noblemen's mansions, and other edifices. Two royal palaces, St. James' and Bridewell, were among the splendid structures erected by Henry VIII.; and to the same monarch is to be attributed a considerable part of the buildings in New Palace Yard, Westminster, and at Whitehall, particularly the Cock-pit, and the fine gateway by Holbein, which formerly stood at the latter palace, as also the laying out of St. James' Park. Until the Reformation, the government of Westminster had been vested solely in its abbot, but in the settlement of that great revolution it was placed first in the hands of a bishop, and subsequently in those of the Dean of Westminster, in whom it still, in some degree, continues. Near this period, notwithstanding a recent revival of commerce, and the enlargement of the metropolis, it is stated that there were not above four merchant vessels exceeding 120 tons' burthen in the river Thames; and afterwards it is observed, in a letter from a London merchant to Sir William Cecil, that there was "not a city in Europe, having the occupying that London had, that was so slenderly provided with ships:" yet a spirit of enterprise was then very general among our merchants. By an act in the seventh of Edward VI., for the general regulation of taverns and public-houses, it was directed, that there should be only *forty* in the city and liberties of London, and *three* in Westminster. In this reign also, Southwark was annexed to London, and constituted a twenty-sixth ward, under the name of "Bridge ward Without."

The commencement of Elizabeth's reign was distinguished by the building of the Royal Exchange, and various other works of public utility. In 1580, from the great increase of the city, that queen prohibited the erection of any new buildings within three miles of the city gates, and ordained that only one family should inhabit each house; and another proclamation, in 1583, commanded that no new building should be erected within three miles of London and Westminster, that one dwelling-house should not be converted into two or more, and that the commons within three miles of London should not be inclosed. At this period, notwithstanding the danger that was anticipated by increasing the size of the metropolis, it appears, from contemporary plans, that the greater part of London was contained within the walls, and even in those narrow limits there were numerous gardens, upon the sites of which have since been formed lanes, courts, and alleys. On the whole of the space now constituting the parishes of St. Margaret, Westminster; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; St. Paul, Covent Garden; St. Anne, Soho; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; and even includ-

ing the extensive parish of St. Mary-le-bone, there were not at that time 2000 houses. All the north side of the city, continuing through Clerkenwell, as far as Shore-ditch church, was very thinly scattered with dwellings; the whole of Spitalfields, Goodman's-fields, Bethnal-green, and Stepney and Limehouse fields, were, what their names import, open spaces of ground, having here and there groups of cottages and gardens; and on the Surrey side of the river, with the exception of the Borough of Southwark, Bermondsey, and part of Lambeth parish next to the Thames, the entire space was devoid of buildings. In 1594, the Thames water was first conveyed into houses, by means of an engine of a pyramidal form, erected at Broken wharf, to which succeeded the "London-Bridge Water-Works;" and, in 1613, that great work of public benefit, the New River, which was projected and executed by Sir Hugh Myddelton, was brought to its head at Clerkenwell, from Amwell, in Hertfordshire. In 1616, the sides of the principal streets, which had before been laid with pebbles, were paved with broad stones and flags.

Building continued to advance after the death of Elizabeth; and we find that most part of Spitalfields, and about 320 acres to the south and south-east of it, were then covered with houses. James I., alarmed at this rapid growth of the metropolis, issued his proclamation, in 1618, against the erection of new buildings; but the suburbs, notwithstanding, had greatly increased in 1640, especially to the westward, in the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. Paul, Covent Garden. In 1643, Cheapside cross was demolished, by the authority of the common-council, as a relic of superstition, thus increasing unintentionally the width and accommodation of that great central thoroughfare. Another attempt was made, during the Protectorate, in 1656, to prevent the enlargement of the metropolis; for which purpose, all houses built since the year 1620, within ten miles of it, were taxed, and fines were imposed on those who raised new buildings within that distance. About 1661, many streets, on the site of St. James' parish, were built or finished, particularly St. James'-street, Pall-Mall, and Piccadilly; other thoroughfares were ordered to be widened; and candles, or lights in lanterns, were to be hung out by the occupier of every house fronting the street, between Michaelmas and Lady-day, from night-fall until nine o'clock, when it was presumed that people retired to bed. The dreadful plague, in 1665, put a temporary stop to the increase of the metropolis. This infection was generally thought to have been brought from Holland, about the close of the year 1664, and made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Drury-lane: 68,596 persons are calculated to have perished in the course of the year 1665, during which, London was so far deserted by its inhabitants, that grass grew in the principal streets.

The great fire of London, the most terrible conflagration that the metropolis ever suffered, succeeded "the Plague year," as it is emphatically styled: it broke out on Sunday, the 2nd of September, 1666, at the house of a baker in Pudding-lane, Thames-street. The houses being then for the most part of wood, with projecting stories, the uppermost of which, from the narrowness of the streets, almost touched each other, and a strong easterly wind blowing at the time, the fire spread rapidly and continued raging until Thursday, when it

was nearly extinguished, having destroyed 13,200 houses and 89 churches, exclusively of the venerable Cathedral of St. Paul, the greater part of the corporation halls, London bridge, and other public edifices, covering an extent of 436 acres of ground with ruins. The value of the property involved in the destruction was calculated at upwards of £10,000,000. To perpetuate the remembrance of the melancholy event, "The Monument," on Fish-street-hill, was erected by order of parliament; it was commenced in 1671, and finished in 1677, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren. In rebuilding the city, many improvements were effected: the streets, which were before so narrow that, according to Sir William Davenant's facetious remark, "they seemed to have been contrived in the days of wheelbarrows," were widened; conduits and other obstructions were removed, and the buildings in general were constructed on a more substantial and regular plan. An increased number of houses, amounting to nearly 4000, was added, by building on the sites of the gardens belonging to the halls and merchants' residences; and although the noble plans of Wren and Evelyn, for rebuilding the metropolis, were rejected, it arose, on the whole, with increased splendour. Many houses in Southwark having been destroyed by an extensive fire, in 1676, an act was passed for rebuilding them of brick instead of wood.

In 1685, the population in Spitalfields and St. Giles' was much increased by the settlement of French Protestant manufacturers, who had left their native country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes; and in the same year, the western suburbs increasing, the two parishes of St. Anne, Soho, and St. James, were formed, both of which were previously parts of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. In 1689, the district called the Seven Dials was built on a spot named Cock and Pye Fields. From the great increase of the commerce and shipping of London, the suburbs to the east of the Tower were become so populous in 1694 that a new parish was constituted, by the name of St. John's, Wapping. Soho-square and Golden-square were built at the close of the century. At this time, also, that useful institution called the Penny Post had its origin, a proof of the enlargement of the capital; and the number of hackney-coaches, which in Cromwell's time was limited to 300, had increased to 900, exclusively of 200 sedan-chairs. Shortly after, in the reign of Queen Anne, 50 new churches were erected in the metropolis and its vicinity. In 1722, the Chelsea Water-Works' Company was established, for supplying the city of Westminster and the western suburbs with water. A few years subsequently, Hanover-square, Cavendish-square, with the streets adjacent, and Bedford-row, Red-Lion-square, Hatton Garden, &c., were built; the streets from Leicester-square and St. Martin's-lane to the Haymarket and Soho, and thence nearly to Knightsbridge, were finished in the reign of George II.; and in 1729, the north side of Oxford-street was partly built, and many streets near it were completed. In 1730, the hamlet of Spitalfields became so populous, in consequence of the prosperity of the silk manufacture, as to make it necessary to form it into a distinct parish, which received the name of Christ-Church; and about the same period the parishes of St. George-in-the-East, St. Anne (Limehouse), and St. Matthew (Bethnal-green), were separated from Stepney, and the parish of St. Luke

was formed out of that of St. Giles, in Farringdon ward Without.

The improvements in the construction of the buildings, and in the local regulations of the metropolis, during the period last described, and principally in the reign of George III., were of considerable importance. About the year 1760, most of the city gates were pulled down. In 1762, an act was passed to remove the shop signs, which, projecting from almost every house into the middle of the street, materially obstructed the light and air; and at the same time the water-spouts, which projected in like manner, were taken down, and the names of the streets were ordered to be affixed at the corners of each. In the mode of erecting dwelling-houses, many salutary alterations were effected by the Building act. In 1768, commissioners were appointed by act of parliament for paving, lighting, and watching the streets, and for regulating the stands of hackney-coaches; and in 1774, an act was passed for placing fire-cocks in the water-pipes, with conspicuous notices of their distances and situations, and for keeping fire-engines and ladders in every parish. About 1795, in pursuance of a legislative enactment authorizing a lottery for the purpose, called "The City Lottery," Snow-hill, and the western side of Temple Bar, were materially widened and improved; and about the same period several companies were established for supplying the metropolis with water, and subsequently for lighting the streets and shops with gas.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

London is eminently fortunate in being situated upon rising ground, and on a river of ample extent, which, flowing through the town, is agitated twice in twenty-four hours, by a tide which ascends fifteen miles above it, and, by its winding in this part of its course, greatly contributes not only to the embellishment, but to the healthful ventilation, of the metropolis. The Thames is crossed by five magnificent bridges of stone and one of cast-iron; its mean breadth here is about 400 yards, and were the noble plans that have been proposed in various quarters for embanking it, and forming quays and terraces along its sides carried into effect, this important adjunct to the salubrity, and to the commerce, of London, would present an appearance truly splendid, enhanced by the beauty of adequate approaches, and the utility of commodious lines of way. Occupying a gentle slope on the north side of the river, which extends from east to west in a kind of amphitheatre, together with a level tract on the southern bank, the city is surrounded on every side, for nearly twenty miles, by thickly-scattered villages and seats. The streets are regularly paved, having a central carriage way, and a foot-path on each side; the pavement of the former is chiefly composed of square blocks of granite, and the latter is laid with large flags. Some, however, of the wider streets in the western part of the metropolis are macadamized, and many thoroughfares are paved with wood in a very ingenious, and, considering the unceasing traffic constantly testing its capabilities, durable manner. The foot-paths are in general broad, and have a regular curb-stone, raised some inches above the carriage way, which latter has a slight convexity, in the middle, to allow the water to pass off into channels on

each side. Underneath are large vaulted sewers, communicating with every house by smaller ones, and with every street by convenient openings and gratings, to carry off to the river every impurity; and all mud and rubbish accumulating on the surface of the streets are taken away by scavengers employed for that purpose. Nearly all the streets and principal shops are lighted with gas, supplied by several incorporated companies; and as an evidence of the magnitude of the metropolis, it may be stated, that for lighting London and its suburbs with gas, there are 180,000 tons of coal used in the year for making 1,460,000,000 cubic feet of gas; 134,300 private burners are supplied to about 400,000 customers; there are 30,400 public or street consumers, and 380 lamplighters are employed. Almost the whole of the houses, a few of ancient date excepted, are constructed of brick; the more modern and larger edifices are built of stone, or covered stucco resembling it. Excellent water is plentifully conveyed from the Thames, the New River, and other sources, to almost every house; and spring water is obtained from pumps, erected in various parts of the town. The quantity of water daily supplied by the eight different water-companies, in 1833-4, was 21,110,555 imperial gallons.

Strictly speaking, London is still confined within its ancient bounds, and the limits of the corporate jurisdiction of the city; but, as a continuity of buildings has connected it with Westminster, Southwark, and all the neighbouring villages and hamlets, the name is, in common usage, given to them all collectively, their respective proper names being no more than subdivisions of one great metropolis. In this general view, therefore, London may be said to consist of several divisions; one of which, *the City*, properly so called, comprehends the most ancient and central part of London, and is almost exclusively occupied by shops, warehouses, counting-houses, and public offices devoted to business, *The East End of the Town* includes Wapping, Shadwell, Ratcliffe-highway, &c., extending from Tower-hill, eastward, to the East India Docks, and this part has, within the last thirty years, assumed an importance unknown to preceding ages, vast commercial docks and warehouses having been constructed; the inhabitants, consisting of shipwrights, ship-owners, and captains of vessels, pilots, sailors, shop-keepers, and others, are generally connected with the shipping interests, and are supported by the business of the port. *The West End*, the most modern and elegant part of London, is inhabited by the nobility and gentry, is the seat of Government, the residence of the court, and the centre of fashion, and consists principally of handsome squares and streets, which may be said to extend westward from the meridian of Charing Cross. Lastly, there is *Southwark*, a district lying on the south bank of the Thames, and comprehending five parishes, connected with others by extensive ranges of houses, and chiefly inhabited by merchants, traders, and manufacturers; it had formerly only one main street, called the Borough High-street, leading from London bridge towards Newington, but the increase of buildings has since added numerous others, stretching in various directions, and forming a town, several miles in extent. That part of the metropolis on the *north-west*, and which may be considered as the latest enlargement, and the most elegant, as well as the most systematic in its arrangement of squares

and streets, comprehends an immense mass of new buildings, between Holborn and Somers-town, and in the parishes of St. Mary-le-bone and Paddington. And besides these, the *villages* of Chelsea, Knightsbridge, Paddington, Camden-town, Pentonville, Islington, Mile-End, Limehouse, Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Newington, Camberwell, Lambeth, &c., united by the contiguity of their buildings, may be considered as appendages to this gigantic capital. Thus regarded, the *EXTENT* of London, from west to east, along the banks of the Thames, or from the upper end of Knightsbridge to the lower end of Poplar, is seven miles and a half; and its breadth from north to south, or from Islington to Kennington, is about five miles and a half: its circumference is full thirty miles, and hence it may be fairly estimated, that the buildings of the metropolis cover at least twenty square miles, extending in length seven miles. This space contains between 8000 and 9000 streets and smaller avenues, more than 70 squares, and 200,000 houses, besides an immense number of public buildings. The town, in the direction of east and west, is traversed by two principal ranges of streets, which may be termed the great southern and northern lines, forming under different names, a communication from one end to the other. The streets running north and south, which connect the above-mentioned lines, are comparatively short, as are also those from the southern line to the river. Those from the northern line to the New-road are longer; but, with the exception of Tottenham-Court-road, and its continuation to Camden-town, St. John's-street, to the extremity of Islington, and Bishops-gate-street, Shoreditch, and some others, they are all of moderate length.

The beauty of the *ENVIRONS* is greatly enhanced by a chain of hills to the *north* of the town, forming a second amphitheatre, entirely inclosing the first, and of which Hampstead, Highgate, and Muswell hills are the most prominent features. On the *east* and *west* are extensive plains, stretching twenty miles, in each direction, along the banks of the Thames, and forming a most fertile, populous, and interesting valley; those which lie eastward of the town feed numerous herds of cattle, and those westward are chiefly employed in the production of fruit and vegetables for the supply of the London market. That part of the metropolis which is situated *south* of the Thames occupies a flat surface, bounded by a landscape beautifully varied from west to east by the heights of Richmond, Wimbledon, Epsom, Norwood, and Blackheath, and terminating in the horizon with Leith hill, Box hill, the Reigate hills, the Wrotham hills, and Shooter's hill. On every side the *approaches* are spacious and kept in admirable order, and, like the town, lighted at night with gas, and well watched and patrolled. Country houses of opulent merchants and tradesmen, or the mansions of the nobility, standing detached and surrounded by plantations, or arranged together in successive handsome rows, are every where to be seen, either on the sides, or in the vicinity, of these roads, together with numerous villages, some of which imitate the commercial activity of the metropolis.

The *INCREASE* of London, since the commencement of the present century, has exceeded, if possible, that of the last in celerity and extent, and is visible on all sides, but perhaps more especially on the *western* and *northern*,

where the buildings in the parishes of Paddington, St. Mary-le-bone, Bloomsbury, and St. Pancras, have been amazingly extended, by the formation of an incredible number of new streets, squares, and places, for the most part after elegant designs. In the same quarter of the town, also, the *Regent's Park* has been laid out, and surrounded with stately ranges of brick buildings stuccoed so as to resemble stone. A great number of excellent residences have been lately completed on the space behind Gower-street, formerly called the *Long-Fields*, and these again are adjoined eastward by the new church of *St. Pancras*, and the elegant streets in its neighbourhood. Proceeding towards the east, we perceive the village of *Islington* to have joined the city on one side, and *St. Pancras* on the other, and to have stretched itself over the White Conduit fields (formerly celebrated amongst our early places of amusement) to the hamlet of Holloway, and through that link to Highgate and Hornsey. In the parishes of *Shoreditch*, *Hackney*, *Stratford-le-Bow*, &c., the extent of building has every where immensely increased; and at the direct *eastern* extremity of London are the East and West India, the London, and the *St. Katherine's* docks. On the *Southwark* side of the Thames is Newington, with the streets adjacent to it, connecting Camberwell with Southwark; while Kennington, Brixton, Clapham, and Battersea-fields, have numerous extensive, and continually increasing ranges of building. On viewing the surface of the parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Walworth, Newington, Camberwell, and Lambeth, also on the *south* side of London, much ground is yet occupied as fields or gardens; but these parishes may be said, notwithstanding, to form an immense connected town in many places, and are again joined to Deptford and Greenwich, on the east; and to Peckham, Stockwell, Clapham, Battersea, &c., on the south and southwest. In that part of Chelsea called the *Five Fields* the Marquess of Westminster has erected several beautiful squares and uniform lines of streets, on what was formerly waste ground, constituting one of the most handsome metropolitan improvements. The advantageous alterations in the *western* part of the metropolis include the recent widening of the Strand, &c.; the new and elegant buildings on the site of Carlton House and Gardens; the erections and embellishments in the vicinity of Whitehall; the laying-out of *St. James' Park*, and various changes and buildings in the interior of, and at the entrances to, Hyde Park; the mass of new streets and mansions on the north side of Pimlico, before-named; and many additions to the buildings of the *Regent's Park* and its neighbourhood, as well as on the intermediate space connecting Westminster with *St. Mary-le-bone*, formed by the fine line of *Regent-street*, and the streets and places branching from it. As evidence of the great extent of building mentioned, it is conjectured that, within the last 60 years, 80,000 houses, at least, have been erected in London and its vicinity; and that these afford habitations for nearly 350,000 additional persons.

Since the completion of the various improvements and alterations just alluded to, numerous others have been made in the appearance of the metropolis; and several public buildings and streets now in progress will still further contribute to impart a new aspect of beauty to the principal thoroughfares. One of the most

important improvements recently effected in the city, is the formation of a line of street from the new London bridge to the Mansion House, and, by the side of the latter, northward, to the extension of the City-road through Moorfields; and a corresponding change has been wrought in the character of the buildings of the vicinity, which are of stately dimensions and uniform architecture. Within the last few years, several club-houses have been erected, of exceedingly handsome design, of which that styled the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Club-house is especially worthy of notice, as well as the Reform Club-house, which latter has been much admired for the excellence of its style, and the great convenience of its arrangements. Crosby Hall, the Temple Church, the College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and other structures, have been restored or remodelled. Of new buildings, of recent date, contributing to the adornment of the metropolis, may be named, Goldsmiths' Hall, in the rear of the General Post Office; the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; the National Gallery, Charing Cross; the Globe, Sun, Alliance, and other insurance offices; Gresham Hall, Basinghall-street; the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street; several of the railway termini; the edifice just completed at Staple's Inn, as offices for the taxing masters in chancery; and the Nelson Column, at Charing Cross. And of structures in progress, may be mentioned, the Royal Exchange, the New Houses of Parliament, the additions to the British Museum, and the new hall and library of Lincoln's Inn. A new road is in course of formation at Pimlico, which will join the Vauxhall road, and materially widen the vicinity of Buckingham Palace; and among other improvements now being carried into effect, are, the widening of Piccadilly, by taking in a portion of the Green Park; the laying out and embellishment of Trafalgar-square; and the construction of a street leading from Coventry-street, across Leicester-square, to Long Acre; of another street, from Waterloo bridge, across High-street, Bloomsbury, to Tottenham Court-road; and of a street from Farringdon-street towards Islington. The "rookery" which has existed for so many years in Westminster, Tothill-street, York-street, and Castle-lane, will be shortly destroyed; and St. Margaret's church will be pulled down, to improve the view of the magnificent abbey. A minute survey, also, is being made on the Middlesex side of the river, with a view to the contemplated Thames embankment, it being proposed that a line of stone quays, similar to those on the banks of the Seine, in Paris, should be carried from Whitehall to Blackfriars bridge, upon arches, so as not to interfere with the navigation of the river, and the numerous coal-barges approaching the wharfs. Lastly, it may be observed that a new feature has of late years been bestowed upon some parts of the environs, by the formation of cemeteries, laid out with much taste, and ornamented with appropriate buildings; and in the east of the metropolis, a park named the Victoria, has been inclosed. But to particularize all the various public improvements of recent years would far exceed the limits of this article, and it must therefore suffice to say, that their number and consequence may be inferred from the circumstance that no less than 80 new churches have been erected by the Commissioners appointed under act of parliament, and from the Bishop of London's fund, nearly all having districts allotted to

them, many of which already contain a vast population. So numerous, indeed, are the improvements constantly being projected and carried into effect, that scarcely a month passes in which there is not brought forward some plan of elegant embellishment, of public or private utility, or of civil or commercial advantage. In size, population, and wealth; in the extent, grandeur, and number of its religious edifices, its public establishments, its charitable institutions, its commercial docks, and its bridges; in the elegance of its squares, and the commodiousness of its habitations, the superiority of the English metropolis over that of every other country is manifest.

ROYAL PALACES AND HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

St. James' Palace is an ancient building, which, though irregular in its parts, and with an appearance far from imposing, is said, from its great extent and the number of fine apartments it contains, to be the best adapted for royal parade of any in Europe. It derives its name from the hospital of St. James, a religious foundation acquired by Henry VIII., who, in 1532, gave lands in Suffolk in exchange for its site, and then erected a manor-house, of which a part, consisting of the presence chamber and the north gateway, is preserved in the present structure. The mansion did not, however, fully become a royal residence till the time of William III., and the period during which it has been inhabited by royalty comprises only the reigns of that monarch, Queen Anne, and the two first Georges; George III. and his successors have held their courts here, but their domestic residence has been elsewhere. *Carlton House*, the splendid residence of George IV. when Prince of Wales, was demolished some years since for the purpose of effecting the Park improvements. On the site of *Buckingham House* a new palace has lately been completed as the town residence of the Queen, which consists of a centre and large wings projecting from it at right angles, forming, with the principal entrance, which is a detached marble gateway of great cost, a spacious and magnificent quadrangle. *Marlborough House*, a noble building near St. James' palace, and the late residence of the King of the Belgians, is now occupied by the Dowager Queen Adelaide. The Lords' and Commons' *Houses of Parliament*, which were destroyed by a fire that broke out on the evening of the 16th of October, 1834, occupied parts of the old palace of Westminster, and, though possessing a certain degree of splendour, were chiefly venerable for their age and the purposes to which they were appropriated. The *House of Lords* was a large oblong room, formerly the Court of Requests, and was fitted up for its recent purpose on the union with Ireland, when the fine tapestry of the old House of Lords, representing the defeat of the Spanish Armada, was removed thither, and the apartment was otherwise handsomely decorated: at the upper end of the room was the throne, which had been renovated in a style of great magnificence; and a new entrance had a short time previously been added, with a superb staircase and gallery, by Mr. Soane. The old *House of Commons* was originally the chapel of St. Stephen, out of which it was formed chiefly by raising a floor above the pavement, and adding an inner roof, considerably below the ancient one. In its recent state the house was a large plain apartment, of which the Speaker's chair, with its ap-

pendages, formed the chief decoration; around it were galleries, supported by slender iron columns with gilt capitals, into one of which, at the lower end, over the bar of the house, strangers were admitted to hear the debates. Since the destruction of these two interesting edifices, and prior to their re-erection, on a scale of appropriate magnificence, preparations have been made for the temporary accommodation of the Lords and Commons, by fitting up the library of the old House of Lords, which had escaped the effects of the conflagration, for the former, and by roofing anew and otherwise adapting the old House of Lords for the latter. The buildings now in course of erection, after the designs, and under the superintendence, of Charles Barry, Esq., will form an extensive and magnificent range in the later English style, consisting chiefly of a central quadrangle and two quadrangular wings, connected by corridors, and extending southward from the end of Westminster bridge along the west bank of the Thames, from which a considerable portion of the site has been gained by embankment, effecting at the same time an important improvement by contracting the breadth, and deepening the channel, of the river. The outline of the front which faces the river, is relieved by hexagonal projections with enriched buttresses, having in the lower compartment a single window, and on the upper two windows of larger dimensions with canopied niches between them; the space between the lower and upper windows is ornamented with a series of single panels, on which are sculptured in bold relief the armorial bearings of all the sovereigns of England from the Conquest to the present time. The whole is of Bolsover stone; and, when completed in all the details of the design, with its lofty towers and other embellishments, it will undoubtedly constitute the most stately and majestic ornament of the metropolis.

THE PARKS, SQUARES, &c.

St. James' Park, so called from the palace of the same name, contains about 200 acres, of which the central part is laid out in a pleasing manner, varied with water, shrubberies, and intersecting gravel walks, and the sides are adorned with several avenues of stately trees. Its eastern extremity is occupied by the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and other government offices, which have a noble appearance; the ground plot of the entire park is oblong, and nearly two miles in circuit. *The Green Park* is a triangular piece of ground lying south of the western part of Piccadilly, and adjoining *St. James' Park* and the gardens of Buckingham House. On its north side is a large basin, with a promenade round it, near which was, till lately, the Ranger's house, embowered in a fine plantation, now thrown open, adding to the beauty of the prospect. *Hyde Park*, which stretches from the western extremity of the metropolis to Kensington Gardens, and contains about 400 acres, is a spot of great rural beauty, the drives round it forming one of the chief recreations of the fashionable; it is adorned, in the lower part, by a large winding sheet of water, called the Serpentine river. The entrances have been greatly improved within the last few years; and at the Piccadilly opening, a handsome screen of the Ionic order, consisting of three arches, united by an open colonnade, with two side arches, has been erected, facing which is

a new and magnificent arched gateway (an imitation of the arch of Severus at Rome), leading into the gardens belonging to Buckingham Palace. *Kensington Gardens* are beautiful and extensive pleasure-grounds, attached to the palace at Kensington, and were formerly part of Hyde Park; they are open to all respectable persons, and form one of the most delightful promenades of the metropolis during the months of summer. *The Regent's Park*, newly formed on the site of what was formerly Mary-le-bone fields, and containing about 450 acres, for the magnificence of the buildings by which it is surrounded, and the picturesque style in which it is laid out, indisputably excels the others, and will do so in a still greater degree as the trees with which it is planted approach maturity. The residences of the nobility, though formerly scattered over the whole town, and particularly along the northern bank of the Thames, from the Temple to Whitehall, are now almost exclusively confined to the western portion of it; and such of the higher class as have not detached mansions, reside in spacious structures in finely-formed squares and streets too numerous to describe. *Portland Place* was, some years since, almost the only street that, in point of width, length, and the uniform grandeur and elegance of its buildings, would have been deemed worthy of especial notice; but the construction of the new line of street extending northwards from the site of Carlton House, under the names of *Waterloo-place*, the *Quadrant*, and *Regent-street*, and communicating with *Portland-place* by means of *Langham-place*, forms a new era in our domestic architecture; and for vast length, width, and uniform elegance, this immense range of buildings, as a whole, is not exceeded by any in Europe. *Carlton-terrace*, recently built on the site of Carlton House, corresponds in beauty of style with the avenue last named; and eastward of the fine street called *Pall-Mall* an opening has been formed, to obtain a view of the noble portico of St. Martin's church. Beyond this church, on the north side of the Strand, to the site of Exeter Change, lately demolished, eastward, the *Strand* improvements have been made, which impart to the whole neighbourhood a character of magnificence that it did not in any degree before possess.

THEATRES AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The Italian Opera House, a magnificent edifice, situated at the lower end of the Haymarket, on the western side, is appropriated exclusively to the performance of Italian operas, and ballets. The original edifice was burnt down in 1790, soon after which it was rebuilt, though not externally completed till 1818, from a design by Mr. Nash. It is of brick cased with stucco, and is surrounded by a colonnade supported on cast-iron pillars of the Doric order; the front is decorated with figures in bas-relief, representing the origin and progress of music, executed in 1821; the boxes, of which there are five tiers, will accommodate about 900 persons, and the pit and gallery about 800 each. *Drury-Lane Theatre* had its origin in a cock-pit, which was converted into a place of theatrical entertainment, and pulled down and rebuilt, under the name of the Phoenix, in the reign of James I. A patent for dramatic performances having been granted to Killigrew by Charles II., a new theatre was erected on the site of the present

structure, and the actors having belonged to the king's household, their successors at the theatre have ever since been styled "His Majesty's Servants." The theatre was burnt in 1671, and rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, but was displaced, in 1793, by one much larger, from a design by Holland, which, however, was destroyed by fire, in 1809, and the present edifice erected, in 1811, under the superintendence of Mr. B. Wyatt. The portico, supporting a statue of Shakspeare, was added in 1820; and a new colonnade, along the side extending from Brydges-street to Drury-lane, was erected in 1832. The interior was rebuilt in 1822, on a scale of great splendour: the boxes will accommodate 1828 spectators; the pit, 800; the lower gallery, 675; and the upper gallery, 308; making a total of 3611 persons. The building is the property of a number of shareholders. *Covent Garden Theatre* was established by Sir W. D'Avenant, who received a patent in 1662, under which successive companies acted at the theatre in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, until the erection of the original theatre in Covent Garden, in 1733, the destruction of which, by fire, in 1808, led to the erection of the present magnificent structure, which was opened Sept. 18th, 1809. It is of the Doric order, in imitation of the Temple of Minerva, situated in the Acropolis at Athens, and was built from a design by Mr. Smirke, jun., at an expense of £150,000; it is computed that it will afford accommodation to upwards of 3000 persons.

The *Haymarket Theatre* was erected originally in 1702, and the present edifice was built from a design by Mr. Nash, and opened in 1821; it is licensed for the performance of regular dramas, and is principally open during the summer. The other minor establishments, most of which are summer theatres, are, the *Lyceum*, in the Strand, originally opened June 15th, 1816, and, having been lately burnt down, rebuilt from a design by Mr. Beazley, and re-opened in July, 1834; the *Adelphi Theatre*, also situated in the Strand; the *Strand Theatre*, opened in the year 1832; the *Royal Circus*, or *Surrey Theatre*, in Blackfriars' road, originally used for equestrian performances, destroyed by fire in 1805, and rebuilt in a superior style, since which it has been appropriated to the performance of melo-dramas, ballets, &c.; the *Royal Victoria Theatre*, formerly called the *Royal Cobourg Theatre*, in the Waterloo-road, first opened in 1818; *Sadler's Wells*, in St. John's-street-road, erected in 1765, so styled from some wells anciently situated there, and from the name of a person who, in 1643, opened a place of entertainment in that neighbourhood; *Astley's*, or the *Royal Amphitheatre*, pre-eminently distinguished for equestrian exhibitions, opened about 1767, as a riding-school, and converted into a regular theatre in 1780, burnt down in 1794, again in 1803, and a third time on the 8th of June, 1841, when Mr. Ducrow's loss was estimated at £10,000; the *Olympic Theatre*, in Wych-street, built in 1806; the *Queen's Theatre*, in Tottenham-street, formerly called the *Regency Theatre*; the *St. James's Theatre*; the *City of London Theatre*, in Norton-Falgate; the *Pavilion*, in Whitechapel; and other establishments of inferior note. Among the higher class of amusement are the nobility's balls, held at Willis' rooms, King-street, St. James', commonly called *Almack's*, from the name of their former proprietor; where also, and at Hanover-square rooms and other places, concerts are given. Oratorios are likewise performed at certain

periods, the present age being distinguished, above all others in England, for the patronage bestowed upon the art of music; and there are various other miscellaneous public performances; but they are so multifarious and changeable, as to preclude a particular description.

COMMERCE, &c.

The commerce of London has three principal branches. The traffic of the port, with the foreign trade and domestic wholesale business; the manufactures; and the retail trade. In 1268, the half-year's *customs* for foreign merchandise in the city was only £75. 6. 10.: in 1331, they amounted to £8000. In 1354, the duty on goods imported was only £580, and on exports, £81,624. In 1641, just before the commencement of the civil war, the customs yielded £500,000 per annum, the effect of a long series of peaceful days; and from the year 1671 to 1688 they were, on an average, £555,752. In 1709, they had increased to £2,319,320; and in the year ending April, 1799, they amounted to £3,711,126. The gross sum now annually collected is about eleven millions. The astonishing increase in the extent of commercial intercourse of late years may be inferred from the fact that the average number of British ships, and vessels of various kinds, in the Thames and docks, is estimated at 13,444, of which the barges and other small craft, employed in shipping and unloading, are not fewer than between 3000 and 4000: there are 2888 barges and other craft engaged in the inland trade; besides which, there are vast numbers of steam-boats and wherries for passengers. About 8000 watermen are employed in navigating the wherries and craft, 4000 labourers in lading and unloading ships, and several thousand revenue officers are constantly doing duty on the river. The number of vessels which entered the port in the year ended January 5th, 1843, was 4767 British, and 1640 foreign; the former of an aggregate tonnage of 1,002,453, and the latter, of 281,468. The number of vessels of above 50 tons, now registered at the port, is 2405, and their aggregate burthen 598,554 tons. The scene of this great traffic occupies a space more than four miles in length, reaching from London bridge to Deptford, and from 400 to 500 yards in average breadth, which may be described as consisting of four divisions, three of them called the Upper, Middle, and Lower pools, and the fourth comprising the space between Limehouse and Deptford. It is, besides, calculated that above 40,000 waggons and other carriages, taking into account their repeated journeys, arrive and depart, laden in both instances with articles of domestic, colonial, or foreign merchandise; occasioning a transit, including cattle and provisions sent for the consumption of the inhabitants, of more than £50,000,000 worth of goods to and from the inland markets, making altogether a sum of £120,000,000 worth of property annually moving to and from the metropolis.

London has long been celebrated for its MANUFACTURES, as well as its commerce. So early as the reign of Henry I., the English *goldsmiths* had become so eminent for working the precious metals, as to be frequently employed by foreign princes; and the perfection of various other manufactures at this period appears both from history and antique remains. The manufacturers were, in that reign, so numerous as to form fraternities,

or companies, some of which have ceased to exist, some have declined, as the Cappers, Bowyers, Fletchers, &c., and others still flourish, and are much increased in the number of their members, in the extent of their property and patronage, and in general importance. In 1556, a manufactory for the finer sorts of glass was established in Crutched Friars; and *flint-glass*, not exceeded by that of Venice, was made at the same time at the Savoy. About five years after, the manufacture of *knit-stockings* was introduced, through the ingenuity of William Rider, an apprentice on London bridge, who, happening to see a pair from Mantua, at the house of an Italian, made another pair exactly similar to them, which he presented to William, Earl of Pembroke. The manufacture of *knives* was shortly after begun by Thomas Matthews, of Fleet bridge, and has since eclipsed that source of employment at Sheffield, where it was much earlier established. *Silk-wove stockings* were first made from the invention of Lee, a student at Oxford, in the time of Elizabeth, which reign forms so splendid an era in the commercial and trading history of the metropolis. *Coaches* were introduced in 1564, and in less than twenty years they became an extensive article of manufacture; in the following year the manufacture of *pins* was begun, and, soon after, that of *needles*. The making of "earthen furnaces, earthen fire-pots, and earthen ovens, transportable," began about the 16th year of Elizabeth, an Englishman of the name of Dyer having brought the art from Spain; and in 1579, the same individual being sent to Persia, at the expense of the city of London, brought home the art of *dyeing and weaving carpets*. In 1577, *pocket-watches* were imported from Nuremberg, in Germany, and the making of them was almost immediately commenced. In the reign of Charles I., *saltpetre* was made in such quantities as not only to supply the whole of England, but the greater part of the continent. The manufacture of *silk*, as well as of various articles of plate, had also become extensive. The printing of *calicoes* commenced in 1676, and, about the same time, *weaving-looms* were brought from Holland. The other articles of manufacture, introduced or practised in the metropolis about the same time, are too numerous to particularize.

The *silk* manufacture, which, under its different modifications, now affords employment to so many thousands, was first established at Spitalfields by the expelled French Protestants, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685. Since that period the productions of London have greatly increased, both in extent and value, in articles of elegance and utility, such as cutlery, jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, japan ware, cut glass, cabinet work, &c., as well as commodities requiring a great mart for their consumption, export or sale, as porter, English wines, vinegar, refined sugar, soap, &c. In short, the manufactures of London, as well as its commerce, are vast and flourishing, many of the goods made here surpassing in quality those of any other part of the country; and the coach-builders and harness-makers, who are very numerous, far excel those of any other city in the world. For the more scientific manufactures, also, such as those of machinery, optical and mathematical instruments, &c., London has always been celebrated. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent; and during the late war many frigates were built here for the government by private individuals.

COMMERCIAL DOCKS, CANALS, AND RAILWAYS.

Intimately connected with the commerce of the metropolis is the establishment of inclosed docks, which were rendered necessary from the former insecurity of property on the river, and the daring plunder committed on it, and have yielded important service to the revenue and trade of the country. *The West India Docks*, which were the first constructed, are situated on what may be called the isthmus of that peninsular part of the environs of London named the Isle of Dogs, and communicate with the Thames at Limehouse on the west, and at Blackwall on the east. They were commenced in June, 1800, and finished in August, 1802, and occupy, with the ground attached to them, an area of 204 acres. The import dock is 2600 feet long, 510 broad, and 29 feet deep, and the export dock is of the same dimensions, except in breadth; both are inclosed by walls five feet thick, and surrounded by a series of very lofty and extensive warehouses. They are stated to have cost £12,000,000: the proprietors are an incorporated body, under the title of the West India Dock Company. In the vicinity is a school, established by the company, for instructing apprentices in the West India navigation, whilst the vessels are in dock. Parallel with the docks is a canal, which cost between £300,000 and £400,000, to enable merchant vessels of any burthen to avoid the circuitous navigation round the Isle of Dogs. *The East India Docks*, commenced in 1804, and completed in 1806, are lower down the river, but at no great distance from the former, and, like them, consist of an import and an export dock, the former about 1400 feet long, and 560 wide, and the latter 780 feet long, and 520 wide; the depth of each is 30 feet, and the space which they occupy is 28 acres. A basin was added to the export dock in 1817. *The London Dock*, also extensive, covers 20 acres of ground, between Ratcliffe-highway and the Thames, and belongs to a company whose capital is £12,000,000. It is capable of containing 200 sail of merchantmen, and may be appropriated to any branch of commerce; it was opened February 1st, 1805, and is surrounded, like the former, with immense warehouses, beneath which are capacious cellars. A branch dock was opened in 1828. *St. Katherine's Docks* were commenced in 1825, and completed in 1829, by the merchants, shipowners, and traders of London, for securing additional accommodation to the great increase of shipping in the port, and a reduction in the rates and charges. They receive annually about 1400 merchant vessels, besides craft for loading and discharging; and afford a better mode of ingress and egress than any other docks in the kingdom, as vessels drawing 20 feet of water may be locked from two to three hours after high water, and small vessels and lighters at all periods of the tide; the total outlay attending their construction (including the purchase of considerable property, capable of returning its price on re-sale) amounted to £1,827,113. The warehousing, bonding, and quay-room, are nearly equal to the London Dock; and from an improved construction of the warehouses, which are within a few feet of the docks and basin, a great saving is effected in the expense of labour. *The Bermondsey Collier Dock* is calculated to relieve the river from an obstruction to navigation by

the number of small craft, which, in course of time, must otherwise have prevented ships with general cargoes approaching convenient places of discharge near the Custom House, and which had afforded serious matter of complaint for many years.

Notwithstanding the numerous CANALS which intersect the interior of the kingdom, the inland navigation to the metropolis is confined; owing, it is supposed, in a great measure, to the policy which prohibits the carriage of coal by that conveyance. *The Paddington canal*, which was the first, was opened July 10th, 1800, and, leading from Paddington, unites with the Grand Junction canal. From the basin at Paddington it extends nearly 100 miles, to the Oxford canal at Brans-ton, in Northamptonshire, by which it is connected with the Coventry and Birmingham canal, the Grand Trunk canal, &c.; thus forming a regular line of water conveyance from London into Lancashire and Yorkshire. *The Regent's canal*, opened August 1st, 1820, connects the Paddington Grand Junction, and other canals west of London, with the Thames on the east or mercantile side of the city, and, skirting the northern suburbs, has occasioned a vast influx of trade, with its accompanying warehouses, wharfs, &c., at Paddington, Battle-Bridge, the City-road, and other places. Its length is nine miles, within which space are comprised twelve locks and thirty-seven bridges; the canal cost upwards of half a million of money, and was seven years in construction, under the superintendence of Mr. Nash. On the south side of the river is the *Grand Surrey canal*, which passes through the south-eastern suburbs, from Camberwell to the Thames at the lower extremity of Rotherhithe. The RAILWAYS which have their termini on the northern side of the Thames, are, the *Birmingham*, which opens a speedy communication with the midland and northern counties, and was completed September 17th, 1838; the *Blackwall*, finished July 4th, 1840; the *Great Western* leading to Bath and Bristol, and also affording convenient access to South Wales and the south-western counties of England, and which was opened in August, 1840; the *Eastern-Counties'*, intended to run through Essex and Suffolk, but which has only been partially opened; and the *Northern and Eastern* line to Cambridge, which also is as yet incomplete. The lines that quit London on the southern side of the river are, the *Greenwich*, a short line, opened December 26th, 1838; the *Croydon*, which, leading southward to that town, was opened June 1st, 1839, and was continued to the coast of Sussex, at *Brighton*, September 21st, 1841, and, more lately, to the coast of Kent, at *Dover*; and the *South Western*, running through Surrey and Hants to Southampton, and which opens a communication with the sea in that direction, and was finished May 11th, 1840.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH COMMERCE.

The late Royal Exchange, situated on the north side of Cornhill, was built in the reign of Charles II., from the design of an architect named Jerman, in lieu of the original Exchange, founded in 1566, by Sir Thomas Gresham, an eminent merchant, nearly on the spot where the ancient Tun prison stood, and at first named Britain's Bourse, which was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. The entire building, erected at an expense of

£80,000, occupied a quadrangular space, 203 feet long and 171 broad; the south and north fronts had lofty central gateways, richly decorated with sculpture, and stately piazzas. The galleries over the four sides of the building, originally divided into 200 shops, were occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance and other offices, and by Lloyd's Coffee-house, celebrated as a place of meeting for underwriters and insurance brokers. Above the piazza which surrounded the quadrangular area in the centre of the building, was an ornamented entablature, over which were twenty-four niches, nineteen of them occupied by statues of the English sovereigns, from Edward I. down to George III., excepting Edward II., Richard II., Henry IV., and Richard III. This noble building was consumed by a fire which broke out in the night of the 10th of January, 1838; and a new one has just been completed on the same spot, for which a wider space has been made, by taking down many adjoining houses. The foundation-stone of the new *Exchange* was laid by His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Jan. 17th, 1842; the building, which is fire-proof throughout, was contracted for at the sum of £115,900, to be finished by June 25th, 1844, under a penalty of £20 for every day's delay until its completion. Its form is that of an irregular quadrangle, 293 feet in length, of which the eastern and western fronts only are parallel, the former 175, and the latter 90, feet in width. The west front is embellished with a portico of Corinthian columns, 41 feet in height, supporting a triangular pediment, enriched with entablature and cornice. The north and south fronts are relieved with series of pilasters of the same order, supporting an entablature and cornice surmounted by a balustrade; and in the centre of these fronts are three lofty arched portals leading to the inner area, and surmounted by an attic rising above the balustrade. The east front, of similar design, is distinguished by a lofty campanile turret, rising above the central compartment to the height of 170 feet. The area of the Exchange, including the surrounding piazza, is 170 feet in length, and 113 in width, and the building above the piazza is appropriately decorated.

The Bank of England was commenced in 1732, when the central part of the present building was erected on the site of the house and garden of Sir John Houblon, the first governor: the east wing was completed about the year 1786; and the north front, and the side towards Prince's-street, were added in 1825, when considerable alterations and improvements were made throughout the whole of the interior. The buildings, which are chiefly of stone, are included in an area of irregular quadrangular form, the exterior wall of which measures 365 feet in front, 440 feet on the western side, 410 feet on the northern side, and 245 feet on the eastern side; and the area comprises, together with the various buildings and offices, eight open courts, with apartments stored with bullion, coin, &c., under ground. Prior to the erection of the present huge edifice, the business of this great national corporation was transacted at Grocers' Hall, in the Poultry. *The Stock Exchange*, situated in Capel-court, opposite the eastern entrance to the Bank, was completed in 1804; and an additional building for the transfer of foreign stock was subsequently erected. No persons can transact business but such as are ballotted for annually by a committee; the

number of Jew brokers is limited to twelve, who, before they are entitled to admission, must purchase a ticket of the lord mayor, which, being sold to the highest bidder, generally costs from £1200 to £1500, and is a perquisite of the chief magistrate. *The South Sea House* is a substantial and handsome building of brick, ornamented with Portland stone, with a noble gateway entrance leading into a court having a piazza: the company was incorporated in 1711, for an exclusive trade to the South Seas. *The East India House*, which ranks amongst the most magnificent public structures in the city, may, in consequence of the important additions of late years made to the old building erected in 1726, be considered almost a new edifice. It contains numerous apartments and offices, of the former of which several are of large dimensions and stately architecture, especially the grand court-room, the new sale-room, the old sale-room, the rooms for the committee of correspondence, the library, and the museum, all embellished with emblematical designs and paintings, statues, portraits, &c.; but in consequence of the company's charter having recently expired without a renewal, a great reduction has taken place in the establishment, and comparatively little business is now transacted. *The Custom House*, or place where the king's duties are collected on goods imported to, and exported from, London, stands on the north bank of the river, at a small distance to the westward of the Tower, having been removed to its present situation after the destruction of the former edifice by fire in 1814: it was begun in 1815, and occupies a great extent of ground, reaching from Billingsgate eastward, nearly to the site of the former Custom House, being 489 feet long by 107 feet wide, and erected at an expense of £167,050. It contains numerous apartments and offices appropriated to the vast extent of business carried on, of which the principal is the Long Room, 190 feet in length, 66 feet in breadth, and about 55 feet in height; and the vaults and store-cellars beneath the building are very extensive. Attached to the establishment are about 650 clerks and officers, besides 1000 tide-waiters and servants.

The Corn Exchange, instituted as a mart for the disposal of all kinds of grain through the medium of corn-factors, until lately consisted only of a handsome brick building, on the east side of Mark-lane; but the vast increase of business requiring additional space, a new and commodious edifice of stone was erected in 1828, adjoining the former. The market is held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the first being the principal day. *The Coal Exchange*, in Thames-street, comprises a spacious rotunda, with convenient divisions for the business of the coal-merchants and dealers. *The Excise Office*, in Broad-street, was erected in 1763, to which the business of the excise, established in 1643, and at first carried on in the Old Jewry, was transferred; the town business of the excise is here transacted by nine commissioners, having under them numerous clerks and officers. *The Commercial Hall*, in Mincing-lane, built by subscription in 1811, for the sale of the various kinds of colonial produce, contains five public sale-rooms, a large coffee-room, several show-rooms, and numerous counting-houses let to merchants. *The Auction Mart*, in Bartholomew-lane, opened in 1810, principally for the sale of estates by public auction, is built

of Portland stone, and, though not very large, exhibits much lightness, and gracefulness of design. *The Trinity House*, Tower Hill, was completed in 1795, previously to which the company occupied a house in Water-lane, near the Custom House. The corporation received a charter from Henry VIII., in 1516, when the English navy began to assume an ascendancy, and was invested with extensive powers, which it still exercises in full vigour, with a view to foster and protect the shipping, both military and commercial. The members examine those children in Christ's Hospital intended for the sea service, also the masters of king's ships, appoint pilots for the Thames, and settle the rate of pilotage, erect lighthouses and landmarks, grant licenses to poor seamen not free of the city to navigate on the Thames; besides transacting a variety of other business connected with that river, and maritime affairs generally. *The New Post Office* was completed in 1829, from the plans of Sir Robert Smirke, under an act passed in 1815, a great portion of the interval having been consumed in the purchase and removal of the houses which were crowded upon its site. It is an isolated structure, of massive dimensions and handsome design, composed externally of Portland stone, and is about 389 feet long, 130 broad, and 64 high, standing at the junction of the street called St. Martin's-le-Grand with Newgate-street, a more central and convenient situation than that which the old building occupied in Lombard-street. The façade towards St. Martin's-le-Grand exhibits the principal architectural display, which is chiefly comprised in three porticoes of the Ionic order, one at each end consisting of four columns, and one in the centre of six, the latter being surmounted by a pediment. Some idea of the vast extent of the business carried on in this important establishment may be gained from the facts that the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom amounted, in one week of the year 1839, to 1,585,973; in one week of the year 1842, to 4,202,546; and in one of the year 1843, to 4,212,656. The number of letters which passed through the general post of London alone, during the first four weeks of the year 1843, was 5,716,898; and the number that passed through the London district post, exclusively of general letters, in the same period, was 1,971,008. The net revenue of the establishment of the United Kingdom amounted, in 1839, to £1,614,353; in 1841, to £393,166; and in 1843, to £478,479. Money-orders are issued to the amount of above eight millions of pounds annually, for England and Wales alone.

MARKETS.

The markets held in the different parts of the metropolis amount to 16 flesh markets, and 25 for corn, hay, vegetables, &c. *Smithfield* has of late years been considerably enlarged and improved, and is the grand mart for the sale of live stock, which takes place on Mondays and Fridays, on which latter day is also one for horses: upwards of 100,000 bullocks and 800,000 sheep are, on an average, annually sold. *Covent Garden* market is celebrated for its early and abundant supply of fruit, vegetables, herbs, and flowers: the incommodious and mean buildings which crowded the large area of the market, have all been taken down, and a new and handsome market-place completed at the cost of the Duke of

Bedford, who is the proprietor. The old *Fleet Market* has been removed by the corporation of the city, and a new and spacious market-place constructed, which was opened in 1829, at an expense of £80,000, exclusively of £200,000 laid out in the purchase of houses previously occupying the site: it is now called *Farringdon Market*. *Hungerford Market* has also been rebuilt on an enlarged and exceedingly commodious plan, the expense of which was defrayed by subscriptions on shares. London has at present only one fair, well known by the name of *Bartholomew Fair*, which is held in Smithfield, and, though anciently famous for the sale of cloth and other commodities, is now resorted to merely for amusement: it was granted by Henry II. to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew, and its opening is proclaimed by the lord mayor on the 3rd of September, and continues three days. The corporation having recently refused to let standings for shows, it has much declined.

MUNICIPALITY AND LEGAL JURISDICTION.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

The CITY of London, properly so called, consists of that part anciently *within the walls*, together with the *Liberties*, which immediately surround them; the superficial extent does not exceed 800 acres. Its boundaries are known by the *Bars*, which formerly consisted of posts and chains, but are now marked by lofty stone obelisks, bearing the city arms, which may be seen eastward in Whitechapel, the Minories, and Bishopsgate-street; northward, in Goswell-street, at the end of Fan-street, and in St. John's-street; and westward, at Middle-row, Holborn. At the western end of Fleet-street the boundary is the stone gateway called Temple Bar.

It is divided into 25 WARDS, exclusive of Bridge ward Without, which comprehends the liberties of the borough of Southwark, granted to the city in 1550, and constituted a distinct ward. Their names are as follow:—*Aldersgate*, Within and Without, which has eight precincts, with an alderman, two deputies, and eight common-councilmen; *Aldgate*, having seven precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and six common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Bassishaw*, having two precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and four common-councilmen; *Billingsgate*, having twelve precincts, with an alderman and ten common-councilmen; *Bishopsgate*, Within and Without, having nine precincts, with an alderman, two deputies, and six common-councilmen; *Bread-street*, having twelve precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and twelve common-councilmen; *Bridge* Within, so named from its contiguity to London-bridge

(which, at the time it had houses upon it, formed three of its precincts), divided into four precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and nine common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Broad-street*, having ten precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and nine common-councilmen; *Candlewick*, having seven precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and seven common-councilmen; *Castle-Barnard* (comprehending the soke, or liberty, anciently attached to a castle originally built by William Baynard, one of the followers of William the Norman, on the site of the present Carron wharf, the possessors of which, by virtue of their castellanship, were hereditary standard-bearers to the city), having ten precincts, with an alderman and ten common-councilmen; *Cheap*, having nine precincts, with an alderman and twelve common-councilmen; *Coleman-street*, having six precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and six common-councilmen; *Cordwainers'*, having eight precincts, with an alderman and nine common-councilmen; *Cornhill*, having four precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and six common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Cripplegate* Within and Without, having thirteen precincts, with an alderman and sixteen common-councilmen; *Dowgate*, having eight precincts, with an alderman and eight common-councilmen; *Farringdon Within*, having seven precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and eight common-councilmen; *Farringdon Without* (the ward of Farringdon having been divided in the 17th of Richard II.), having sixteen precincts, with an alderman, three deputies, and sixteen common-councilmen; *Langbourn*, having twelve precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and ten common-councilmen; *Lime-street*, having four precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and four common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Portsoken*, having five precincts, with an alderman, a deputy, and five common-councilmen, including the deputy; *Queen-hythe* (which takes its name from the harbour of Queen-hythe, formerly a place for shipping and landing goods, and so called because the customs payable there were assigned by King John to his queen Eleanor and her successors for their private use: the ground for a considerable space around the harbour formed a soke, governed by the queen's bailiffs; and in the time of Henry III., having come into the possession of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, it was conveyed by him, for an annuity, to the corporation), having six precincts, with an alderman and six common-councilmen; *Tower-street*, having twelve precincts, with an alderman and twelve common-councilmen; *Vintry* (comprising a space on the north bank of the Thames, where the merchants of Bordeaux formerly bonded and sold their wines, and near which anciently stood a spacious and stately edifice, called the Vintry, from its being appropriated to the stowage of wine), having nine precincts, with an alderman and nine common-councilmen; and *Walbrook* (so called from the brook which intersected the city wall at Dowgate, and flowed into the Thames), having seven precincts, with an alderman and eight common-councilmen. In addition to the representatives above named, all the wards have inferior officers. *Bridge ward Without*, although so long annexed to London, was never entirely incorporated with it, and is wholly unrepresented in the common council; its civil government is administered by a steward and a bailiff appointed by the court of the lord mayor and aldermen. The Surrey magistrates, notwithstanding the royal grants to the

city, retain the power of appointing constables and licensing victuallers, and exercise other magisterial authority within the limits of the ward. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of alderman of it, it is customary for the lord mayor and aldermen to appoint to it the senior alderman, who then has the title of "Father of the City," this nominal office being regarded as an honourable sinecure, which relieves him from the fatigues of business. That portion of the borough of Southwark situated without the city jurisdiction, or borough liberty, is called the *Clink Liberty*, and is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who appoints a steward and bailiff for its government.

The entire *civil government* of London is vested, by successive charters of the English sovereigns, in its own corporation, or body of citizens, confirmed for the last time by a charter passed in the 23rd of George II. As then settled, the corporation consists of the lord mayor, two sheriffs for London and Middlesex conjointly, 26 aldermen, the common-councilmen of the several wards, and the livery, assisted by a recorder, chamberlain, common-serjeant, comptroller, city remembrancer, town-clerk, and various other officers.

The *Lord Mayor* is elected on Sept. 29th: the livery in guildhall, or common assembly, choose two aldermen by show of hands, who are presented to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by whom one of the aldermen so chosen, usually the senior, is declared mayor elect; and on the 9th of November following he enters on his office. He is supreme magistrate of the city, and has, since the reign of Edward III., borne the title of "The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor." It is necessary that the nominee should be free of one of the great city companies, should have served the office of sheriff, and be alderman at the time of election. The prerogatives are of great extent and importance: as the immediate representative of the Sovereign, the mayor takes precedence of every other subject within the limits of the city, and, in the event of the monarch's decease, becomes the first officer in the realm, takes his seat at the privy council board, and signs before all other subjects in the kingdom. According to a custom which has prevailed nearly 300 years, he sits every morning at the mansion-house, to hear and determine causes of offence within the jurisdiction of the city. He is a perpetual coroner and escheator for London, the Liberties, and Southwark; chief justice in all commissions for trial of felony and gaol delivery; and judge of all courts of wardmote for the election of aldermen. In other respects, he ordinarily has authority all over the city, and part of the suburbs; as conservator of the Thames, his jurisdiction extends eastward on the river as far as Yardale, or Yantlet, and the mouth of the river Medway; and westward to Colne ditch, above Staines bridge; and he is perpetual commissioner in all affairs relating to the river Lea. To the lord mayor also belongs the ancient court of Hustings, which preserves the laws, rights, franchises, and customs of the city. He acts as chief butler at all coronations, receiving a golden cup and ewer for his fee; and is first commissioner of the lieutenancy.

The *Aldermen* are chosen for life, by the free householders of every ward, that of Bridge Without excepted, to which the aldermen themselves elect. Those aldermen who have filled the civic chair are justices of the *quorum*; and all the other aldermen are justices of the peace

within the city. They are subordinate governors of their respective wards, under the jurisdiction of the mayor, and they exercise an extensive power within their own districts. They hold courts of wardmote, for the election of common-councilmen and other officers, the regulation of the business of the ward, the removal of obstructions, &c., and are officially addressed by the title of "Your Worship." The *Common-councilmen*, whose office is annual, and whose number, which formerly varied, is fixed at 236, are chosen by the inhabitant householders being freemen, in the same manner as the aldermen, except that the lord mayor presides at the election of an alderman, and the alderman at that of a common-councilman. The election for each ward takes place on St. Thomas's-day.

The representatives of the wards, with the lord mayor and aldermen, constitute what is called the court of *Common Council*, or "Three City Estates," the powers of which are extensive. This court has the entire disposal of the funds of the corporation, makes such by-laws as are necessary for the regulation of its concerns, and possesses the right of nomination to several of the subordinate city offices; and it has the style of "Honourable." The council cannot assemble without a summons from the lord mayor, and then for one sitting only; but it is his duty to call a meeting whenever it is demanded by requisition, and the law compels him to assemble the court a certain number of times during his mayoralty. The council annually elect six aldermen and twelve councilmen, as a committee for letting the city lands, and also chooses another committee of four aldermen and eight councilmen, for transacting the affairs of Gresham College; besides the appointment of which and several other committees, the court, by virtue of a royal grant, annually chooses a governor, deputy, and assistants, for the management of the city lands in Ireland. In short, the civil administration, in all its branches, within the jurisdiction of the corporation (which in all cases embraces the city, and part of the borough of Southwark, and in some extends beyond), is exercised by the corporation, or its officers.

The *Sheriffs* of London and Middlesex, who are, strictly speaking, officers of the queen, are chosen by such citizens as are of the livery, out of their own number, in the guildhall, upon Midsummer-day, but are not sworn into office until Michaelmas-day, when each sheriff enters into a bond of £1000 to the corporation to serve it faithfully; after which, they proceed in state to Westminster, to be accepted on behalf of the sovereign, by the barons of the exchequer. The mode of nominating the sheriff is for the lord mayor to drink in succession to fourteen respectable citizens, two of whom are elected, but he cannot properly nominate a commoner as sheriff, if there be an alderman who has not served that office, though it is frequently done. The jurisdiction of the two sheriffs is, to a considerable extent, perfectly separate; but if either die, the other cannot act until a new one be chosen; for there must be two sheriffs for London, which, by charter, is both a city and a county, though they make but one jointly for the county of Middlesex. By grant of Edward IV., in 1473, the sheriffs are appointed to have sixteen serjeants, and every serjeant his yeoman; also a secondary, six clerks, a clerk of the papers, four under-clerks, and two under-sheriffs. Of the officers associated with the corporation

in the government of the city, the principal is the *Recorder*, who is appointed by the lord mayor and aldermen for life, with a salary of £2500 per annum, and usually acts as judge at the Old Bailey and other courts, and takes precedence in councils and courts before all aldermen who have not filled the office of mayor. The *Chamberlain*, *Common-Serjeant*, and *Town Clerk*, are officers ranking next to the recorder, and have respectively duties to perform of great importance, as have also the *City Comptroller* and *City Remembrancer*. There are various other inferior city officers.

Common Halls, which are assemblies of the livery only called on extraordinary occasions, are convenable on requisition of several of its members to the lord mayor, who presides. The *Livery*, about 12,000 in number, are composed of the respective liverymen of the *city companies*, of which there are 91. The first twelve on the list are called the Chief or Twelve Great Companies, *viz.*, Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-Tailors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers, and are sometimes styled "The Honourable." The less important have the title of "Worshipful." Nearly 50 of the companies have halls, some of which are remarkable as buildings, and others for their curiosities and paintings; most of them have "clerks," or solicitors, with offices on the premises, who have the custody of the Company's records, and transact its legal business. Several of these Companies attend the mayor on his inauguration, in their livery gowns, with banners, streamers, music, &c., and on the water, conveyed in elegant state barges, concluding the ceremonies of the procession with sumptuous dinners at their respective halls. The *freedom of the city* is obtained by apprenticeship to a freeman; by redemption, fine, or ransom; and by gift of the corporation: to be a liveryman, however, it is necessary to be free of one of the incorporated companies. The city returns four members to parliament, who are elected by the liverymen, and, under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, by the £10 householders; the number of electors is 20,030, and the sheriffs are the returning officers.

The *Guildhall*, or common hall of the corporation, where their courts, meetings, and festivals are held, is situated at the upper end of King-street, Cheapside, and comprises numerous buildings and apartments. It was originally erected by subscription, in 1411 (prior to which period the corporation assembled in a small structure in Aldermanbury), but having been greatly damaged by the fire in 1666, the present pile was formed from such parts as remained, excepting the new front facing King-street, which with several additions and repairs, was completed in 1789. The magnitude and grandeur of the hall may be estimated from the fact that it is capable of holding 6000 or 7000 persons, and actually accommodated that number at the great feast given to the allied sovereigns in 1814. Of the apartments in the rear, appropriated to the use of the corporation, the principal is the council-chamber, a large room, in which the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, hold their courts, or city parliaments. Over the entrance in the front of the hall, a library of works relative to the history of London and the counties immediately adjoining, has been recently formed, and is already of considerable extent. The courts of Queen's Bench, Common

Pleas, and Commissioners of Bankrupts and Review, occupy the site of the ancient guildhall, chapel, and Blackwell hall; and near the same spot are the Court of Requests, the Irish Chamber, and other offices of the corporation, forming a mass of convenient, though not very elegant, buildings.

The *Mansion House* was finished in 1753, at an expense of £42,638, as a residence for the chief magistrate, who before had no suitable dwelling in which to exercise the duties, and maintain the state and dignity, of his office. It stands on the site of the Stocks' market, at the western end of Lombard-street, in the most central part of the city, and is a spacious and stately edifice, constructed entirely of Portland stone, but of rather ponderous aspect. In front is a fine portico, composed of six large fluted Corinthian columns, rising from a massive rustic basement, and surmounted by a pediment, the tympanum of which exhibits a good piece of sculpture by Taylor, emblematic of the dignity and opulence of the city of London, and the various virtues by which they have been established and maintained. The body of the building presents two tiers of lofty windows, and over these, and above the portico, is an attic story surmounted by a balustrade; the cornices are rich and deep, and supported by Corinthian pilasters. These parts, in themselves elegant and complete, have been universally allowed to be deformed by a supplementary piece of building raised on the top contrary to the architect's wish, to give a loftier ceiling to a ball-room. The interior is arranged with taste and judgment, possessing, amongst other state apartments, a magnificent banquet-room, called "The Egyptian Hall," 90 feet long (the whole width of the mansion), and 60 feet broad, with a lofty and richly-ornamented concave roof; a ball-room, with a drawing-room; and a state chamber, containing a magnificent state bed.

COURTS OF LAW, &c.

The *Lord Mayor's Court* is held in the Queen's Bench, Guildhall, by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, for actions of debt and trespass, for appeals from inferior courts, and for foreign attachments; giving decision in all cases whatsoever, in fourteen days, at an expense not exceeding 30s. The *Court of Hustings* is the ancient and supreme court of the city, for pleas of land and common pleas. The sheriffs hold *courts of record*, every Wednesday and Friday, for actions entered at Giltspur-street Compter; and on Thursday and Saturday for actions entered at the Poultry Compter, which are for debts, trespasses, accounts, covenant-breaking, attachments, and sequestrations to any amount. The sheriffs, or their deputies, may sit with the judges of these courts upon trials if they please. The *Court of Requests* and of *Conscience*, at which commissioners preside, formerly took cognizance of no cause above 40s., but now extends to all debts under £5; the number of suits determined annually is about 5000, and the amount of debts recovered, £8000. The *Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen* appoints monthly such aldermen and commoners for commissioners as they think fit; and these, or any three of them, compose a court, held on Wednesday and Saturday, from 12 till 2 o'clock. The other city courts are, the *Chamberlain's Courts*, held every day, to determine differences between masters and apprentices,

and to admit such persons as are duly qualified to the freedom of the city; the *Court of Orphans*, held before the mayor and aldermen, as guardians of the children of deceased freemen under twenty-one years of age; the *Pie-Poudre Court*, held during the continuance of Bartholomew fair; a *Court of Conservancy*, held by the mayor and aldermen four times a year, as before stated; a *Court of Petty-Sessions*, for small offences, held daily at the Mansion House in the forenoon, by the mayor and one alderman, and daily at Guildhall, by two aldermen in rotation; the *Coroner's Court*, to inquire into the causes of sudden death; and the *Court of the Tower*, held within the verge of the city, by a steward, appointed by the Constable of the Tower, and by whom are tried actions of debt, trespass, and covenants.

The exercise of its own *military government* is one of the peculiar privileges possessed by the city from the earliest times; its forces formerly consisted of what were termed the trained bands, but now of two regiments of *militia*, raised according to an act of parliament passed in 1794, by ballot, and consisting of 2200 men. The officers are appointed by the commissioners of the queen's lieutenancy for the city of London, of whom the lord mayor is the principal; and one regiment may in certain cases be placed by the queen under any of her general officers, and marched to any place not exceeding twelve miles from the capital, or to the nearest encampment; the other being at all such times to remain in the city.

By an act of the 4th and 5th of William IV., cap. 36, the city of London and the county of Middlesex, and certain adjacent parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, were formed into a district to be comprehended within the jurisdiction of a new court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, called the *Central Criminal Court*, to be held at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, twelve times in the year at least, or oftener if necessary. The justices and judges of the court have power exclusively to try persons accused of various crimes specified in the act, of which the justices of the peace for the cities of London and Westminster, the liberty of the Tower, the borough of Southwark, and the above-named counties, are restrained from taking cognizance; they have also the power to try for offences committed on the high seas. The justices of the peace for the above-named divisions are still allowed to hold their respective general quarter-sessions; and by an especial clause the rights and privileges of the city of London are reserved.

The government of WESTMINSTER, until the Reformation, was arbitrary, under the abbots and monks; then under a bishop, and dean and chapter; and subsequently, by an act passed in the 27th of Elizabeth, the civil controul was placed in the hands of the laity, the dean being at the same time empowered to nominate the chief officers. The principal magistrates are, a high steward, usually a nobleman, the office being generally held for life; and a high bailiff, chosen by the steward, also for life, and who has the chief management of parliamentary elections for Westminster, as well as authority over all the other bailiffs, who summons juries, and in the courts leet sits next to the deputy steward. To him all fines and forfeitures belong, which renders the situation very lucrative, and occasions a considerable sum to be given for it. Besides these, there are sixteen burgesses and their assistants, whose

functions in all respects resemble those of the aldermen's deputies of the city of London, each having a ward under his jurisdiction; and from these are elected two head burgesses, one for the city, and the other for the liberties, who in the court leet rank next to the high bailiff. There is also a high constable, who is chosen by the court leet, and to whom all the other constables are subordinate. The four principal courts for the city and liberties of Westminster are, the *Court of the Duchy of Lancaster*, held in Somerset-place; the *Court of Quarter-Sessions* of the peace, held by the justices for the city and liberties, four times a year, at the guildhall, Westminster; *St. Martin's-le-Grand Court*; and the *Westminster Court*, or court leet. The three first are courts of record; the duchy court being for all matters of law and equity relating to the duchy of Lancaster; that of quarter-sessions, for all trespasses, petty larcenies, and other minor offences committed in Westminster and its liberties; and that of St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the trial of all personal actions appertaining to that particular liberty. The court leet, which is held by the Dean of Westminster, or his deputy, is for choosing parochial officers, preventing or removing nuisances, &c. The city and liberties of Westminster return two *members to parliament*, who are elected by the inhabitant householders; the number of voters is 14,801, and the high bailiff is returning officer.

SOUTHWARK was governed by its own bailiffs until 1327; but the city suffering great inconvenience from the number of malefactors that escaped thither from the jurisdiction of the city magistrates, the mayor of London was then, by charter, constituted *bailiff* of Southwark, and empowered to govern it by his deputy. Edward VI. granted the "Borough, or Town of Southwark," to the city of London, for a pecuniary consideration, and afterwards, for a further payment of the same kind, it was made a twenty-sixth ward to the city, by the name of *Bridge-ward Without*. It became, in consequence, subject to the lord mayor, who has under him a steward and a bailiff, the former of whom holds a *Court of Record* every Monday at St. Margaret's Hill, for debts, damages, and trespasses. Here is also a *Court of Record* for the *Clink liberty*, held near Bankside, in Southwark, by the Bishop of Winchester's steward, for actions of debt, trespass, &c., within that liberty. The borough returns two *members to parliament*, who are chosen by the inhabitant householders of the old borough, which comprised 401 acres, and by the £10 householders of an enlarged district, which, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., cap. 64, was added thereto for elective purposes, and the limits of which include by estimation an area of 1649 acres. The number of voters is 5353, and the high bailiff is returning officer.

For the suburbs there are several courts. Of these, the *Sheriff's Courts* for the county of Middlesex are for actions of debt, trespass, assault, &c. *East Smithfield Court* is a court leet and court baron to inquire into nuisances, &c.; in the court baron, pleas are held to the amount of 40s. *General and Quarter Sessions* of the peace, for the liberty of the Tower of London, are held by the justices of that liberty, eight times a year, for petty larcenies, trespasses, felonies, misdemeanours, &c. A *Court of Requests* is held for the *Tower Hamlets*, for the recovery of debts under £5.

In the metropolis are also held the four great law courts of the kingdom, the *Queen's Bench*, *Common Pleas*, *Exchequer*, and *High Court of Chancery*. The two first are held alternately at Westminster Hall, and Guildhall in the city; the Exchequer court at Westminster hall only; and the Court of Chancery, alternately at Westminster hall and Lincoln's Inn, where causes are heard by the chancellor or vice-chancellors. The rooms in *Westminster Hall* in which the business of the courts is transacted are situated on the western side of the great hall, and were elegantly fitted up by the late Sir John Soane. This was the great hall of the ancient palace of Westminster, and is celebrated as the scene of many important events in English history: the first hall was founded by William Rufus, but the present edifice was for the most part erected by Richard II. It is considered to be the largest apartment in Europe unsupported by pillars, being 270 feet long, 74 broad, and 90 high; the floor is of stone; the side walls and ends are pierced with elegant windows, the latter being of vast magnitude and highly elaborate workmanship. The roof, which deserves particular admiration, is of chesnut, forming an immense arch, sustained by carved angels bearing shields of the founder's arms. Parliaments were anciently held in the hall, and it was the court of justice in which the sovereign presided in person; the coronation feasts have been held here for many ages, and it is also occasionally used for the trial of peers, or persons impeached by the commons. There is likewise the *Rolls' Court*, generally held by the Master of the Rolls in the *Rolls' Chapel*, *Chancery-lane*. Civil and ecclesiastical causes are tried at *Doctors' Commons*, at which place are also held the *Courts of Admiralty*. The ecclesiastical courts are, the *Court of Arches*, for appeals from inferior ecclesiastical courts in the province of Canterbury, of which the *Court of Peculiars* here is a branch; the *Prerogative Court*, for causes relative to wills and administrations; the *Faculty Court*, empowered to grant dispensations to marry, &c.; and the *Court of Delegates*, for ecclesiastical affairs.

London also contains, besides the courts already described, the following. The *Palace Court*, or *Marshalsea*, held formerly at the Old Court-house in the Borough, but now in Scotland-yard, opposite the Admiralty, has jurisdiction of all civil suits within twelve miles of Whitehall, the city of London excepted, and takes cognizance of debts to any amount above 40s.; but all actions for debts above £20 may be removed into any of the superior courts. The *High Court of Admiralty*, *Doctors' Commons*, takes cognizance of all maritime pleas, criminal and civil, the latter being determined according to the civil law, the plaintiff giving security to prosecute, and, if cast, to pay what is adjudged; but the former being tried by special commission, at the sessions-house in the Old Bailey, by a judge and jury, a judge of the common law assists. A *Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors* was instituted a few years since, by an act of parliament, for the purpose of releasing debtors in England and Wales, who have been imprisoned and apply by petition to be liberated, upon surrendering their effects to their creditors; the commissioners, who preside as judges, hold their sittings at a newly-erected court-house, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. *Courts of Request* for the summary recovery of debts not exceeding 40s. are situated in various parts: there is

one in *Vine-street*, Piccadilly; also one in *Kingsgate-street*, Holborn; one in *Osbourne-street*, Whitechapel; one in *Castle-street*, Leicester-square; and one in *Bowling-Green-lane*, Southwark. That in *Trinity-street*, *Stones-end*, Borough, is for debts not exceeding £5. In addition, to the parliamentary representation already mentioned, four new *metropolitan boroughs*, each described under its own head, namely, Finsbury, Mary-le-bone, Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth, comprising a numerous constituency, have been created under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, each empowered to send two members, who are elected by the £10 householders.

PRISONS, AND POLICE.

The prisons for criminals are, Newgate, Cold-bath-fields, Giltspur-street Compter, Pentonville Model prison, Millbank, New Prison Clerkenwell, Tothill-fields Bridewell, and the gaol for the county of Surrey, Southwark. The prisons for debtors were, until recently, the Debtors' prison (White Cross-street), the Queen's Bench, the Fleet, the Marshalsea, and the Borough Compter; but in 1842 an act was passed "for consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons, and for regulating the Queen's Prison," by which it was enacted that the prison previously called that of the Marshalsea of the Court of Queen's Bench should be termed the Queen's Prison, and should be the only prison for all debtors, bankrupts, or other persons, who before the passing of the act might have been confined in the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons. Of the buildings, the majority are extensive, and in several instances, though gloomy, not inelegant, piles. *Newgate*, the general criminal prison for the city of London and the county of Middlesex, and, since the establishment of the Central Criminal Court, for various populous districts adjacent to the metropolis, may be particularly mentioned as such; it is of stone, divided within into several court-yards, and possesses a handsome uniform front towards the west, consisting of two wings, with the governor's house forming the centre. The city, as already stated, is under the controul of its own magistracy, consisting of the mayor and aldermen, &c.; and an act of parliament has recently been obtained for the formation of an effective police force. By the new Metropolitan Police act, the whole of the metropolis, exclusively of that part immediately denominated the City and Liberties, was consolidated into a *Metropolitan Police district*, which was established with a view to the better security of the persons and property of the inhabitants, and to supersede the local police previously existing in the several parishes. It extends eastward to Stratford, Poplar, and Greenwich; southward to Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth; westward to Acton, Ealing, and Brentford; and northward to Hampstead, Islington, Newington, and Hackney. Each division is under the charge of a superior officer, and the total number of men composing the force is upwards of 3300; the annual expense of the establishment is about £206,000.

INNS OF COURT.

The London Inns of Court were originally like colleges in a university, but confined to the study of the law. Though their origin cannot be exactly ascertained,

they may be presumed to have owed their rise to the establishment of the courts of justice at Westminster, by Henry III., which collected in their neighbourhood the whole body of common lawyers, or practitioners, who began to form themselves into a society (supposed at Thavies' Inn, Holborn), in a collegiate manner. Hence their place of residence was denominated an inn (*Hostell*), or House of Court; and the king, in 1244, forbade the teaching of law in schools set up in the city, as had been customary, and restricted its study to these inns. Their increase, as well as divisions into Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery, was not recognized till the reign of Edward III., when their students were called apprentices of the law (from the Fr. *Apprendre*); and the Inns of Court became appropriated solely to the study of the common law, as were the Inns of Chancery to such clerks as studied the forming of writs and other processes in chancery. These inns have become mere residences, not for lawyers only, but any persons who choose to hire chambers in them; and the law-student, before being called to the bar, is now only obliged to be entered of one of these places, and dine in the common hall a certain number of terms; after which, should his admission not be opposed by the members, an occurrence that rarely happens, he is legally qualified to plead and conduct causes. The Inns of Court are not incorporated, consequently the masters, principals, benchers, &c., by whom they are governed, can make no by-laws, nor possess estates, &c.; yet they have certain orders which, by consent and prescription, have obtained the force of law. The societies are entirely supported by sums paid for admissions and for chambers; and from the benchers, or seniors, in whom the controul is vested, a treasurer is usually chosen to manage these funds: the other members may be divided into outer barristers, inner barristers, and students.

The principal Inns of Court are four: the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. The Inns of Chancery are seven, *viz.*, Clifford's Inn, Lyon's Inn, Clement's Inn, and New Inn, belonging to the two Temples; Furnival's Inn, belonging to Lincoln's Inn; and Staple's Inn, and Barnard's Inn, belonging to Gray's Inn. Thavies' Inn, Scroop's Inn, Chester Inn, or Strand Inn, as well as Johnson's Inn, and some others in the city, have long been disused. Of the two Serjeants' Inns, in Fleet-street and Chancery-lane, the latter only is appropriated as chambers for the Serjeants-at-law, who removed thither from Symond's Inn, which is falling to decay, and merely tenanted as chambers by any one who chooses to rent them. Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, consists now of private residences. The Temple is so called from its original inhabitants, the Knights Templars, who, on quitting their old house in Southampton-buildings, Holborn, in the reign of Henry II., built a house in Fleet-street, thence called the New Temple, which occupied all the ground from White Friars to Essex-street. On their suppression by Edward II., the Temple, after two or three intermediate grants from the crown, was, by Edward III., given to the monastery of St. John of Jerusalem, the prior and convent of which afterwards demised it to the lawyers, supposed to have removed hither from Thavies' Inn, at a yearly rent of £10, a sum for which they still enjoy from the crown the whole of this splendid property. The Temple is at present divided between the two socie-

ties, the *Inner* and *Middle* Templars, each consisting of benchers, barristers, and students, the government being vested in the benchers. In term-time the members dine in the hall of the society, which is called keeping *commons*; to dine a fortnight in each term, is deemed *keeping the term*, and twelve of those terms qualify a student, after being called to the bar, to plead and manage causes in the courts. *Lincoln's Inn* occupies, with its gardens and squares, a very extensive plot of ground on the western side of Chancery-lane. It has a fine ancient brick gateway opening from Chancery-lane, built by Sir Thomas Lovel in the reign of Henry VIII.; a hall erected by the same person, wherein the Lord Chancellor holds his sittings; and a chapel built by Inigo Jones, in the English style. A new library and dining-hall, of which the first stone was laid by Vice-Chancellor Sir Knight Bruce, April 20th, 1843, are in course of erection, in a very handsome style, at the south-western angle of the garden, the west front overlooking Lincoln's Inn Fields; the design is of the latest Tudor character, resembling the older parts of Hampton Court, and the edifice, which will be of very considerable extent, will afford the necessary accommodation which has been for some time needed; the old hall and library will be judiciously preserved inviolate. *Gray's Inn* principally consists of two quadrangles, separated by a hall and chapel, and two handsome ranges of buildings recently erected, called Verulam and Raymond buildings. Most of the other inns consist of double courts, surrounded by large brick buildings divided into chambers; all of them have halls, in some cases surrounded by gardens, and several have good libraries.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The offices more immediately connected with the affairs of government occupy a grand line of buildings, stretching entirely across the eastern extremity of St. James' Park, from Spring Gardens to Downing-street. The most northerly is the Admiralty: next is the War Office, or Horse Guards; then the Treasury; and lastly, the offices of the three Secretaries of State.

The *War Office*, or *Horse Guards*, derives its latter appellation from the circumstance of that branch of the military mounting guard here. It is a noble, though rather heavy, building, erected by Ware, at an expense of more than £30,000, and contains a variety of apartments in which is transacted all business relative to the British army; a handsome portal leads through it from St. James' Park into the fine open street called Whitehall. The *Admiralty*, originally called Wallingford House, and facing Whitehall, has a beautiful screen by Adams, which, with its spacious portico, renders it on the whole a commanding pile; the Lords of the Admiralty have offices, with spacious private apartments, and on the top of the building is a semaphore telegraph, which communicates orders, by signal, to the principal parts of the kingdom. The *Treasury* is an extensive pile, partly formed out of the remains of Whitehall palace; the principal front, which is of stone, looks into St. James' Park; that next Whitehall has been rebuilt in a splendid style by Sir John Soane. Besides the Board of Treasury, the edifice contains a variety of offices, amongst which is the Council Chamber. The buildings of the other government offices situated in the immediate vicinity of

the above, and which consist of the offices of the *Secretaries of State*, the *Board of Control* for the affairs of India, the offices of the *Crown Lands*, and of the *Board of Works*, &c., have nothing in them particularly worthy of notice.

Somerset House, the most noble collection of Government offices in London, derives its name from being built on the site of the splendid palace erected by the Protector Somerset, in the reign of Edward VI. After having been for several ages occasionally inhabited by the queens of England, it was rebuilt, as it now stands, under the superintendence of Sir William Chambers, in 1775. It occupies a space of about 800 feet in width, and 500 in depth; and for magnitude, as well as architectural merit, ranks among the foremost of the public buildings in London. The magnificent Strand front, the extensive quadrangular court, the yet grander front next the Thames, with its terrace, one of the finest in the world, all combine, with the numerous spacious apartments and offices it contains, to excite admiration. It comprises the offices of the *Poor Law Commission*, of the *Registrar-General*, and of the *Tithe Commission*; also the *Naval Office*, *Navy Pay Office*, *Malt Office*, *Stamp Office*, the Offices of the *Chancellors of the duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster*, the *Hawkers' and Pedlars' Office*, *Stage-coach Office*, *Legacy-duty Office*, and the whole revenue establishment of the *Tax Offices*; all which are situated in the quadrangle that forms the main body of the pile. The front next the Strand has been munificently devoted to the use of the *Royal Society*, the *Society of Antiquaries*, and other institutions; apartments have been assigned for the use of the board constituting the *University of London*, and others have been appropriated to the *School of Design*, instituted by the Government within the last few years, for elementary instruction in drawing, modelling from the antique and from nature, and in the use of oil and water colours. The buildings of *King's College*, recently founded, form the eastern wing of the south front of the edifice, which, without it, was incomplete.

"THE TOWER," as it is familiarly called, stands on the northern bank of the Thames, and consists of a large pile of building, the irregularity of which arises from its having been erected and enlarged by various sovereigns, at distant periods of time: it served the purpose of a fortified palace to many of the early monarchs of England. Tradition ascribes its origin to Julius Cæsar, but the earliest authentic account of it is, that William the Conqueror, having little reliance on the fidelity of his new subjects of London, on fixing his residence in the metropolis, built a strong fortress to overawe them, on part of the present site of the Tower. In 1078, he appointed Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, a skilful architect, to superintend the building of a larger fort, being the same, though repaired or rebuilt by some of his successors, which is now called the White Tower. It is situated in the centre of the fortress, and is of a square shape, with four watch-towers, one of which is used as an observatory: this part of the building contains, besides a small armoury for the sea service, an old Norman chapel, dedicated to St. John, in which the kings and queens who resided here performed their devotions; it is of an oblong form, circular at the east end, and supported by short round pillars, and in it the ancient records of the kingdom are now kept. In 1082,

William Rufus laid the foundations of a castle southward, and near to the river, which was finished by his successor, Henry I.: beneath it were two gates, one called *Traitors' gate*, through which state prisoners were conveyed to their cells, and the other bearing the name of the *Bloody gate*. Henry III. added a strong gate and bulwark to the west entrance, repaired and *whitened* the square tower, which probably gave it the name it still retains, and extended the fortress by a mud wall, which was superseded by one of brick by Edward IV., who built within this enclosure the present *Lion's tower*. Charles II. and the succeeding sovereigns, down to George IV., made various additions and alterations within the area inclosed by the ancient fortifications; and the exterior walls now include an area of twelve acres and five roods. The exterior circuit of the ditch, which entirely surrounds it, is 3156 feet; it is separated from the Thames by a broad quay, behind which is a platform for mounting 61 pieces of cannon, which are brought out and fired on all occasions of public rejoicing. The interior, which forms a parish within itself, subject to the visitation of the Bishop of London, contains several streets, and a variety of interesting buildings, which, before the recent fire, consisted of the *Tower parochial church*, or *Royal Free Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula*, the *White Tower*, the *Ordnance Office*, the *Record Office*, the *Jewel Office*, the *Horse Armoury*, the *Grand Storehouse*, the new or small *Armoury*, houses belonging to the officers of the *Tower*, barracks for the garrison, and two *suttling-houses*, commonly used by the officers of the garrison. The great fire, by which a large portion of this celebrated edifice was destroyed, took place on the 30th of Oct. 1841, and extended to the *Grand Storehouse*, the *Table*, or *Bowyer Tower*, with two stores on each side of it, and the *Butler's Tower*: in the armoury, which was 345 feet long, were no less than 280,000 stand of arms, ready for use, besides a vast quantity of military trophies, many of them ancient and of great historical interest; and during the conflagration, the regalia, used at coronations, which were kept in the *Jewel Office*, were hurriedly, but safely, removed. The government is entrusted to a Constable, generally a person of high rank, under whose command are a lieutenant and a deputy-lieutenant, the latter being called the governor, with several subordinate officers, besides forty wardens, who bear the same rich antique uniform as was worn by the corps at its formation by Henry VII.

The Mint, originally situated within the limits of the Tower, and the business of which was afterwards for some time carried on at Soho, near Birmingham, now stands at the north-eastern corner of Tower Hill, on the site of the old *Victualling-Office*; it contains steam-engines, and all the numerous mechanical works for facilitating the operations of the coinage.

BRIDGES AND TUNNEL.

The bridges which unite the southern with the northern part of the metropolis are remarkable for their architecture, magnitude, and solidity.

New London Bridge, begun March 15th, 1824, and completed Aug. 1st, 1831, under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie, at a cost of £506,000, exclusively of the expense of approaches, and of removing the old

bridge, is an elegant and substantial edifice of Haytor granite, 928 feet long, and, within the abutments, 782 feet, with five noble arches, of which the centre has a span of 152 feet, and the four others one of about 135. The approaches at each end are carried over arches, and communicate with spacious streets, and that on the Surrey bank of the river, from exposing to the view the whole of St. Saviour's church, possesses much grandeur. The old bridge was founded in 1176, and originally supported a street of houses with a chapel, entrance gateways, &c., which remained with various alterations till 1756, when it was cleared of the whole of its buildings.

Southwark Bridge is a magnificent structure of cast-iron, with stone piers and abutments, designed by Mr. Rennie, and consists of three arches, of which the central rises 24 feet, with a span of 240 feet, and each of the side arches is 210 feet in the span: the whole was completed in March, 1819, at an expense, including the approaches, of £800,000, being one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever formed of such materials. Many of the solid castings weigh ten tons each, and the total weight of the iron employed is about 5780 tons. The abutments are laid in radiating courses, with large blocks of Bramley-Fell and Whitby stones.

Blackfriars Bridge was named, at the time of its foundation, "Pitt's bridge," as a testimony of the respect entertained by the citizens of London for the character and talents of that eminent statesman, William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, whose name was accordingly inscribed on a plate laid under the foundation-stone. The first stone was laid by the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Chitty, on the 31st of Oct. 1760; and in 1770 the work was completed, at an expense of £160,000, which was defrayed by a toll for several years. The bridge has nine elliptical arches; the span of the central arch is 100 feet, those on each side decreasing gradually towards the shores, being respectively 98, 93, 83, and 70 feet wide, leaving a clear water way of 788 feet.

Waterloo Bridge, which is longer than any of the other bridges over the Thames, affords a fine level passage across the river, and, from the beauty and simplicity of the design, and its stability, is calculated to remain a monument of architectural skill down to remote ages. The original projector was Mr. George Dodd, but in consequence of a misunderstanding between him and the company, the execution of the work devolved on Mr. Rennie; it was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1817, at an expense, including the approaches, much exceeding £1,000,000 sterling. The bridge consists of nine elliptical arches, each of 120 feet span, and 35 feet elevation; it is 42 feet broad, being of the same width as Blackfriars bridge, and its length is 1242 feet, being 19 feet longer within the abutments than Westminster bridge.

Westminster Bridge, built between the years 1739 and 1750, at a cost of £389,500, is 1223 feet long, and 44 wide, and consists of thirteen large, and two small, semi-circular arches, with fourteen intermediate piers and abutments: on its top are twenty-eight semi-octagonal recesses, twelve of which are covered by demicupolas. The two middle piers contain each 3000 solid feet, or 200 tons of Portland stone. The central arch is 76 feet wide, the others diminish in width by 4 feet equally on each side, and the two smaller ones close in shore are each about 25 feet wide. At the period of its erection

this bridge was esteemed one of the noblest structures of the kind in the world: its architect was M. Labyrie, an ingenious native of Switzerland; but, although not a century old, like that of Blackfriars, it exhibits evident marks of decay, from the decomposition of the stone.

Vauxhall Bridge, commenced in 1813, and completed in 1826, at an expense exceeding £300,000, is a light and elegant structure, consisting of nine arches of cast-iron, each of 78 feet span, having between 11 and 12 feet rise, and resting on rusticated stone piers laid with Roman cement; the whole length is 809 feet. This bridge, as well as those of Southwark and Waterloo, was erected by an incorporated company of shareholders, who are authorised to levy a toll.

The Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Foot Bridge, completed in 1844, originated in the increased traffic between the opposite shores of the Thames, occasioned by the erection of Hungerford Market and the steam-packet piers on the north side. This elegant structure, which is after a design by J. K. Brunel, Esq., F. R. S., is about 14 feet wide, and 1342 feet 6 in. long, extending from Hungerford stairs to the Belvidere-road, Lambeth: of this length, 676 ft. 6 in. form the central span, between the two piers. The piers are 55 feet in height above the foot-path, and 84 above high water, and form two handsome towers in the Italian style, with the chains passing through the attic of each; at the abutments, on each side of the river, the chains are secured in huge masses of granite. The cost of the masonry was, by contract, £60,000; of the iron work, which exceeds 700 tons in weight, £17,000; of the approaches, £13,000; and the entire expense has been estimated at £102,254.

Thames Tunnel. The idea of forming a subway under the bed of the Thames, to connect Rotherhithe with the opposite shore at Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, which had been abandoned after a fruitless attempt in 1809, was revived on a more extended scale, by Mr. Brunel, now Sir I. M. Brunel, Knt., in 1824; and the sum of £200,000 was raised by transferable shares of £50 each, which led to the commencement of the work in March, 1825. The undertaking was checked, however, by several accidents: after the tunnel had been completed to the extent of 400 feet, it was filled with water by an irruption of the river, in 1827, and again in 1828; and Sir I. Brunel's attempt, like that of his predecessor, was, after a great expenditure of money, and the loss of several lives, discontinued in 1828, and thought to be entirely relinquished. The works remained for more than seven years in a state of suspense; but after clearing the tunnel of the water, the structure of the double archway was found to be in a perfectly sound and satisfactory state, and the operations were consequently resumed, and the whole of the tunnel, which is 1200 feet in length, was completed at an expense of £446,000, and opened to the public, for foot passengers, on the 25th of March, 1843. The tunnel consists of two arcades, forming distinct ways for going and returning, and each containing a roadway and footway, lighted by gas; the form of the arcade is cylindrical, and from its base to the level of the river at high water, the height is 75 feet, which circumstance, in addition to the unfavourable nature of the ground through which the excavation is made, rendered the formation of the tunnel one of the most adventurous and arduous enterprises in the art of engineering ever attempted.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

At what precise period London was constituted the head of a DIOCESE is uncertain, but it is evident that it acquired the distinction not long after the introduction of Christianity into Britain. It appears to have been at first an archbishopric, but after the metropolitan power was transferred to Canterbury, in consequence of the conversion to Christianity of Ethelbert, King of Kent, by Augustine, London sank into a bishopric, and Melitus was made the first bishop, in 604. The diocese was co-extensive with the ancient kingdom of the East Saxons, comprehending the counties of Middlesex and Essex, and part of Hertfordshire. Under the ecclesiastical arrangements provided by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV, c. 77, it will consist of the city of London, the county of Middlesex, nine parishes in Essex, the town of Deptford, and seven other parishes in Kent, the borough of Southwark, and eighteen parishes in Surrey. Though locally

*Arms of the Bishopric.*

in the province of Canterbury, it is exempt from the visitation of the archbishop; and the Bishop of London enjoys precedence over all the other bishops, ranking in dignity next to the Archbishop of York. The ecclesiastical establishment is composed of a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, five archdeacons, thirty canons or prebendaries (three of whom are residentiary, and, with the dean, constitute the chapter), twelve petty or minor canons, six vicars-choral, a subdean, and inferior officers. The jurisdiction of the bishop extends over 603 benefices, and he has the patronage of the archdeaconries, chancellorships, precentorship, treasurer-ship, non-resident canonries, and seventy-nine benefices, besides six others alternately: the resident canonries are in the gift of the Crown. The income of the bishop is £11,700; the income of the dean, who is also a canon of St Paul's, amounts to £2974, and the net revenue of the Dean and Chapter to £9000; the Dean and Chapter possess the patronage of thirty-four benefices, with eleven others alternately. The twelve petty canons were incorporated as a body politic, in 1399, by letters-patent of Richard II.; they are governed by a warden, chosen from among themselves, and have a common seal.

PARISHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON WITHIN THE WALLS.

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|-------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| S. Alban, Wood-street, with..... R. | 479 | 16 8 11½ | } 247 { | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Eton College, alternately. |
| St. Olave, Silver-street R. | 972 | 7 7 11 | | |
| Allhallows, Barking V. | 1924 | 36 13 4 | 956 | The Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| Allhallows, Bread-street, with R. | 263 | 37 13 4 | } 264 { | The Archbishop, and the Dean and Chapter, of Canterbury, alternately. |
| St. John the Evangelist..... R. | 108 | 15 19 7 | | |
| Allhallows the Great, with R. | 672 | 41 18 1½ | } 458 | The Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| Allhallows the Less V. | 181 | — | | |
| Allhallows, Lombard-street R. | 516 | 22 6 8 | 357 | The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. |
| Allhallows, Staining P.C. | 502 | — | 624 | Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, the impropriators. |
| Allhallows on the Wall with St. Augustine consolidated } R. | 1620 | 8 16 8 | 453 | The Crown. |
| St. Alphage R. | 976 | 8 0 0 | 313 | The Bishop. |
| St. Andrew Undershaft with St. Mary-Axe consolidated } R. | 1163 | 25 11 3 | 1576 | The Bishop. |
| St. Andrew by the Wardrobe, with R. | 750 | 17 10 0 | } 483 { | The Crown, and the Parishioners of St. Anne's, alternately. |
| St. Anne, Blackfriars R. | 2846 | — | | |
| St. Anne and St. Agnes, with R. | 513 | 8 0 0 | } 239 { | The Bishop, and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. John Zachary R. | 183 | 11 2 1 | | |
| St. Antholin, with R. | 357 | 20 2 8½ | } 222 { | The Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. John the Baptist R. | 367 | 15 18 9 | | |
| St. Augustine, Watling-street, with R. | 289 | 19 16 0½ | } 296 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Faith R. | 781 | 23 17 1 | | |
| St. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange (no church) } R. | 307 | 18 1 8 | 657 | The Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Bene't Fink P.C. | 383 | — | 200 | The Dean and Canons of Windsor, the appropriators. |
| St. Bene't Gracechurch, with R. | 333 | 18 1 3 | } 300 { | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately. |
| St. Leonard, Eastcheap R. | 137 | 25 10 0 | | |

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. | | | Present Net Income. | PATRONS. |
|---|-------------|-------------------------------|----|----|------------------------|--|
| | | £. | s. | d. | £. | |
| St. Bene't, Paul's Wharf, with R. | 588 | 13 | 19 | 4½ | } 254 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Peter R. | 341 | 9 | 4 | 2 | | |
| St. Botolph, Billingsgate, with R. | 278 | 23 | 16 | 0½ | } 320 | The Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. George, Botolph-lane R. | 235 | 8 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Christchurch, with V. | 2446 | 26 | 13 | 4 | } 537 | St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators, alternately. |
| St. Leonard, Foster-lane R. | 331 | 26 | 13 | 4 | | |
| St. Clement, Eastcheap, with R. | 236 | 13 | 2 | 1 | } 290 | The Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Martin Orgars R. | 353 | 19 | 16 | 3 | | |
| St. Dionis Backchurch R. | 806 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 439 | The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. |
| St. Dunstan in the East R. | 1010 | 60 | 7 | 11 | 375 | The Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| St. Edmund the King, with R. | 391 | 21 | 14 | 2 | } 306 | The Crown, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, alternately. |
| St. Nicholas Acons R. | 194 | 13 | 0 | 0 | | |
| St. Ethelburga R. | 669 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 363 | The Bishop. |
| St. Helen, Bishopsgate V. | 659 | — | — | — | 209 | Alexander McDougal, Esq., the impropiator. |
| St. James, Duke's-place Don. | 964 | — | — | — | 110 | The Mayor and Aldermen, the impropiators. |
| St. James, Garlick Hythe R. | 520 | 17 | 14 | 7 | 310 | The Bishop. |
| St. Katharine, Coleman R. | 606 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 1019 | The Bishop. |
| St. Katharine Creechurch P.C. | 1740 | — | — | — | 120 | The Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge, the impropiators. |
| St. Lawrence, Jewry, with V. | 625 | 18 | 0 | 5 | } 300 | Balliol College, Oxford, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street . . . R. | 207 | 19 | 17 | 6 | | |
| St. Magnus, with R. | 239 | 69 | 5 | 5 | } 294 | The Bishop. |
| St. Margaret, New Fish-st., united . . R. | 266 | 13 | 11 | 8 | | |
| St. Margaret, Lothbury, with R. | 189 | 13 | 6 | 8 | } 585 | The Crown, and the Bishop, alternately. |
| St. Christopher-le-Stocks R. | 16 | 14 | 0 | 0 | | |
| St. Margaret Pattens, with R. | 167 | 10 | 0 | 0 | } 214 | The Crown, the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Mayor and Common Council, by turns. |
| St. Gabriel, Fenchurch R. | 386 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | |
| St. Martin, Ludgate R. | 1255 | 33 | 17 | 8½ | 266 | The Bishop. |
| St. Martin Outwich R. | 135 | 13 | 9 | 9½ | 585 | The Merchant Tailors' Company. |
| St. Mary, Abchurch, with R. | 526 | 20 | 2 | 6 | } 206 | Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. |
| St. Lawrence P.C. | 381 | — | — | — | | |
| St. Mary, Aldermanbury, with P.C. | { 751 | — | — | — | 255 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Thomas R. | | — | — | — | | |
| St. Mary Aldermay, with R. | 494 | 41 | 0 | 0 | } 435 | The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Thomas the Apostle R. | 648 | 12 | 0 | 0 | | |
| St. Mary-le-Bow, with R. | 346 | 33 | 12 | 3½ | } 459 | The Archbishop of Canterbury two turns, and the Grocers' Company one. |
| Allhallows, Honey-lane, and R. | 155 | 19 | 3 | 9 | | |
| St. Pancras, Soper-lane R. | 162 | 13 | 6 | 3 | } 387 | The Duke of Northumberland, and the Parishioners, alternately. |
| St. Mary at Hill, with R. | 987 | 36 | 13 | 4 | | |
| St. Andrew Hubbard R. | 331 | 16 | 0 | 0 | } 345 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-st., with . . R. | 783 | 19 | 5 | 9 | | |
| St. Gregory by St. Paul P.C. | 1444 | — | — | — | } 238 | The Bishops of London and Hereford, alternately. |
| St. Mary Somerset, with R. | 375 | 10 | 10 | 0 | | |
| St. Mary Mounthaw united R. | 378 | 6 | 10 | 0 | } 280 | The Crown, and J. Thornton, Esq., alternately. |
| St. Mary Woolnoth, with R. | 317 | 25 | 0 | 0 | | |
| St. Mary Woolchurch Haw united . . R. | 150 | 18 | 13 | 4 | } 254 | The Bishop, and the Duke of Buccleuch, alternately. |
| St. Matthew, Friday-street, with R. | 160 | 21 | 7 | 3½ | | |
| St. Peter, Westcheap R. | 227 | 26 | 7 | 9 | } 239 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Michael, Bassishaw R. | 687 | 17 | 0 | 0 | | |
| St. Michael, Cornhill R. | 454 | 35 | 1 | 8 | 387 | The Drapers' Company. |
| St. Michael, Crooked-lane R. | 329 | 26 | 8 | 4 | 365 | The Archbishop of Canterbury. |
| St. Michael, Queen-hythe, with R. | 647 | 16 | 0 | 0 | } 270 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, alternately. |
| Trinity the Less R. | 633 | 8 | 7 | 6 | | |
| St. Michael Pater-noster Royal, with . . R. | 251 | 7 | 0 | 0 | } 242 | The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Worcester, alternately. |
| St. Martin Vintry R. | 288 | 18 | 13 | 4 | | |
| St. Michael, Wood-street, with R. | 328 | 18 | 13 | 4 | } 260 | The Crown, and the Parishioners, alternately. |
| St. Mary Staining R. | 268 | 5 | 6 | 8 | | |
| St. Mildred, Bread-street, with R. | 351 | 16 | 6 | 8 | } 222 | The Queen, and W. Storketh, Esq., alternately. |
| St. Margaret Moses R. | 250 | 12 | 4 | 4½ | | |
| St. Mildred, Poultry, with R. | 280 | 18 | 13 | 4 | } 269 | The Crown, and the Mercers' Company, alternately. |
| St. Mary Colechurch R. | 238 | — | — | — | | |
| St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, with R. | 254 | 18 | 13 | 4 | } 287 | The Crown, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Nicholas Olave R. | 431 | 7 | 19 | 7 | | |

| PARISH. | | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|----|-------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| St. Olave, Hart-street, with St. Nicholas in the Shambles | R. | 816 | { 17 14 2 23 6 6 | } 1891 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Olave, Old Jewry, with | V. | 168 | 10 18 6½ | } 500 | The Crown. |
| St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane | R. | 198 | 12 7 6 | | |
| St. Peter, Cornhill | R. | 656 | 39 5 7½ | 388 | The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. |
| St. Peter-le-Poor | R. | 559 | 5 16 8 | 629 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. |
| St. Stephen, Coleman-street | V. | 3609 | 11 0 0 | 560 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Stephen, Walbrook, with | R. | 322 | 17 13 9 | } 332 | The Crown, and the Grocers' Company, alternately. |
| St. Bene't Sherehog | R. | 145 | 8 13 4 | | |
| St. Swithin, London-stone, with | R. | 389 | 15 17 11 | } 259 | The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and the Rev. H. G. Watkins, alternately. |
| St. Mary Bothaw | R. | 257 | 10 10 0 | | |
| St. Vedast Foster, with | R. | 427 | 33 5 10 | } 300 | The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, alternately. |
| St. Michael le Quern | R. | 212 | 21 10 5 | | |

The above 97 parishes, with the addition of the precinct of White Friars, form the *poor law union* of the City of London, which is under the care of 101 guardians, each parish electing one, with the exception of St. Anne's (Blackfriars), Christ-church (Newgate-street), and St. Stephen's (Coleman-street), which elect two each; the population amounts to 55,920.

PARISHES IN THE CITY OF LONDON WITHOUT THE WALLS.

| PARISH. | | Population. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| St. Andrew, Holborn | R. | 5966 <i>a</i> | 18 0 0 | 1336 | The Duke of Buccleuch. |
| St. Peter, Saffron Hill | C. | — | — | — | The Rector. |
| Trinity Chapel, Gray's Inn Road ... | C. | — | — | — | The Rector. |
| St. Bartholomew the Great | R. | 3414 | 8 0 0 | 680 | Trustees of the late W. Phillips, Esq. |
| St. Bartholomew the Less | V. | 744 | 13 6 8 | 30 | St. Bartholomew's Hospital. |
| St. Botolph, without Aldersgate | P.C. | 4491 <i>b</i> | — | 450 | { The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators. |
| St. Botolph, Aldgate | P.C. | 9525 <i>c</i> | — | 247 | |
| St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate ... | R. } | 10,969 | 20 0 0 | { 2290 | The Bishop. |
| All Saints' Chapel | P.C. } | | | | |
| St. Bride | V. | 6655 | 16 0 0 | 562 | { The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators. |
| Trinity District Church | P.C. | — | — | — | |
| St. Dunstan-in-the-West | R. | 3266 | 26 4 9½ | 490 | Trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simeon. |
| St. Giles, without Cripplegate | V. | 13,255 | 32 5 0 | 2018 | The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the appropriators. |
| St. Sepulchre | V. | 8524 <i>d</i> | 20 0 0 | 666 | { St. John's College, Oxford. Impropriators of two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, the Parishioners, the vicarage being endowed with one-third. |
| Trinity in the Minories | P.C. | 579 | — | 69 | |

a The larger part of the parish is in the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone; the entire parish contains 27,044 inhabitants.

b The entire parish contains 5906 inhabitants, of which number 1415 are in the liberty of Glasshouse-yard, in the Finsbury Division of the hundred of Ossulstone.

c The parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, is partly within the walls of the city. With the parishes of St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; and St. Botolph, without Aldersgate; it forms the *East London union*, which contains a population of 39,655.

d The entire parish of St. Sepulchre, containing 12,325 inhabitants, extends into the Finsbury Division of the hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex.

The *West London union* is formed of St. Bride's, St. Bartholomew's (the Great and the Less), St. Sepulchre's (Newgate), St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, St. Andrew's, Lower or City Liberty, and the Bridewell precinct; and the population amounts to 32,370.

PARISHES ADJACENT TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

(Which are not separately described in the work.)

The three first are in the Holborn, and the two last in the Tower, Division of the Hundred of Ossulstone, county of Middlesex.

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. | Present Net Income. | PATRONS. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | £. s. d. | £. | |
| St. George the Martyr R. | 7897 ^a | — | 569 | The Duke of Buccleuch. |
| St. George, Bloomsbury R. | 16,981 | — | 1153 | The Crown. |
| Trinity Church, Woburn Square .. P.C. | — | — | — | Rector of St. George's. |
| St. Giles-in-the-Fields R. | 37,311 | — | 968 | The Crown. |
| Trinity P.C. | — | — | 338 | Rector of St. Giles'. |
| St. Peter ad Vincula, Tower R. | 1107 | 18 13 4 | — | The Constable of the Tower of London. |

^a The parish of St. George the Martyr; that part of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, which is in the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone; and the liberties of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents; contain 28,790 inhabitants, and, with Ely-place, form the *Holborn union*.

CITY AND LIBERTY OF WESTMINSTER.

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. | Present Net Income. | PATRONS. |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| | | £. s. d. | £. | |
| St. Anne, Soho R. | 16,480 | — | 909 | The Bishop. |
| St. Clement Danes R. | 11,582 ^a | 52 7 1 | 518 | The Marquess of Exeter. |
| St. George, Hanover Square..... R. | 66,453 | — | 1550 | The Bishop. |
| Grosvenor Chapel P.C. | | | 400 | The Rector and Churchwardens of St. George's. |
| Hanover District Chapel, Regent-st. P.C. | | | 560 | The Rector of St. George's. |
| St. Mark's District Chapel..... P.C. | | | 700 | The Rector of St. George's. |
| St. Peter's, Pimlico P.C. | | | 700 | The Rector of St. George's. |
| St. James, Piccadilly R. | 37,398 | — | 1468 | The Bishop. |
| Archbishop Tennison's Chapel P.C. | | | 320 | The Rector of St. James and eight Trustees. |
| St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-street... P.C. | | | 400 | The Bishop and Rector of St. James's. |
| St. Margaret's Chapel P.C. | | | 459 | The Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the appropriators. |
| St. James', Berwick-street C. | | | — | Trustees. |
| York Street Chapel..... C. | | | — | The Rector of St. James's. |
| St. James', Hampstead Road..... C. | | | — | Trustees. |
| St. John, Millbank R. | 26,223 | — | 359 | The Dean and Chapter of Westminster. |
| Trinity Chapel, Knightsbridge C. | — | — | — | The Dean and Chapter of Westminster. |
| St. Margaret R. | 30,258 | — | — | The Dean and Chapter of Westminster. |
| Broadway Chapel C. | — | — | — | Rector of St. Margaret's. |
| St. Martin-in-the-Fields..... V. | 25,190 ^b | 12 0 0 | 1258 | The Bishop. |
| St. Matthew, Spring Gardens..... P.C. | — | — | 200 | The Vicar of St. Martin's. |
| Burleigh Chapel (St. Michael) C. | — | — | — | The Vicar of St. Martin's. |
| St. Mary-le-Strand R. | 2520 ^c | 13 8 4 | 266 | The Crown. |
| St. John Baptist, Savoy P.C. | 414 | — | — | The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. |
| St. Paul, Covent Garden R. | 5718 | — | 580 | The Duke of Bedford. |

^a The parish of St. Clement Danes, wholly containing 15,459 persons, extends into the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone.

^b The parish is under the separate controul of 24 guardians under the *Poor Law Amendment Act*:

^c The parish includes the greater portion of the precinct of the duchy of Lancaster, in the Holborn Division of the hundred of Ossulstone.

The Strand *poor law union* is formed of St. Mary's-le-Strand with the Duchy of Lancaster, St. Paul's (Covent Garden), St. Clement Danes, the Precinct of the Savoy, and the Liberty of the Rolls.

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

| PARISH. | Population. | Value in the King's Books. | Present Net Income. | PATRONS. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | £. s. d. | £. | |
| Christchurch | R. 14,616 <i>a</i> | — | 870 | The Trustees of Mr. Marshall's Charities. |
| St. George the Martyr..... | R. 46,644 <i>b</i> | 18 13 9 | 730 | The Crown. |
| St. Mary Magdalen | C. — | — | — | — |
| St. John Horsleydown | R. 10,115 | — | 500 | The Crown. |
| St. Olave | P.C. 6745 <i>c</i> | 68 4 9½ | 682 | The Crown. |
| St. Saviour | P.C. 13,219 | — | 800 | { The Parishioners, who appoint two ministers, between whom the income is divided. |
| St. Thomas | P.C. 1759 | — | 215 | |
| | | | | St. Thomas' Hospital. |

a Christchurch was formerly a part of St. Saviour's parish, and with it now forms the *poor law union of St. Saviour's*. The parish extends into the East Division of the hundred of Brixton, but the entire population is given above.

b The parish, under the *Poor Law*, has a separate board of 18 guardians.

c St. Olave's parish extends into the city of London, and, with the parishes of St. Thomas and St. John Horsleydown, forms the *poor law union of St. Olave*, under the care of 15 guardians.

There are likewise numerous *extra-parochial* and independent *liberties*; namely, in the city Without the Walls, Barnard's Inn, Bridewell Hospital and Precinct, Clifford's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Serjeants' Inn (Chancery-lane), Staple Inn, White Friars' Precinct, Inner Temple, and Middle Temple. Adjacent to the city are, St. Catherine by the Tower (Precinct), Old Artillery Ground Liberty, Charter-House, Ely-place, Norton-Falgate Liberty, Rolls Liberty, Old Tower Without (Precinct), and East Smithfield Liberty. In the city and Liberty of Westminster are, the Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Duchy of Lancaster (Precinct), Privy Gardens, and Whitehall, and the Verge of the palaces of St. James' and Whitehall.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, the chief ecclesiastical edifice of the metropolis, and of the empire, and the masterpiece of its architect, Sir Christopher Wren, is a magnificent structure, occupying the highest and most central spot of ground in the city, and nearly covering the site of the ancient cathedral built by Bishop Maurice, which was destroyed by the fire of 1666. The commission for the erection of the present edifice is dated in 1673, the interval between the fire and that period having been employed in endeavouring to repair the old fabric, which was at length found impracticable. The first stone of the structure, which was built from the third design of the architect, was laid June 21st, 1675; the walls of the choir and side aisles were finished in ten years, together with the porticoes on the north and south sides; and the lantern was crowned with the last stone in 1710, in the lifetime of the architect, by his son Christopher. The building was erected at the national expense, and cost a million and a half of money; the iron balustrade surrounding the churchyard, which, with its seven iron gates, weighs 200 tons, cost £11,202; and the extent of ground occupied is two acres and sixteen perches. The edifice is wholly constructed of the best Portland stone, in the form of a Latin cross, 514 feet long, and 216 broad, and from the intersection rises a stately cupola, towering in majestic proportion above the rest of the structure, and universally admired for its grandeur and elegant proportions; the cupola is 215 feet high, 145 in

diameter, and 430 in circumference, and is ornamented with 32 columns below, and a range of attic antæ above, the exterior circuit of which is flanked by a noble balustrade. From its summit rises a lantern, adorned with large Corinthian pillars, surrounded at the base by a gallery, and terminating in a superb gilt ball and cross, the height of which from the floor of the church is 404 feet. The other principal architectural features of the exterior are, the two grand semicircular porticoes at the north and south ends of the transept, and a magnificent entrance at the western end. The great western entrance is composed of a double story of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Composite order above, supporting a grand enriched pediment, representing the conversion of St. Paul, and crowned with a colossal figure of that saint, and other statues; the whole stands upon an elevated base, the ascent to which is by a flight of 22 black marble steps, extending the entire length of the portico. At each of the northern and southern extremities of this elevation is an elegant campanile turret, of two stories, of light pierced workmanship, terminating in a dome formed by curves of contrary flexure, and surmounted with a gilt pine-apple. In a spacious area in front is a statue of Queen Anne. The north and south sides, which have an air of uncommon elegance, comprise richly decorated windows and niches, and are ornamented with scrolls, fruitage, and other suitable enrichments. The interior of the edifice, which consists of a nave, choir, side aisles, transept, side chapels, &c., is of correspondent beauty, and, like the exterior, is constructed in the purest style of classical architecture. The concave of the grand cupola, painted by Sir James Thornhill, exhibits designs illustrative of some of the most remarkable occurrences in the life of St. Paul; the space beneath the great dome has lately been appropriated to the reception of monuments and statues of British heroes, and other illustrious dead, which, being composed of the finest marbles, and generally of good design, add to the rich appearance of this part of the cathedral. In the crypt under the church, and immediately below the centre of the dome, is the tomb of Admiral Lord Nelson.

The PAROCHIAL CHURCHES may, for the most part, be divided into two classes, namely, those built by Sir Christopher Wren, or his pupils, since the great fire, and those which escaped that calamity. Of the former, the following most deserve notice. *St. Mary-le-Bow*, in *Cheapside*, which, and *St. Bride's*, in *Fleet-street*, possess the most elegant steeples of any in London, is a successful endeavour to perpetuate the origin of its name of Le Bow, which arose not only from the body having been erected on arches, or a Norman crypt (which still remains), but from the edifice having a steeple, or lantern, resting on bows. This beauty is retained in the present structure, the spire of which is partly supported by flying buttresses, Corinthian columns, and an elegant circular gallery, terminating in a lofty spire: the whole being a masterly display of the five orders. The steeple of *St. Bride's*, which is of a totally different form, but equally beautiful, consists of a series of elegant stories, diminishing in exact proportion as they ascend; with the spire, it originally reached the altitude of 234 feet, but was lately reduced, on account of its having been damaged by lightning. The chaste and elegant church of *St. Stephen, Walbrook*, which stands on the site of an older edifice, built in 1420, and burnt down by the great fire, deserves notice on account of the unrivalled beauty of its interior, which, for propriety of elevation, simple grandeur of style, and tasteful embellishment, stands alone among the religious structures of the metropolis; the dome springing from the intersection is supported by eight arches, rising from as many Corinthian columns, so disposed as to give to the whole an effect of great lightness and spaciousness. Over the altar is a fine painting, by West, of the Stoning of St. Stephen.

The above-named churches are amongst the finest of the 50 built by Sir Christopher Wren after the conflagration in 1666. The following claim notice either for their architectural character, or historical interest. *St. Michael's, Wood-street*, which is of the Ionic order, was erected in 1669; the original tower has of late years been replaced by a clumsy spire. So early as the year 1359, the church was liberally endowed; and Stow asserts that the head of James IV. of Scotland was buried here, after the battle of Flodden Field. *St. Mary's, Aldermanbury*, which has a large western tower with angular pinnacles, occupies the site of an old church refounded by Alderman Keeble, in the fifteenth century: Judge Jeffreys was buried in it. *St. Mary's-at-Hill, Lower Thames-street*, only partially destroyed by the great fire, is remarkable for containing some old and curious records, extracts from which have been published; it has a plain square brick tower. *St. Vedast's, Foster-lane*, which possesses a very handsome stone spire, of exact symmetry, contains an altar-piece of singular elegance; the railing before it is peculiarly rich; the border that surrounds the nimbus, or glory, is composed for the most part of three cherubim, half immersed in clouds, and six winged infants, in the highest possible relief, one sounding two trumpets, and the others bearing palm branches, the carving being either from the chisel of Gibbons, or some successful rival of that great artist. *St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill*, is a spacious stone structure, modernised from the remains of the former church built in 1440, and which escaped the great fire; it has a fine groined porch, or entrance, and a lofty square tower with tall angular pinnacles, which, together

with the interior, show that it must, before its modernisation, have been a noble edifice of English architecture. *St. Mary's Woolnoth, Lombard-street*, is a fine specimen of the Tuscan order, erected by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Sir Christopher Wren. The exterior is of stone; the northern elevation is ornamented with large semi-circular rusticated arches, and the western end has a double tower with Composite columns, a balustrade, and other ornaments: the interior is of exquisite proportion, and chastely decorated. *St. Michael's, Cornhill*, has a beautiful tower, which renders it one of the most conspicuous features of the city. It is surmounted by four fluted turrets, and is admirably light and elegant; and the various orders of architecture are harmoniously combined. There is a monument in it to the memory of Fabian, the chronicler, who was an alderman of London. *St. Lawrence's, Jewry*, rebuilt in 1677, is a neat edifice, of which the interior has lately been rendered very elegant, and contains a monument of Archbishop Tillotson. *St. Peter's, Cornhill*, according to an inscribed brass plate in it, was the first Christian church erected in Britain, and is said to have been built by King Lucius, so early as the year 179. The present structure is plain but neat, and has a steeple of red brick, with a lofty spire terminating in a large key, the emblem of the patron saint. *St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf*, was erected in 1181, and rebuilt in 1682, and is said to contain the remains of Inigo Jones. *St. Swithin's, Cannon-street*, a small but elegant church, with a tower and spire, was built in 1680, on the site of one of very ancient foundation, and attracts additional notice from the famous "London Stone" being placed in front of it. *Christ Church, Newgate-street*, is a spacious edifice of stone, with a lofty tower, and is much frequented on account of the singing by the scholars of Christ's Hospital, who attend divine service in it, and whose combined voices, from their great number, produce an extraordinary effect. Previously to the dissolution of monasteries, this was the site of the Grey friars' church, which was 300 feet long, and decorated with noble monuments; the portion rebuilt was the choir only of the ancient structure. *St. Alban's, Wood-street*, is a handsome stone edifice, with a lofty turreted tower, and, within, is in good proportion, containing a richly-ornamented altar-piece, and a pulpit finely carved. The Saxon king, Athelstan, is said to have had a palace adjoining this church, and his name, corrupted and abridged, is thought to be preserved in Addle-street, formerly called King Adel-street, running by the side of it. *St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane*, was rebuilt in 1687; the carving of the altar-piece is by Grinlin Gibbons. *St. Michael's, College-hill*, celebrated as the burial-place of the famous mayor, Richard Whittington, who here founded a college, has a tower surmounted by a singularly beautiful turret, decorated with Corinthian columns; the ceiling, which is finely coved, is said to be the largest ceiling of any church in London unsupported by a single column; the altar-piece comprises carving by Gibbons.

Some of the churches which escaped the great fire are of very considerable architectural merit, and most of them contain curious and interesting monuments; they are as follow:—

St. Andrew Undershaft, Leadenhall-street, which obtained its adjunct from a May-pole, or shaft, formerly set up on every first of May, and which was higher than

the church steeple, is in the later English style, and was rebuilt in 1522, at the expense of William Fitz-William, founder of the noble house of Wentworth. The interior is decorated with great taste; the ceiling is adorned with angels, and the compartments over the pillars which support it are painted in imitation of basso-relievo. The eastern window is richly ornamented with stained glass, in five compartments, representing the sovereigns Edward VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and Charles II.; and the pulpit is a fine specimen of carving. The most remarkable monument is that of John Stow, the London historian, who is represented sitting at study. *St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street*, affirmed by Dr. Stukeley to stand on the site of a church which existed in the time of the Roman dominion in Britain, and was dedicated to the Empress Helena, was the conventual church of an adjoining priory of Benedictine nuns, part of which was appropriated to the use of the parishioners. It is chiefly remarkable for its ancient and curious monuments. *St. James', Duke's-place*, was built in the reign of James I., on the site of the priory of the Holy Trinity at Aldgate, from the materials of the conventual buildings. *St. Bartholomew's the Less and the Great* were both conventual churches, situated near Smithfield, and founded by Rayhere, said to have been jester to Henry I., who has a tomb, with his effigy, in the latter. *St. Bartholomew's the Less*, which belonged to the hospital of St. Bartholomew, has been altered and modernised so much that it retains no ancient feature worthy of description. *St. Bartholomew's the Great* is a fine specimen, and the only one remaining in London, of massive Norman architecture, the nave being supported by ponderous low round columns; the present church is only the choir of that of the priory. *St. Giles', Cripplegate*, erected in 1546, on the site of the ancient church which was built by Alfune, first master of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in 1090, and was burnt down in the year 1545, is a light well-proportioned structure, containing the remains of Speed the historian, and Fox the martyrologist, and in which Oliver Cromwell was married.

THE ABBEY, AND CHURCHES WITHOUT THE CITY PROPER.

These exhibit as great a variety in their age and construction as those within the limits of the city, and may be divided into three classes; the churches of ancient erection, those of the reign of Queen Anne and her successors, and the newly-built churches of his late Majesty's reign. The churches of the first class are, in the City and Liberties of Westminster, the abbey church of St. Peter, St. Margaret's, St. John's the Baptist (in the Savoy), and the Temple church; in Southwark, St. Saviour's church; and in other parts of the town and suburbs, St. Pancras and Stepney churches; to which, though different in style, may be added St. James', Westminster, and St. Anne's, Soho. The principal churches built in the reign of Anne and her successors, George I., II., and III., are those of St. Martin; St. George, Hanover-square; St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. George, Bloomsbury; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Clement Danes; St. Paul, Covent Garden; and St. John the Evangelist, Millbank; all of which are in Westminster or its liberties; St. George's, St. Thomas', St.

Mary's, Bermondsey, and Christ churches, situated in Southwark; and on the northern and eastern sides of the metropolis, the churches of Bishopsgate, Spitalfields, Shoreditch, St. Luke, St. James Clerkenwell, St. John Clerkenwell, Aldgate, Whitechapel, Bethnal-Green, Limehouse, St. George-in-the-East, Shadwell, and Wapping, for a description of which see the separate articles on most of those places.

London contains no churches of the Anglo-Saxon period, excepting small portions of Westminster Abbey Church, concealed from view in consequence of their subterranean situation. Those religious edifices in the Anglo-Norman style, and of later English architecture, most deserving of notice in Westminster, Southwark, and the suburbs, are the following:—

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, or, more properly, the collegiate church of St. Peter at Westminster, is ascribed to Sebert, King of the East Saxons. Edward the Confessor rebuilt the church in 1065; and by Pope Nicholas II. it was appointed the place of inauguration for the kings of England. On the general suppression of religious houses, Henry VIII. converted the Benedictine abbey attached to this church into a college of Secular canons, under the government of a dean, and afterwards appointed a bishop, making it the head of a diocese, comprising the entire county of Middlesex, except Fulham, which was retained by the Bishop of London; but this establishment was, a few years afterwards, dissolved by Edward VI., who restored the college, which was again changed by Queen Mary into an abbey. Elizabeth put an end to that institution in 1560, and founded the present establishment, which is a *college*, consisting of a dean and eleven Secular canons, or prebendaries, who have the patronage of the six minor canonries and of twenty-four benefices, with one other, alternately: the net revenue amounts to £19,543. A *school* was attached to the collegiate establishment by Elizabeth for 40 scholars, called the Queen's, to be educated in the liberal sciences, preparatory to their removal to the university; private scholars are also admitted, and some of the most illustrious characters in the kingdom have received their education here. To the establishment also belong choristers, singing men, an organist, and twelve almsmen. It is supposed that a school was annexed to the abbey so long ago as the time of Edward the Confessor. The present **CHURCH** was built by Henry III. and his successors, and completed by the last abbot, with the exception of the two towers at the western entrance, which are the work of Sir Christopher Wren, and the northern doorway, called "the beautiful gate," which was erected at the expense of the unfortunate Bishop Atterbury. Its length is 360 feet, the breadth of the nave 72 feet, and the length of the transept 195 feet. Some late improvements have exposed this venerable structure to the view, by pulling down the houses on its northern side, and forming a square before it, neatly planted with low shrubs. On entering the western door, the whole body of the church, highly impressive from its loftiness, lightness, and symmetry, presents itself at one view, terminated at the further end by the fine painted window over the portico of Henry the Seventh's chapel. The *nave* is separated from the choir by a screen; the *choir*, in the form of a semi-octagon, was formerly surrounded by eight chapels, but there are now only seven,

that which was then the central chapel at present forming the porch of that of Henry VII. The roofs of the nave and transept are supported by two rows of arches, one above the other, resting on beautiful lofty clustered columns of Purbeck marble. Corresponding with the central range of pillars are demi-pillars in the side walls, which, as they rise, spring into semi-arches, and meet others opposite in acute angles; by which means the roof is thrown into a variety of segments of arches decorated with ornamental carvings. The side *aisles* receive light from a middle range of windows, which, with the four large ones at the ends of the nave and the transept, give light to the whole of the main building. The great *western window* is splendidly painted, representing figures of the patriarchs Moses and Aaron, the arms of Edward the Confessor, those of Westminster, and other devices. The choir, one of the most beautiful in Europe, is terminated towards the east by the ancient high *altar*, beyond which, at a small distance, is seen the magnificent shrine of Edward the Confessor, rising from the centre of the chapel which bears his name. The pavement before the altar-table is a splendid specimen of ancient Mosaic work, and one side of the inclosure is formed by the venerable tombs and effigies of Aymer de Valence, Edward Crouchback, the monuments of King Sebert, Anne of Cleves, &c. The choir is inclosed on the northern and southern sides by handsome stalls, the floor being paved with black and white marble, and the roof ornamented with white tiles, divided into compartments, which are bordered with gilt carved work. The ceremony of the coronation of the kings and queens of England is performed in this part of the abbey. The best executed *monuments* are the productions of Roubilliac, Rysbrach, Flaxman, Westmacott, and Bacon. In the southern extremity of the transept are monuments to the memory of many of the most eminent British poets, whence this spot has received its name of *Poets' Corner*; and here are, amongst others, the names and memorials of Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Thomson, Gay, Goldsmith, Addison, Johnson, &c.; with the tombs of Handel and Garrick. In the southern aisle the most remarkable monuments are those of Dr. Watts, W. Hargrave, Esq., and Captain James Cornwall. At the western end of the abbey are those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, Dr. Mead, Sir Charles Wager, the Earl of Chatham, &c. On the northern side of the entrance into the choir is a monument of Sir Isaac Newton, and near it that of Earl Stanhope. Near the great gates, and opposite the tomb of the Earl of Chatham, lie the remains, about twelve feet from each other, of the two great political rivals, Charles James Fox and William Pitt, the monument of the latter of whom is over the western entrance. A monument to Lord Mansfield is erected under one of the lofty arches at the northern end of the transept.

Around the choir are eight *chapels*, dedicated respectively to St. Benedict, St. Nicholas, St. Paul, St. Erasmus, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. Michael, and St. Andrew; and in them is a variety of tombs, erected to the memory of distinguished persons: the three last-named chapels have been converted into a single one. Besides these are two others deserving particular description, *viz.*, the chapel of Edward the Confessor, and Henry the Seventh's Chapel. *Edward*

the Confessor's Chapel stands immediately behind the altar of the church, upon an elevated floor, leading to which there is a flight of steps. It is remarkable for containing the shrine of its patron saint, King Edward the Confessor, and the tombs of several of the ancient English monarchs, from which circumstance it has been denominated "the Chapel of the Kings." The saint's shrine, erected pursuant to the orders of Henry III., by Peter Cavalini, stands in the centre, and was curiously ornamented with mosaic work of coloured stones, with gilding and other embellishments, but only some fragments now remain. Of the regal monuments around, that of Henry III. is distinguished by large panels of polished porphyry, inclosed with mosaic work of scarlet and gold, and that monarch's effigy of brass gilt, the size of life. The remains of Edward I. are contained in a plain coffin of grey marble. The tomb of Edward III. has his statue of brass gilt, and is surrounded by statues of his children, and others. There is a tomb erected to the memory of Richard II. and his queen, Anne of Bohemia, with their effigies. Editha, consort of the Confessor; Eleanor, the affectionate wife of Edward I.; and the heroic Philippa, consort of Edward III., have tombs with their effigies, the tombs of brass gilt, and the effigies of alabaster. The tomb of Henry V. is inclosed in a beautiful chantry chapel. The coronation chairs, and the stone brought from Scone by Edward I.; the sword and shield of King Edward III.; the saddle and helmet used by Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt; and various models of churches, by Sir Christopher Wren, are shown among the curiosities here. Along the frieze of the screen of the chapel are fourteen legendary sculptures, relating to the history of Edward the Confessor, which were executed in the reign of Henry III., and are well worthy the attention of the antiquary.

Henry the Seventh's Chapel, universally admitted to be one of the richest specimens of later English architecture in the kingdom, adjoins the eastern extremity of the abbey. It was erected as a mausoleum for himself and his family by the king whose name it bears, on the site of a smaller chapel, dedicated, like the present, to the Virgin Mary, and cost £14,000, a sum estimated to have been equal to a quarter of a million of our present currency. The exterior of the edifice is remarkable for richness and variety, which are greatly increased by fourteen buttresses, with crocketed turrets, projecting from the several angles of the building, and are beautifully ornamented with canopies, niches, and other decorations: these buttresses add strength as well as beauty to the edifice, being connected with the upper part of the walls of the nave by pointed arches. The interior, lighted by a double range of windows of magnificent dimensions and elegant workmanship, consists of a nave and two small aisles, and is entered by a flight of black marble steps, under a noble arch, that leads to a pair of large wrought brazen gates, thickly plated with gold, each panel being adorned with a rose and portcullis alternately. The nave is 99 feet long, 66 broad, and 54 high, and terminates at the eastern end in a curve, having five deep recesses, entered by open arches. The lofty stone ceiling, with its innumerable ornaments, excites the highest admiration. Numerous oratories, canopies, and other embellishments, adorn the sides and ends of the chapel. In the centre

stands the altar-tomb of Henry VII., executed by Torregiano, in basaltic stone, ornamented with the royal effigy, and surrounded by a magnificent screen of the same material, the whole of which is said to have cost £10,000. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, Mary, Queen of Scots, Margaret of Richmond, several of the Brunswick family, and numerous other royal and distinguished persons, have been interred within this celebrated chapel.

St. Margaret's Church, an elegant specimen of the architecture of the period of Edward IV., stands near the northern entrance of the abbey, and is remarkable for its beautiful eastern window of painted glass, representing the Crucifixion, which was presented by the magistrates of Dort, in Holland, to Henry VII., and intended for his chapel, then in progress of erection; but he dying before it was finished, after passing through the hands of various owners, it was at last purchased for its present situation for the sum of £420. A board in the church is inscribed to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was beheaded in 1618, in Palace-yard adjoining. The members of the house of commons attend divine service here on particular occasions. *The Temple Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, supposed to have been originally founded in 1185, and subsequently either partly or wholly rebuilt by the Knights Templars, in 1247, has, after various dilapidations and injudicious repairs, been completely restored to its pristine character, and was opened for divine service in November, 1842. This highly interesting structure consists chiefly of two portions, of which the one, a circular tower, forming a vestibule to the other part, is a beautiful specimen of the middle and transitional styles of Norman architecture, and of the various gradations whereby it passed into the early English style, of which the eastern, or second, portion of the church is one of the purest and most elegant specimens extant. The western entrance to the circular tower is by a deeply-recessed and elaborately-enriched Norman doorway. From the basement of the interior rises a series of six clustered and filleted columns of Purbeck marble, supporting a triforium embellished with a series of intersecting arches resting on slender shafted columns; and immediately above the main columns, are six openings into a gallery behind them, in which have been deposited the numerous monuments that previously disfigured the walls. The clerestory is lighted by a range of six circular-headed windows, of which one is filled with stained glass; and the groined roof is ornamented with paintings in appropriate devices. On the tessellated pavement are several recumbent effigies of Knights Templars, and behind the columns is a circular aisle, the walls of which are adorned with a series of arches, resting on a platform of stone, and having, in the spandrels, human heads of grotesque character. From the circular tower, three lofty and finely-pointed arches lead into the nave and aisles of the eastern portion of the church, or choir, which is appropriated to the performance of public worship; the nave is separated from the aisles by beautiful ranges of clustered columns of Purbeck marble, and is lighted on each side by a series of five lofty triple lancet windows; and at the east end are three similar windows, of which the central one, immediately above the altar, is of larger dimensions. The eastern windows are all embellished with stained glass, representing scriptural subjects, most minutely detailed, and various emblematical devices illustrative of the order of Knights

Templars; in the side windows are several shields of armorial bearings, in stained glass, and on the north side, the central window has been made to form a recess for the organ, which has been removed from its former situation, where it impeded the principal entrance from the circular tower. The roof is richly groined, and elaborately painted; and between the windows are slender shafts of Purbeck marble, rising from plinths, and supporting the ribs of the groining of those portions of the roof which cover the aisles. Among the numerous distinguished characters whose remains have been interred in the church, are Plowden, Selden, Lord Thurlow, and Dr. Mead.

St. John's the Baptist, now almost the only remnant of the palace of the Savoy, in the Strand (which was rebuilt in 1245, and converted into an hospital in 1509, when the present church appears to have been erected), has a beautiful roof, divided into panels, on which numerous religious and heraldic devices are carved, and contains several ancient monuments of the Willoughby, Howard, and Compton families; it was very tastefully repaired in 1820, and other embellishments have been just completed. *St. Saviour's, Southwark*, formerly collegiate, is the most spacious parochial church in the metropolis, and one of the finest specimens of ancient architecture; it has a nave, aisles, choir, transept, and Lady chapel. The old nave was recently swept away, and a new building erected in its stead, which is divided from the transepts by a screen reaching to the roof; it contains a magnificent organ, a genuine part of the old pile, although lately enlarged. The Lady chapel has been renovated at a very great expense, defrayed by subscription, and is considered one of the handsomest specimens of the early English style now subsisting. A portion of the church appears to be of the period of Henry II. or III., and another portion of that of Henry IV., in whose reign it was partly rebuilt. Twenty-six pillars, in two rows, support the roof of this interesting edifice; and the chancel, and galleries in the walls of the choir, are adorned with arches, in a similar manner to Westminster Abbey. The tower, which is sustained on four very strong pillars, is 150 feet high, to the top of the large angular pinnacles, and contains a ring of twelve fine-toned bells. During the progress of embellishment and repairs, in the month of July, 1830, the remains of Dr. Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, who died Sept. 21st, 1626, were discovered in a state of great preservation, in a leaden coffin, walled up with brick, within his monument in Bishops' chapel; a subterraneous passage leading from the church was also exposed to view soon afterwards. Gower, one of the ancient English poets, has a small monument in the church, and several other eminent men lie interred here. The churchwardens of St. Saviour's, with others of the parish officers, form a corporate body, by charter of Henry VIII., granted at the dissolution of the college, or priory of St. Augustine canons here, when the inhabitants purchased the conventual church, and made it parochial. *St. James'*, and *St. Anne's, Soho*, are remarkable, the former for containing a beautiful marble font, sculptured by Grinlin Gibbons; and the latter as the burial-place of Theodore, King of Corsica, who lies in the churchyard, beneath a gravestone inscribed with some affecting lines from the pen of Lord Orford.

Although Sir Christopher Wren was the architect principally employed in rebuilding the churches after

the great fire of London, yet the erection of a few in different parts of the metropolis was confided to his contemporaries. There were also several good churches built in the succeeding reigns, by other architects; and the following, as the most interesting of these, are entitled to a brief notice. *St. Martin's-in-the-Fields*, which has been invariably admired for its portico, as the finest of any church in London, and is entitled to a comparison with the best works of Sir Christopher Wren, was erected between the years, 1721 and 1726, from a design by James Gibbs, and unites the light and picturesque beauty of the modern temple with the sober grandeur and solidity of Grecian architecture; the formation of Trafalgar-square has opened to the public a good view of this splendid edifice, which previously was much obscured by numerous buildings. *St. George's, Hanover-square*, is also remarkable for a very fine portico of the Corinthian order, consisting of six columns, with an entablature and pediment; and the steeple is an excellent piece of architecture; over the altar-piece is a painting of the Last Supper, attributed to Sir James Thornhill. *St. Mary's-le-Strand*, though sometimes censured for its affected display of the five orders of architecture, and otherwise too lavish ornament, is a handsome edifice, erected by Gibbs, in 1717, just after his return from Italy. *St. Clement Danes* has a lofty steeple by Gibbs, and the body of the church is said to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren. *St. Paul's, Covent Garden*, which was originally erected by Inigo Jones, at the expense of the Earl of Bedford, and on the 17th of Sept., 1795, was burnt down, was rebuilt in imitation of the original edifice, and has a noble massive portico of the Tuscan order, with an interior of great neatness and simplicity: Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, and Dr. Wolcot, better known under the assumed name of Peter Pindar, lie buried in the churchyard. *St. Giles's-in-the-Fields*, erected from a design by Henry Flightcroft, is constructed entirely of stone, in a simple yet elegant style, with a lofty handsome steeple, and was finished in 1734, at an expense of £10,000; the entrance gateway has a fine sculptured entablature, representing the Day of Judgment. *St. George's, Bloomsbury*, erected by Mr. Nicholas Hawksmore, and finished in 1731, is a singular, and not very harmonious, compound of the Tuscan and Corinthian orders, constructed entirely of stone, with a good portico in front, and a pyramidal steeple, grotesquely ornamented. *St. John's the Evangelist, Millbank*, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, is remarkable for having four steeples, one at each corner, which give it rather a whimsical appearance; several of its details, however, are beautiful.

The churches erected since the commencement of the present century are numerous, and some of them are eminent specimens of architectural display, particularly *St. Pancras'*, *Mary-le-Bone*, *All Souls' (Langham-place)*, *St. Luke's (Chelsea)*, *St. Dunstan's-in-the-West*, recently rebuilt, &c.; but those erected within the last few years, a period particularly remarkable for the number of new churches, are principally edifices in a simple and unadorned style, with few pretensions to beauty of architecture, or richness of ornament. One built in Berwick-street, in the parish of *St. James', Westminster*, and consecrated July 23rd, 1839, is the largest that has been erected in the metropolis for several years; the cost of its erection and the purchase of the site having exceeded £14,000. There are in various parts of the metropolis

about 450 places of worship, of which 250 belong to the Establishment, and the remainder to Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, Welsh Calvinists, and others. There are also churches in connexion with the establishment of Scotland, Roman Catholic chapels, synagogues, and Foreign churches and chapels.

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, AND ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INSTRUCTION AND STUDY OF VARIOUS KINDS.

London contains a university, two colleges, 45 free schools with perpetual endowments, seventeen schools for poor and deserted children, and upwards of 200 parochial schools, in which the children are both clothed and educated; besides numerous national and Lancasterian schools, above 500 Sunday schools, and about 4000 private schools in and near the metropolis.



Seal of the University.

The University of London, Somerset House, was originally instituted by charter granted on the 28th of Nov. 1836; but on the 5th of December, 1837, a second charter was bestowed, by which the former was revoked, and some of its details were modified. Its prominent objects are the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion

of useful knowledge; and it is intended to hold forth to all classes and denominations an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education, by conferring academical degrees. The senate consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and 36 fellows; and examiners in the classics, mathematics, natural history, chemistry, &c., have been appointed, for granting the several degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, and to examine for medical degrees in the four branches of medicine, surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy. The chancellor is appointed by the Crown; and the vice-chancellor, whose office is annual, by the senate, from among the fellows. When the number of fellows shall be reduced below the number of 25, the members of the senate are empowered to elect 12 more, in order to complete the number of 36: the Queen is visiter.

King's College, so named from its having been founded under the immediate patronage of George IV., who presented the proprietors with the site, on the condition that the college should be completed in conformity with the design of Somerset House, of which it now forms the eastern wing, was erected at an estimated expense, as given by the architect, Sir Robert Smirke, of £140,000, exclusively of £17,000 for the purchase and removal of houses next the Strand, to make room for the principal front, and £10,000 for furniture; making, with additional items, £170,000, besides the cost of furnishing the library and museum. The funds for the erection and support of the institution were raised by donations, and by shares of £100 each, the dividends on which are not to exceed four per cent., the surplus to be applied exclusively to the benefit of the college. The design of the institution is, to afford to the youth

of the metropolis a course of instruction similar to that pursued at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The principal, with a competent number of professors, is appointed by the council, among the members of which, as perpetual governors, are, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, Secretary of State for the Home Department, Speaker of the House of Commons, Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster, and the Lord Mayor. By this body all the fundamental regulations respecting the discipline and course of education are approved, and the Archbishop of Canterbury is perpetual visiter. A valuable museum of philosophical instruments and astronomical apparatus, originally formed by George III. at the Royal Observatory in Kew Gardens, was lately presented to the institution by her Majesty, and was opened by the Prince Albert, in June 1843. Attached to the college is a preparatory school, which is well attended.

University College was established with a view to afford a liberal education principally to students who are excluded from honours at Oxford and Cambridge by the statutes of religious conformity: the students are not admitted until they are able to perform certain exercises, and are divided into three classes, according to the different departments of literature in which they are engaged. The institution is governed by a council of 24, six of whom are chosen annually, and this body appoints the professors. The funds of the institution must be not less than £150,000, nor more than £300,000; each proprietor has the right of appointing one pupil, and receives four per cent. on every share. The building, the first stone of which was laid on the 30th of April, 1827, by the late Duke of Sussex, the contract for its completion being £107,000, occupies, with its appendages, seven acres of ground, near the New road, purchased for £90,000. That portion which has been already erected consists entirely of stone, but all the parts of the original design have not yet been completed; the theatres, lecture-rooms, and apartments of the interior, are all of elegant architecture, and commodiously adapted to their respective purposes. A scholastic department, in addition to the collegiate, was subsequently established, as preparatory to the latter. The University has received a valuable addition to its museum from Gore Clough, Esq., who has presented for the use of the students of the New North London Hospital, built in connexion with it, a museum, consisting of many valuable specimens and preparations of morbid anatomy, midwifery, and casts, with numerous prints and drawings, collected at an expense of nearly £3000.

Westminster School, situated within the precincts of Westminster Abbey, was founded in 1560, by Queen Elizabeth, for 40 scholars, who receive an education preparatory for the Universities, beside whom many of the sons of the nobility and gentry are educated, as private scholars. Eight boys are elected annually on the foundation; and four more, called "Bishop's boys," who wear gowns of a different colour from those of the "King's scholars," are appointed by the dean, on the establishment of Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1628, who directed an annual pecuniary allowance to be made to each, which is withheld until the boys are entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, when the Dean and Chapter add so much as will make up £20 a year

for four years. The bishop also endowed four scholarships in the same college, for boys of the school, preference being given to those on his own foundation, each of the value of £20 per annum, for four years. The other University advantages are, eight studentships and scholarships at Corpus Christi and Trinity Colleges, Cambridge, the former of the value of from £50 to £60 per annum, the latter £25; three scholarships at St. John's College, founded by Sir Robert Wood, Knight, in 1659; a second nomination to three more at Corpus Christi College, of the annual value of £20 each, founded by Archbishop Parker, in 1569; and a rent-charge of £20, assigned by Dr. Triplett, in 1668, towards the support of four boys from this school at the University.

The *Charter-house*, which comprises an hospital as well as a school, is so named from the word *Chartreuse*, the site having been occupied by a convent of Carthusian monks. It was built and endowed in the reign of James I., by Thomas Sutton, a merchant of great opulence and liberality; and the purchase and completion of the buildings cost upwards of £20,000. The establishment of this noble seminary consists of a master, a preacher, two schoolmasters, and 44 scholars, who are supported free of every expense. The boys, presented by the Governors in rotation, are instructed in classical learning, and wear an academical dress, resembling that of the scholars of Eton and Westminster; and besides those on the foundation, numerous boys are received, the sons of private gentlemen, whose education is paid for. The hospital is for 80 decayed gentlemen, who have been merchants, or military officers, each of whom is allowed £14 a year, with a gown, provisions, fuel, and two handsome apartments: they dine in a common hall, and attend prayers daily in the chapel. The buildings occupy the whole site of the monastery, which, with its gardens and grounds, was of great extent; and several portions of the monastic edifice, still remaining, present a very antique and venerable appearance. From the revenue of the institution, 29 exhibitioners, at either of the Universities, are allowed £80 per annum for the first four years, and, if they graduate regularly, £100 per annum for the next four years. It has also ten exhibitions at Christ-Church, Pembroke, Worcester, and University Colleges, Oxford, founded by Dame Elizabeth Holford, in 1720; and its governors have the patronage of nine ecclesiastical benefices. A district church, dedicated to St. Thomas, has just been erected on part of the land attached to the buildings, of which the net income of the incumbent is £120: the patronage has been vested in the Bishop of London.

St. Paul's School, at the east end of St. Paul's, church-yard, was founded in 1509, by the celebrated Dr. Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, for the free education of 153 boys, by a master, an usher, and a chaplain, under the direction of the Mercers' Company, who are perpetual trustees, the master of the company being senior surveyor of the school. The revenue is upwards of £5000; in addition to which the company are in the receipt of £1000 annually, on an average, arising from £18,834. 15. three per cent. reduced annuities, and the produce of tithes in the county of Northumberland, bequeathed by Viscount Campden, about 1685, for the endowment of exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge, in behalf of the school, for which nine exhibitioners are allowed £100 per annum each for five years. There are also an unlimited number of exhibitions of the value of £50 a year each,

tenable for seven years, at either university; one of £30 a year at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, founded by John Stock, Esq., in 1781, tenable for seven years; five at Trinity College, Cambridge, of £10 per annum each, founded by Mr. Perry; four scholarships at Corpus Christi College, founded in 1766, by George Sykes, Esq.; and two exhibitions of £10 per annum each, jointly with the free grammar school at Dorchester, at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Dr. Gower, for clergymen's sons. The school has also an interest in Sir Robert Wood's scholarships, in default of candidates from the schools at Canterbury and Westminster. The premises were rebuilt in 1824, entirely of stone, in an elegant style, and with several enlargements, including a fine arcade for the recreation of the boys.

Merchant Tailors' School, founded in 1561, by Sir Thomas White, and liberally endowed by him and other members of the company, is conducted by a principal and three under masters, who teach the classics, and by two writing-masters, recently appointed, for whom a room has been constructed out of some smaller apartments previously occupied by the junior masters. The number of boys is limited to 250, who are presented by the members of the court, each exercising the privilege in rotation; the boys pay £5. 2. each on admission, and £2. 2. per quarter, with some other trifling charges: one-half of the admission fees is set apart for founding exhibitions at the Universities. It has 37 fellowships at St. John's College, Oxford; six scholarships at Pembroke College, Cambridge, of the value of £40 a year each, tenable for seven years, founded by the Rev. C. Parkyn; six civil-law fellowships of £50 per annum each, at St. John's College; two exhibitions of £50 per annum each, one at St. John's College, and the other at Pembroke College, founded by Dr. Stuart; five Divinity scholarships of £4. 8. each, founded by Walter Fish; four of £4 per annum each, founded by John Vernon, in 1615; and one scholarship of £4 per annum, founded by John Wooler, all ten at St. John's College; and an exhibition, of uncertain value, to either University, arising from the amount of donations by individuals educated at the school. There are also a by-fellowship and two scholarships at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, founded by Thomas Holwey, for boys from Eton or Merchant Tailors' school; and it has an interest in Sir Robert Wood's scholarships, in default of boys from Canterbury and Westminster schools. The buildings of the establishment, situated on the east side of Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, consist of the school, apartments for the usher, a house for the head master, a library, and a chapel.

Christ's Hospital, Newgate-street, founded by Edward VI. in 1552, on the site of a dissolved monastery of Grey friars, is the noble and celebrated establishment commonly denominated the Blue-coat school, from the costume of the children supported and educated in it. This institution, famed for its antiquity, extent, and high character, occupies the site of the Grey friars' monastery, the buildings of which, having gone to decay, have just been rebuilt in conformity with the original style. Upon the foundation, in London and at Hertford, there are generally from 1300 to 1400 boys, who are clothed, boarded, and educated. The lord mayor and corporation of London are governors and directors *ex officio*, and there are other governors, amounting in all to about 350, who must be donors of £400 and upwards. The New Hall,

from a design by Mr. John Shaw, is one of the grandest and most imposing modern attempts at later English architecture; it stands on the site of the little cloisters of the monastery, measuring more than 180 feet in length, and of proportionate height and width. The structure is of stone; and the style, agreeing with the date of the charity, has been copied from the Hall of Hampton Court palace, from which noble model, however, it differs in many respects, though in strict accordance with the style adopted: the houses in Newgate-street directly in front have recently been taken down, and the site is now occupied by a pair of handsome iron gates, by which an opening has been made so as to expose the whole of this elegant pile. The staircases, and a fine cloister beneath, correspond, and concur with the interior of the Hall itself, to render this one of the most magnificent banqueting-rooms in England. There is an establishment at Hertford, to which the younger boys are generally sent, preparatory to their entering on the foundation in London. The revenue of the hospital, arising from landed and funded property purchased with the donations of numerous private individuals, amounts to about £45,000. There are six exhibitions at Pembroke College, Cambridge, each of the value of £90 for the first four years, and £50 for the last three years, each scholar receiving £50 for an outfit; an exhibition of £70, with the same outfit, at any college in Oxford, every seventh year; two scholarships of £40 per annum each, at Pembroke College, Cambridge, founded by Mr. Sergeant Moses; six of £10 per annum each, three at Emanuel College, and three at Christ's College, Cambridge, founded by John Brown in 1662; and two exhibitions of £12 per annum, at Emanuel College, founded by Emanuel Richards, the holders of which receive also an extra allowance.

The *City of London School*, in Milk-street, Cheapside, was established in 1837, for the purpose of furnishing a liberal and useful education for the sons of respectable persons, engaged in professional, commercial, or trading pursuits, between the ages of seven and fifteen years. The general plan of instruction includes the English, Latin, Greek, French and German languages, besides writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, history, and incidental subjects; the Scriptures are read and taught in the school, and the business of each day is commenced and terminated with prayer. In addition to the fees from pupils, the establishment is supported by an income of £900 per annum, from estates left by John Carpenter, clerk to the city in the time of Henry VI.; and eight free scholarships have been attached to the school, as rewards of merit, to be determined by an examination at Midsummer, and the candidates for which must be between 11 and 15 years of age, and have been at least three years at the school. The advantages of each scholarship are equal to £35 per annum, besides a premium of £50 on the successful candidate leaving the establishment.

The edifices in which many of the other schools are held are handsome, and the pupils numerous.

HOSPITALS, AND OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

London contains many hospitals for the sick and diseased; a still greater number of almshouses for the maintenance of the aged; asylums for the support of indigent persons of various other descriptions; and

numerous dispensaries for gratuitously supplying the poor with medicine and medical aid at their own dwellings; exclusively of which, the Livery Companies alone distribute above £64,000 annually in charities, and there is a multitude of institutions for the relief of the distressed, of a less public and prominent nature. The aggregate amount of the sums annually expended in public charities in London is estimated at little less than £1,000,000 sterling. The hospitals were chiefly founded by the munificence of private individuals; some of them being endowed with permanent revenues, and others supported by annual or occasional voluntary subscriptions. The almshouses were built and endowed either by individuals or by the incorporated companies. Many of the hospitals are buildings of immense extent, and imposing architecture, and their internal regulations are worthy of their magnitude and importance: the medical assistance is the best the profession can supply; the attendance ample, and the rooms and wards, bedding, &c., clean and wholesome. The almshouses and other institutions for the support of the aged and indigent exhibit not merely an appearance, but the real possession, of competence and ease. The hospitals and other institutions for the benefit of the sick, diseased, maimed, and afflicted, are as follow:—

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which was incorporated in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII., formerly belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, founded in 1102 by Rayhere, said to have been jester to King Henry I. The present edifice was constructed by Gibbs in 1729, and consists of four magnificent piles of stone building, forming the four equal sides of a quadrangle, and connected by stone gateways. Persons injured by accident are received into the hospital at all hours, and those afflicted with disease are admitted on petition. During the year 1843, 5372 in-patients, 16,937 out-patients, and 16,924 casualty patients, derived benefit from the institution. *St. Thomas' Hospital*, of ancient monastic foundation, but re-founded by Edward VI., stands in High-street, Southwark, and was rebuilt in 1693, in three beautiful squares, to which the governors, in 1732, added a fourth magnificent pile of building at their own expense. It is now composed of four quadrangular courts, comprising numerous wards, with a chapel and parochial church; and a new wing was recently built in a style corresponding with the other architectural improvements made at the southern approaches to new London bridge. The annual expenditure is about £10,000, and the number of persons relieved in 1843 was 40,825. *St. Thomas' and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals* are both under the controul of the lord mayor and aldermen. *Guy's Hospital*, which stands at a short distance from St. Thomas', was founded by Thomas Guy, Esq., citizen of London, who expended £18,793 on its erection during his lifetime, and endowed it with the immense sum of £220,000 at his death. The building consists of a centre and two wings, with a separate edifice in the rear for lunatic patients, and it includes thirteen large wards, a hall and chapel, a theatre for lectures, a laboratory, a museum of anatomical preparations, and a library; it can make up 550 beds, and affords relief to 2000 out-patients yearly. The *London Hospital*, in Whitechapel-road, was first established in 1740, and the present building was erected in 1759, when the charity was incorporated. The patients relieved are sick and

wounded seamen, and other persons connected with the river and maritime affairs; their number amounts annually to many thousands. The building is extremely large, and possesses an extensive front towards the road. The *Middlesex Hospital*, situated in Charles-street, Oxford-street, was built in 1745, for the reception of sick and lame patients, the relief of lying-in married women and of out-patients, and the admission at all hours of persons wounded by accidents: in 1792 an addition was made to it by a beneficent individual, for affording relief to persons afflicted with cancers, who, if they choose, may remain in the hospital for life; and in 1836 the charity was incorporated. The wings of the building have been lately extended to about thirty feet, and its exterior has been improved in appearance by stuccoing it, and adding a little to its height; it is capable of receiving 300 patients. The *Westminster Hospital* "for the relief of the sick and needy from all parts," was founded in 1719, in James-street, Westminster, from which it was lately removed to the corner of Prince's-street, where a handsome and substantial edifice of stone has been erected, opposite to the grand entrance to the abbey; the charity was incorporated in 1836. The *New Bethlehem Lunatic Hospital*, Lambeth, founded by Henry VIII., and removed from its old situation in Moorfields, in 1812, is on a scale of real magnificence, the grand front being 580 feet in length, and resembling rather a palace than an erection for the purposes of charity. The building is of brick, and comprises a centre and two wings, the former being surmounted by a dome, and decorated with an Ionic portico of six columns supporting the arms of the United Kingdom; the whole was completed at an expense of about £100,000, from a design by Mr. Lewis. It is capable of receiving 460 patients, and is under the government of the mayor and aldermen; the annual income is about £18,000, and at the commencement of the year 1844, there were in the hospital 181 curables, 84 incurables, and 90 criminals. *St. Luke's Hospital*, also for lunatics, established by voluntary contributions, "for the relief of all indigent lunatics," on account of the inadequacy of the last-mentioned establishment, is a noble building, situated in Old-street, with a front 493 feet long, remarkable for simple grandeur. Its interior arrangement constitutes a perfect model for similar charities; the number of patients is limited to 300. The original building was erected in 1732, on the north side of Upper Moorfields, and the present was commenced in 1751, but not completed till 1786, at an expense of £55,000. *Bridewell Hospital* occupies the site of Bridewell palace near Fleet-street; before the fire of London it consisted of several quadrangles, and it is even now of great extent. The establishment was founded by Edward VI. for the relief of distress, and the punishment of vagrants, and is still used as a house of correction for dissolute persons, committed by the mayor and aldermen, and idle apprentices, committed by the chamberlain of the city; and for the temporary maintenance of distressed vagrants till they can be passed to their places of settlement. It is under the government of the corporation. During the year 1843, 804 criminals, or disorderly persons, were received into the establishment, for the purpose of correction and labour; 23 apprentices, committed by the chamberlain; and 183 poor persons, committed on account of vagrancy. And in the same year, a new house

of occupation was opened in St. George's Fields, where the honest and industrious poor are instructed in useful trades.

Besides these principal hospitals there are several others of considerable magnitude. *St. George's Hospital*, near Hyde Park Corner, was instituted in 1733, and the edifice was lately rebuilt on a magnificent plan; the charity was incorporated in 1834; the number of in-patients, during the whole of 1842, was 3440, and of out-patients 7092. The *Charing-Cross Hospital*, King William-street, was founded in 1818, and the present building was erected in 1831; the charity has two branches, namely, a dispensary for the relief of the sick poor at their own homes, and an hospital for the reception of those more severely afflicted. The *King's College Hospital*, situated in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, was opened April 13th, 1840, and is a great benefit; and in addition to these, are, the *North London Hospital*, in connexion with University College, founded in 1834; the *Royal Free Hospital*, instituted in 1828, and removed in 1843, from Greville-street, Hatton Garden, to healthier and more extensive premises in Gray's Inn Road; the *Metropolitan Free Hospital*, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, established in 1836; the *London Fever Hospital*, Pancras Road, opened in 1803; the *Seamen's Hospital*, for sick and diseased seamen in the port of London, who are accommodated on board the "Dreadnought," moored off Greenwich, established in 1821, and incorporated in 1833; the *Small Pox and Vaccination Hospital*, King's Cross, instituted in 1746; the *Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution*, Providence-row, Finsbury-square, founded in 1806; the *National Vaccine Establishment*, Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, founded in 1809; the *Home for Confirmed Female Invalids*, Bird Cage Fields, Stamford-hill; the *Hospital for Consumption, and Diseases of the Chest*, near the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, instituted in 1841; the *Sanatorium*, Devonshire-place House, New Road, also opened in 1841; the *Metropolitan Convalescent Institution*, Sackville-street, established in 1843; *Invalid Asylum for Respectable Females* in London and its vicinity, established in 1825, and situated in High-street, Stoke-Newington; and the *Lock Hospital, Asylum, and Chapel*, situated formerly in Grosvenor-place, but now at Westbourne-green, Paddington, and of which the first was instituted in 1746, the second in 1787, and the third in 1764. The number of patients in the chief metropolitan hospitals in June, 1841, was as follows: St. Bartholomew's, 386; St. Thomas', 241; Guy's, 443; London, 313; Middlesex, 212; Westminster, 143; St. George's, 312; King's College, 101; Charing-Cross, 89; North London, 101; Fever, 29; Small Pox, 25; Dreadnought, 168; total, 2563; and the number of persons employed in these establishments was 775; making a grand total of 3338. The *Lying-in Hospitals and Charities* are numerous, and some of the buildings are exceedingly spacious and handsome; they include Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Manor House, Lisson-green, Marylebone, instituted in 1752; Queen Adelaide's, Queen-street, Golden-square, in 1828; the Queen Adelaide and British Ladies' Institution, Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, in 1829; the City of London Hospital, corner of Old-street, City-road, in 1750; the British Hospital for Married Women, Brownlow-street, Long Acre, in 1749; the General Hospital, York-road, Lambeth, founded in 1765, and

incorporated in 1830; the Royal Maternity Charity, Little Knight-riding street, Doctors' Commons, established in 1757; the Charlotte-street General Lying-in and Sick Dispensary, near Rathbone-place, in 1778; the Newman-street Institution, in 1787; and the Mother and Infants' Friend Society, parish of St. Swithin, London Stone, in 1812.

OTHER HOSPITALS and INFIRMARIES are, the Royal Metropolitan Hospital for sick children, Broad-street, Golden-square, founded in 1820; the Royal Infirmary for Children, Waterloo-bridge road, 1816; Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption, and other diseases of the Lungs, Artillery-street, Bishopsgate, 1814; the West London Institution for Asthma, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Chest, Wells street, Oxford-street, 1839; the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, 1804; the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Chandos-street, Charing-Cross, 1816; the North London Ophthalmic Institution, Buckingham-place, New-road, 1841; the Royal Infirmary for the relief of the poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eye, Cork-street, Burlington Gardens, 1804; the Royal Dispensary for diseases of the Ear, and the Deaf and Dumb, Dean-street, Soho-square, 1816; the London Institution for diseases of the Teeth, Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, 1840; the Truss Society, Queen-street, Cheapside, 1807; the Rupture Society, Golden-square, 1804; the National Truss Society, King William-street, City, 1786; Infirmary for the relief of the poor afflicted with Fistula and other diseases of the Rectum, Charterhouse-square, 1836; the Society for the treatment and attendance of poor persons afflicted with diseases and distortions of the Spine, Chest, Hips, &c., Howland-street, 1836; the Orthopædic Institution, or Infirmary for the cure of Club-foot and other Contractions, Bloomsbury-square, 1838; the Institution for the cure and relief of Glandular diseases, especially Cancer, Scrofula, &c., Old Burlington-street, 1820; the Infirmary for the cure of diseases of the Skin, London-wall, 1841; the Dispensary for the treatment of the Ringworm, and other diseases of the Skin, Princes-street, Leicester-square, 1841; the West London Free Dispensary for diseases of the Skin, Dorset-street, Baker-street, 1843; the Galvanic and Electric Institution, Argyle-street, Regent-street, 1843; the West London Medicated Vapour Bath Institution, Great Castle-street, Oxford-street, 1822; the Homœopathic Medical Institution, Hanover-square, 1840; and the West London Homœopathic Dispensary, Newman-street, Oxford-street. The *Dispensaries* bear the following titles: the Royal General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street, founded in 1770; the Farringdon General Dispensary, Snow-hill, in 1828; the City, Queen-street, 1789; the Charitable, Fore-street, Cripplegate, 1779; the London, Church-street, Spitalfields, 1777; the Finsbury, Rosamond-street, Clerkenwell, 1780; the Eastern, Great Alie-street, Goodman's Fields, 1782; the Tower Hamlets', Commercial-road, 1792; the Surrey, Great Dover-street, Southwark, 1777; the Public, Bishop's-court, Lincoln's Inn, 1782; the Blenheim-street, 1834; the Western, Charles-street, Westminster, 1789; the Royal South London, St. George's-cross, 1821; the Westminster General, Gerrard-street, Soho, 1774; St. George's and St. James's General, King-street, 1817; the Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave, Sloane-square, 1812; the Western General, Lisson-

grove, New-road, 1830; the Royal Pimlico, Lower Belgrave-place, 1831; the St. Marylebone General, Welbeck-street, 1785; the Provident, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, 1834; the Bloomsbury, Great Russell-street, 1801; the St. Pancras' Royal General, Burton-crescent, 1837; the Northern, Somers-place-west, near St. Pancras' Church, 1810; and the Islington, 1821.

Aborigines Protection Society, Piccadilly, 1838.
Adult Orphan Institution, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, 1818.
Aged Christian Society, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, 1826.
Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, Paternoster-row, 1807.
Aged Poor Society, Leicester-square, 1699.
Animals, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to, Pall Mall, 1824.
Ann's, St., Society Schools, Brixton-hill, Surrey, and Aldersgate, London, 1709.
Anti-Slavery Society, the British and Foreign, New Broad-street, 1839.
Army Medical Friendly Society, St. James's-place, 1816.
Army Medical Officers' Benevolent Society, St. James's-place, 1820.
Artists' Benevolent Fund, instituted in 1810, and incorporated in 1827.
Artists' General Benevolent Institution, founded in 1814, and incorporated in 1842.
Bakers' School, the Master, Pleasant-row, Pentonville, 1802.
Baptist Union, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, 1812.
Benevolent Repository, Wigmore-street.
Bible Society, the British and Foreign, Earl-street, Blackfriars, 1804.
Blind of the Jewish Persuasion, Institution for the Relief of the Indigent, Bevis Marks, 1819.
Blind, School for the Indigent, St. George's Fields, Surrey, 1799.
Blind, Society for Teaching the, to read, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, 1839.
Blues, Benevolent Society of, Newgate-street, 1824.
Bookbinders' Pension Society, Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, 1830.
Booksellers' Provident Institution, Paternoster-row, 1837.
Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, Paternoster-row, 1750.
Boot and Shoe Makers', Master, Provident and Benevolent Institution, Brook-street, Holborn, 1836.
Brassfounders', Braziers', and Coppersmiths' Pension Institution, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, 1831.
Bray's Institution for Founding Parochial and Lending Libraries, Hatton-garden, 1733.
British and Foreign School Society, Borough-road, 1805.

British Ladies' Society, for the Reformation of Female Prisoners, Friends' Meeting-house, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-Cross, 1821.
British Orphan Asylum, Clapham rise, and Abchurch-lane, 1828.
British Penitent Female Refuge, Cambridge-heath, near the Regent's-canal, Hackney, 1829.
Builders' Benevolent Institution, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 1843.
Butchers' Charitable Institution, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, 1828.
Caledonian Asylum, Copenhagen-fields, Islington, incorporated in 1815.
Charitable Purposes, Society for, Great Stanhope-street, Mayfair, 1774.
Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, Bath-street, Newgate-street, 1835.
Christian Influence Society, Old Broad-street, 1843.
Christian Instruction in London and its Vicinity, Society for Promoting, Paternoster-row, 1825.
Christian Knowledge, Society for Promoting, Lincoln's Inn-fields, 1698.
Choral Fund, Gate-street, 1791.
Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, 1800.
City Mission, Red Lion-square, 1835.
Clergy Orphan and Widow Corporation, Bloomsbury-place, incorporated in 1678.
Clergymen, Society for the Relief of Poor Pious, Greenhill-rents, Smithfield-bars, 1788.
Colonial Church Society, Exeter Hall, 1836.
Colonial Missionary Society, Blomfield-street, 1836.
Commercial Travellers' Society, Basinghall-street, 1800.
Covent-Garden Theatrical Fund, instituted in 1765, and confirmed by parliament in 1776.
Cumberland Benevolent Institution, London Tavern, 1817.
Curates in Populous Places, Society for Promoting the Employment of additional, St. Martin's-place, 1837.
Deaf and Dumb Children, Asylum for the Support and Education of Indigent, Kent-road, Surrey, 1792.
Deaf and Dumb, Charitable and Provident Society for the, Hand-court, Holborn, 1836.
Deaf and Dumb, Institution for the Employment, Relief, and Religious Instruction of the

In addition to the foregoing, and exclusively of the numerous almshouses, savings' banks, loan societies, charities under the management of the city corporations, and schools for the instruction of the children of the poor, there are the following charities in the metropolis, founded in the years respectively annexed:—

Adult, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, 1841.
Debt without Fraud, Association for the entire Abolition of Imprisonment for, and Mutual Protection Society against Legal Oppression, Nicholas-lane, 1842.
Debts, Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons Imprisoned for Small, Craven-street, Strand, 1772.
Destitute Females, Royal Asylum for, Manor Hall, Little Chelsea, Fulham-road, 1822.
Destitute, Refuge for the, Hackney-road, and Hoxton, founded in 1805, and incorporated in 1838.
Destitution, Association for Promoting the Relief of, and for Improving the Condition of the Poor in the Metropolis, by means of Parochial and District Visiting, 1844.
District Visiting, General Society for Promoting, Exeter Hall, 1828.
Dress-makers and Milliners, Association for the Aid and Protection of, Blandford-street, 1843.
Drury-Lane Theatrical Fund, founded in 1776, and incorporated in 1777.
Dwellings of the Industrious Classes, Metropolitan Association for Improving the, 1844.
East-London General Pension Society, Tyssen-street, Bethnal-green, 1824.
East-London Pension Society, Mitre-court, Aldgate, 1826.
English Monthly Tract Society, Red Lion-square, 1839.
Evangelical Magazine Fund, for the Relief of Ministers' Widows, 1793.
Female Education in the East, Society for Promoting, Cheap-side, 1834.
Female Mission, London, Red Lion-square, 1836.
Female Orphan Asylum, Bridge-road, Lambeth, instituted in 1758, and incorporated in 1800.
Female Orphans, School of Industry for, Church-street, Paddington-green, 1786.
Female Penitentiary, the London, Pentonville-hill, 1807.
Female Servants' Home Society, Nutford-place, 1826.
Female Servants, Society for the Improvement and Encouragement of, Hatton-garden, 1813.
Females, South-London Institution for the Protection and Reformation of, and for the Suppression and Prevention of Vice, Gloucester House, Lock's-fields, Walworth, 1841.

Fire, Royal Society for the Protection of Life from, Lamb's Conduit-street, 1836.
Fishmongers and Poulterers, Society for Providing an Asylum and Relief for Aged and Infirm, Anderton's Hotel, 1835.
Foreign-Aid Society, Exeter Hall, 1841.
Foreigners in Distress, Society of Friends of, Finsbury-chambers, 1806.
Foundling Hospital, Guildford-street, 1739.
Freemasons' School for Female Children, the Royal, Westminster-road, 1788.
French Protestant Charity School, the Westminster, Windmill-street, Tottenham Court-road, 1747.
French Protestants and their Descendants residing in Great Britain, Hospital for Poor, Bath-street, City-road, incorporated in 1718.
Friendly Female Society, George-yard, Lombard-street, 1802.
Furniture-Brokers' Benevolent Institution, Wardour-street, 1839.
German School, Savoy, Strand, 1743.
Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution, Lower Charles-street, Northampton-square, 1833.
Governess' Benevolent Society, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park, 1843.
Grocers' and Tea-Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society, St. Swithin's-lane, 1837.
Guardian Society, North-side, Bethnal-green, 1824.
Hair-Dressers' Benevolent and Provident Institution, Hercules'-Pillars, Great Queen-street, 1831.
Herefordshire Society, Gray's Inn-square, 1710.
Hibernian Female School Society, the Ladies', Stafford-place, Pimlico, 1822.
Hibernian Society, Exeter Hall, 1806.
Highland School Society, the Royal, Fenchurch-street, incorporated in 1709 and 1738.
Home Missionary Society, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, 1819.
Hotel and Tavern Keepers' Provident Institution, Strand, 1839.
Houseless, Nightly Shelter to the, Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's.
Houseless, West-End Nightly Shelter for the, Market-street, 1838.
Humane Society, Royal, Trafalgar-square, 1774.
Incorporated Society for Promot-

- ing the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, St. Martin's-place, 1818.
- Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, and Great Winchester-street, 1827.
- Infant School Society, the Home and Colonial, Gray's Inn-road, 1836.
- Irish Evangelical Society, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, 1814.
- Irish Society, Sackville-street, 1822.
- Iron, Hardware, and Metal Trades' Pension Society, Queen-street, Cheapside, 1843.
- Jews, British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the, Crescent-place, Blackfriars, 1841.
- Jews, Church of England Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, 1808.
- Jews' Free School, Bell-lane, Spitalfields, 1818.
- Jews' Hospital, Mile End, A.M. 5566.
- Jews' Orphan Asylum, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, 1831.
- Labourers' Friend Society, Exeter Hall, 1831.
- Lambeth Pension Society, 1826.
- Lascar Benevolent Institution, 1843.
- Law Association, Chancery-lane, 1817.
- Licensed Victuallers' School, Kennington-lane, Lambeth, 1803.
- Linen-Drapers', Silk-Mercers', Lacemen's, Haberdashers', and Hosiers' Institution, Surrey-street, Strand, 1831.
- Literary Fund, Great Russell-street, instituted in 1790, and incorporated in 1818.
- Lord's Day, Society for Promoting the Due Observance of the, Exeter Hall, 1831.
- Magdalen Hospital, St. George's-fields, instituted in 1758, and incorporated in 1769.
- Marine Society, Bishopsgate-street, instituted in 1756, and incorporated in 1772.
- Maritime Institution, for the Benefit of Decayed Master Mariners and their Families, Birchin-lane, 1790.
- Marylebone, St., Association for the Relief of the Unemployed and Industrious Poor during the winter months, 1830.
- Marylebone, St., Female Penitentiary Society, Upper Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, 1838.
- Masonic Benevolent Annuity Fund, the Royal, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, 1842.
- Masonic Institution for Boys, the Royal, Bloomsbury-place, 1798.
- Masonic Provident Society, Prince's Head, Prince's-street, Westminster, 1843.
- Medical Benevolent Society, Lamb's Conduit-street, 1816.
- Mendicity, Society for the Suppression of, Red Lion-square, 1818.
- Merchant-Seamen's Corporation, Birchin-lane, 1747.
- Merchant-Seamen's Orphan Asylum, New Grove, Bow-road, 1827.
- Middlesex Society, for Educating Poor Children in the Protestant Religion, and for Clothing them, Cannon-street-road, St. George's-road, 1781.
- Ministers' Friend or Associate Fund, Upper-terrace, Islington, 1823.
- Ministers, Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Protestant Dissenting, Penton-street, Walworth, 1818.
- Missionary Society, the London, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury, 1795.
- Musicians of Great Britain, Royal Society of, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, instituted in 1738, and incorporated in 1790.
- Musicians, Royal Society of Female, Mansfield-street, Soho, 1839.
- National Benevolent Institution, corner of Southampton-row and Bloomsbury-place, 1812.
- National Guardian Institution, Bedford-row, 1825.
- National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, established in 1811, and incorporated in 1817.
- Naval Annuitant Society, the Royal, Clifford's Inn, 1823.
- Naval Benevolent Society, the Royal, Adam-street, Adelphi, incorporated in 1838.
- Naval Female School, Royal, Sackville-street and Richmond, 1840.
- Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.
- Naval and Military Bible Society, Sackville-street, 1780.
- Naval School, Royal, Alfred House, Camberwell, 1833.
- Newfoundland and British North America Society for Educating the Poor, Exeter Hall, 1822.
- Newsvenders' Benevolent and Provident Institution, Bell-yard, 1839.
- North-West London Penitent Female Refuge, Camden-street, Camden-town.
- Organ-Builders' Benevolent Institution, Milton-place, Euston-square, 1842.
- Orphan Asylum, the London, Clapton, 1813.
- Orphan Working School, City-road, 1760.
- Pastoral-Aid Society, the Church, Temple-chambers, Falcon-court, Fleet-street, 1836.
- Patrick, Benevolent Society of St., Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road, 1784.
- Patriotic Fund, Old Broad-street, 1803.
- Pawnbrokers' Benevolent Institution, Duke-street, Manchester-square, 1823.
- Peace, Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal, New Broad-street, 1814.
- Pension Society, General, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, 1818.
- Pension Society, Royal General, Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, 1839.
- Philanthropic Society, St. George's Fields, instituted in 1788, and incorporated in 1806.
- Philanthropic Society, New Globe Tavern, Mile End-road, 1803.
- Philological School, Gloucester-place, near Lisson-grove, New-road, 1792.
- Poland, Literary Association of the Friends of, Sussex-chambers, Duke-street, St. James's, 1833.
- Polish Economical and Clothing Society, Duke-street, St. James's.
- Polish Refugee Office, Middle Scotland-yard.
- Poor, Association for the Relief of the, Weavers' Hall, Basinghall-street, 1799.
- Prayer-Book and Homily Society, Exeter Hall, 1812.
- Printers' Pension Society, Fleet-street, 1827.
- Prison Discipline, Society for the Improvement of, and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, Surrey-street, Strand, 1815.
- Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Society for the, Pall Mall, incorporated in 1701.
- Protestant Association, Exeter Hall, 1835.
- Provident Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, King William-street, 1840.
- Provisional Protection Society, Assembly-row, Mile-end, 1718.
- Raine's Charity, St. George's-in-the-East, founded in 1736, and incorporated in 1780.
- Reformation, British Society for Promoting the Religious Principles of the, Exeter Hall, 1827.
- Religious Freedom Society, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, 1839.
- Religious Tract Society, Paternoster-row, 1799.
- Religious Tract and Book Society for Ireland, Sackville-street, 1814.
- Sailors, Asylum for Destitute, Well-street, London Docks, 1827.
- Sailors' Female-Orphan Home, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields, 1829.
- Sailors' Home, or the Brunswick Maritime Establishment, Well-street, London Docks, 1835.
- Sailors' Orphan Girls' Episcopal School and Asylum, Cannon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East, 1829.
- Sailors' Society, the British and Foreign, Jeffreys-square, St. Mary-Axe, 1818.
- Schoolmasters, Society of, Queen's Arms Tavern, Newgate-street, 1710. A second in Great Russell-street, 1798.
- Scottish Hospital and Corpora-
tion, Crane-court, Fleet-street, incorporated, 1665—1676, and re-incorporated in 1775.
- Scripture-Readers' Society for Ireland, Sackville-street, 1822.
- Servants' Institution, Great Marylebone-street, 1834.
- Sheriffs' Fund, Sessions' House, Old Bailey, 1808.
- Shipwreck, Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from, Austin Friars, 1824.
- Shipwrecked Fishermen's and Mariners' Benevolent Society, Bucklersbury, 1839.
- Silver-Trade Pension Society, Queen's Arms, Newgate-street, 1836.
- Slave Trade, Society for the Extinction of the, and for the Civilization of Africa, Parliament-street, 1839.
- Société Française de Bienfaisance, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, 1842.
- Soldier's Friend Society, the, Charles-street, Hampstead-road, 1838.
- Somersetshire Society, Red Lion-square, 1811.
- Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the, Bloomsbury-place, 1678.
- Stationers' and Paper-Manufacturers' Provident Society, Sessions' House, Old Bailey, 1840.
- Stock-Exchange Fund, 1801.
- Strangers' Friend Society, London-wall, 1785.
- Sunday Schools, Society for the Support and Encouragement of, Paternoster-row, 1785.
- Sunday School Society for Ireland, Sackville-street, 1810.
- Sunday School Union, Paternoster-row, 1800.
- Syria, Church of England Society for Propagating Christian Education in, Blackfriars-road, 1838.
- Tailors, Benevolent Institution for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Journeymen, Haverstock-hill, and Sackville-street, 1837.
- Temperance Society, the British and Foreign, Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row, 1831.
- Temperance Society, the National, Moorgate-street, 1842.
- Theatrical Fund Association, the General, Lyceum, 1839.
- Trinitarian Bible Society, Crescent, New Bridge-street, 1831.
- Unitarian Association, the British and Foreign, St. Swithin's-lane, 1825.
- United Brethren, Association in Aid of the Missions of the, Charles-street, Parliament-street, 1817.
- United Law Clerks' Society, Chancery-lane, 1832.
- Vellum-Binders' and Machine-Rulers' Pension Society, London-wall, 1841.
- Vice, Society for the Suppression of, Lincoln's Inn-fields, 1802.
- Virtuosi Provident Fund, and Benevolent Institution of Dealers in the Fine Arts, Great Newport-street, 1842.

Watch and Clock Makers' Benevolent Institution, Skinner-street, Clerkenwell, 1815.
 Welsh Charity School, Gray's Inn-road, 1715.
 Wesleyan Methodists' Missionary Society, Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street Within, originally founded in 1786, and re-organised in 1816.
 West-London Association for the Relief of the Unemployed and

Industrious Poor, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, 1827.
 Western Institution for Educating Jewish Boys, Greek-street, Soho, 1840.
 Western Jewish Philanthropic and Pension Society, Richmond-buildings, Soho, 1827.
 Westminster Penitent Female Asylum, Soho, 1837.
 Westmorland Society, Bread-street, Cheapside, 1746.

Widow's Friend and Benevolent Society, Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, 1808.
 Widows, Society for the Relief of Distressed, Sackville-street, 1823.
 Widows and Children of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, Society for the Relief of, Queen's Arms, Cheapside, established 1733.
 Widows and Orphans of Medical

Men, Society for the Relief of, Half Moon-street, 1788.
 Wiltshire Society, Austin Friars, 1817.
 Worcestershire Society, Bedford-row, 1815.
 Yorkshire Society's Schools, Westminster-road, 1812.
 Young Females, Society for the Protection of, Tottenham, and Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, 1835.

LIBRARIES.

London possesses a great number of public libraries, independently of those attached to different charitable foundations.

The British Museum, a national repository, as well of antiquities and curiosities as of books and manuscripts, was established by act of parliament in 1753. Its originator was *Sir Hans Sloane*, who bequeathed his museum to the nation, on condition that parliament should pay £20,000 to his executors, and provide a house for its reception. This was accomplished by means of £85,000 raised by lottery for the purpose; and other collections being added, the whole were deposited in the noble mansion formerly belonging to the Duke of Montague, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, which had been purchased for the purpose. To the Sloanean museum parliament has added, at various times, the *Cottonian* library, given by *Sir R. Cotton* to the public, and removed from Cotton House, Westminster; *Major Edwards'* library; the *Harleian* library; *Dr. Burney's* rare and classical library, and the *Lansdowne* manuscripts. Various literary men and others have also increased the treasures of the establishment by donations and legacies: *George II.* gave the whole of the important library of books and manuscripts which had been gradually collected by the kings of England, from *Henry VII.* to *William III.*; *George III.* presented a large and valuable assortment of pamphlets, published between the years 1640 and 1660; and *Garrick* bequeathed to the Museum his collection of old plays. Some of the principal private donations are, *Dr. Birch's* library, left by will, together with £522. 18. per annum in the funds for ever; a select library of classical works, by *Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.*; a similar bequest by *Sir William Musgrave*; and a magnificent collection of books and prints by the late *Rev. M. Cracherode*. The most recent, and one of the most important donations, is that of the magnificent library collected by *George III.*, and presented by *George IV.*, for the reception of which an extensive and elegant gallery was lately built. Numerous other libraries, and valuable collections of pieces of ancient sculpture, curiosities, &c., have been added, by gift or purchase, rendering the British Museum, at the present time, in books, manuscripts, sculpture, antiquities, and the curiosities of art and nature, one of the richest in Europe. The immense number, and splendid binding, of the works in the royal library, amounting to 60,000 volumes, many of them most costly and exquisite, are in harmony with the

fitting-up of the apartment in which they are placed, and, with the books in the other apartments, form a collection of nearly 170,000 printed volumes, and 20,000 volumes of manuscripts. The expenditure of the entire establishment in 1841, was £33,700.

The London Institution was formed in the autumn of 1805, by the exertions of a few public-spirited individuals, as a public library for the more especial use of the city; and a charter of incorporation was obtained in Jan. 1807. The temporary house fixed upon for this purpose, until a suitable building could be erected, was, in the first place, the old mansion of *Sir Robert Clayton*, in the Old Jewry, and subsequently a house in *King's Arms-yard*, *Coleman-street*. In 1815, the present elegant building, which has the advantage of a peculiarly fine situation, in *Finsbury-circus*, was constructed, partly from the funds of the society, and partly from the voluntary contributions of such of its members as were friendly to the measure: the first stone was laid by the lord mayor, *S. Birch, Esq.*, accompanied by the civic state officers, and the proprietors; and the edifice was completed and opened in 1819. The acquisition of a fine library, the diffusion of knowledge by means of lectures and experiments, and the providing for the subscribers a reading-room, furnished with the best English and foreign periodicals, are the principal objects of the institution; to accomplish which, nearly 1000 gentlemen and merchants subscribed 75 guineas each. *The Red Cross-street Library* was founded for Protestant dissenting ministers by *Dr. Williams*, about the year 1716, and, in consequence of gifts and purchases since that time, now contains about 20,000 volumes, for the most part on Theological subjects. *Sion College, London Wall*, is both a charitable and a literary institution. The building was originally an hospital for blind paupers, and, after passing through various hands, was purchased for the purpose of erecting *Sion College*, for the use of the London clergy, who were incorporated by *Charles I.* The purchase was made in consequence of the will of *Dr. Thomas White*, vicar of *St. Dunstan's* in the West, who left £3000 for the purpose. The library was the gift of the *Rev. John Simpson*, rector of *St. Olave's*, *Hart-street*, one of *Dr. White's* executors; but it was afterwards considerably increased, both before and after the fire of London, which destroyed a great number of the books. It now consists of a very extensive collection, like the preceding, chiefly of a Theological kind: all rectors and vicars within the city are fellows of the college.

LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, AND OTHER LEARNED AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

The number of these is very great, and is constantly increasing. The first in consequence and antiquity are, the *Royal Society*, and the *Society of Antiquaries*, the meetings of both of which are held at Somerset House; and next in order are, the Society for the Encouragement of *Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*, situated in John-street, Adelphi; the *Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle-street; the *Royal Society of Literature*, St. Martin's-place; and the *London Institution*, already described. Of other important societies, may be named, the *Royal Asiatic Society*, Grafton-street, Bond-street; the *Shakspeare Society*, St. Martin's-place; the *Ælfric Society*, Piccadilly; the *Camden Society*, Parliament-street; the *Percy Society*; the *Parker Society*; the *Philological Society*; the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Bedford-square; the *Numismatic Society*, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden; the *Statistical Society*, Regent-street; the *Art-Union*, Trafalgar-square; the *Royal Academy of Music*, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square; the *Royal Geographical Society*, Waterloo-place; and the *Incorporated Law Society*, Chancery-lane. There are likewise, the *Entomological Society*, Old Bond-street; the *Horticultural Society*, Regent-street; the *Linneæan Society*, Soho-square; the *Royal Botanic Society*, lately incorporated, and having gardens within the inner circle of the Regent's Park; the *Botanical Society*, Bedford-street; the *Zoological Society*, Hanover-square; the *Geological Society*, Somerset House; the *Royal Agricultural Society of England*, Hanover-square; the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Regent-street; the *Royal Astronomical Society*, Somerset House; the *Philosophical Society*; the *Harveian Society*, Edward-street, Portman-square; the *Hunterian Society*, Blomfield-street, Finsbury; the *Phrenological Society*; the *Meteorological Society*, Old Bond-street; the *Scientific Society*, Gray's Inn-square; the *Royal Polytechnic Association*, Cavendish-square; the *British Association for the advancement of Science*; the *Institution of Civil Engineers*, Great George-street, Westminster; the *Royal Institute of British Architects*, Grosvenor-street; the *Mathematical Society*, Devonshire-street, Bishopsgate; and *Gresham College*, for which last a handsome building was erected in 1843, in Basinghall-street, at a cost of £5000. The chief *Literary and Scientific Institutions* are, the Russell Institution, Great Coram-street; the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings; the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, Aldersgate-street; the Westminster, Great Smith-street; the Western, Leicester-square; the Crosby Hall, in the city; the Marylebone, Edward-street, Portman-square; the Cadogan, Sloane-street, Chelsea; the Eastern, Commercial-road; a second named the Eastern, Hackney-road; and institutions at Islington, Poplar, and Southwark. The *Medical and Surgical Institutions* consist of, the College of Physicians, founded in 1518, and removed in 1825 from the fine building by Sir Christopher Wren, in Warwick-lane, to Pall Mall East, where an elegant structure in the Grecian-Ionic style was erected by Sir R. Smirke; the Surgeons' College, Lincoln's-Inn-square, lately remodelled and enlarged; the Apothecaries' Company and Hall, Blackfriars; the

Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, Berners-street; the Medical Society, Bolt-court, Fleet-street; the Royal Medico-Botanical Society, Sackville-street; and the Westminster Medical Society, also in Sackville-street. The principal *Theatres of Anatomy* and for *Medical lectures* are, *Dr. Bell's theatre*, in Great Windmill-street; *Grainger's theatre*, Webb-street, in the Borough; and those of the several hospitals: and in different other places numerous miscellaneous lectures are delivered on various branches of medical science. The number of periodicals and newspapers published in London is about 280. The *Public Exhibitions of Paintings* are those of the *Royal Academy*, lately removed from Somerset House to the New National Gallery; the Gallery of the *British Institution*, Pall-Mall; the Society of *Painters in Water Colours*, Pall-Mall East; the *New Society of Painters in Water Colours*; the Society of *British Artists*, Suffolk-street; the *National Gallery*; the various *Panoramas*, &c. Of these, *The National Gallery* was begun by the purchase, by government, of the Angerstein collection of pictures, subsequently to which were bought some of the finest paintings of Correggio, A. Caracci, Murillo, Titian, &c.; and twenty additional paintings were presented by Sir George Beaumont, including a beautiful landscape by Rubens. A long, though for the purposes of its erection inadequate, building, called the National Gallery and Royal Academy, was lately built on the site of the King's Mews, fronting Charing-cross. The gardens of the Zoological Society, the Colosseum, and other objects of interest in the environs, are noticed in the articles on the several suburban districts.

ANTIQUITIES.

The antiquities of London, which were for the most part destroyed in 1666, but were, till within the last 70 years, still numerous, have of late, through the extension of commercial enterprise, and the progress of modern improvement, externally almost disappeared. The *MONASTERIES*, forming the first class, amounted to nearly 50, and included the following orders. The *Convents of Monks* were those of St. Peter, Westminster, founded by Sebert, in 605, for Benedictines; St. Saviour, Bermondsey, by Ailwin Child, in 1082, for Cluniacs; St. Mary of the Graces, of Eastminster Abbey, Tower-hill, by Edward III., in 1359, for Cistercians; and the *Chartreuse*, or Charter-house, near Smithfield, by Sir Walter Manny, Knt., in 1371, for Carthusians. The *Nunneries* were those of St. Mary, Clerkenwell, by Jordan Briset and wife, in 1100, for Benedictines; St. John the Baptist Holywell, Shoreditch, by Richard I., in 1186 (refounded by Sir Thomas Lovel, Knt., in 1510), for Benedictines; St. Helen, Bishopsgate-street, by William Basing, in 1212, for Benedictines; and St. Clare, or Nuns Minoreesses, Minories, by Blanch, Queen of Navarre, in 1203. The *Friaries* were, the Franciscan, Newgate-street, by John Ewin, mercer, in 1225; Carmelite, Fleet-street, by Sir Richard Grey, in 1241; Dominican, by Hubert de Bourgh, in 1242, in Holborn, and refounded at Ludgate, by Archbishop Kilwarby, in 1279; Augustine, Throgmorton-street, by Humphrey Bohun, in 1253; and Crouched or Crutched, Hart-street, Tower-hill, by Ralph Hosier and Richard Laberne, in 1298. The *Colleges* were those of St. Mary Overy, or St. Saviour, South-

wark, by Mary Overy, in 1000, for Augustine canons; *St. Martin-le-Grand*, by Ingelric and Girard, in 1056, for Augustine canons; Holy Trinity, *Aldgate*, by Queen Maud, in 1108; London College, *Guildhall*, by Peter Fanlone, Adam Francis, and Henry Frowich, in 1299; Corpus Christi, *St. Lawrence, Pountney-lane*, by Sir John de Pountney, in 1346; *St. Michael's, Crooked-lane*, by Sir William Walworth, in 1380; the Holy Ghost and *St. Mary, College-hill, Thames-street*, by Sir Richard Whittington, Knt., in 1418; and Jesus College, *St. Paul's Cathedral*. The Hospitals were those of *St. John of Jerusalem, Smithfield*, by Jordan Briset and wife, in 1100; *St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Bloomsbury*, by Queen Matilda, in 1102, for lepers; *St. Bartholomew, Smithfield*, by one Rayhere, in 1102; *St. Thomas of Acon, Cheap-side*, by Thomas Fitz-Theobald de Heily and wife, in 1170; *St. Mary, Norton-Falgate*, by Walter Brune and wife, in 1179, for Canons Regular; Knights Templars, *Holborn*, and afterwards *Fleet-street*, in 1185, refounded in 1245; *St. Mary, Bethlehem, Bishopsgate-street*, by Simon Fitz-Mary, in 1246; *Elsnige Spital, London Wall*, by William Elsnige, in 1329; *St. Thomas, Southwark*; *St. James, Pall-Mall*; and the *Savoy*, for lepers and infirm. The Priory was that of *St. Bartholomew, Smithfield*, by Rayhere, in 1102, for Canons Regular of the order of *St. Augustine*. There was a *Domus Conversorum*, *Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane*, founded by Henry III., in 1322, for Converted Jews. The *Guilds*, or *Fraternities of Priests, &c.*, were those of *All-hallows, Barking, Tower-street*; *Leadenhall, Leadenhall-street*; *St. Peter, Cornhill*; *St. Augustine's Papey, Camomile-street*; *Holy Trinity, Aldersgate-street, &c.* There were also in London the five cells, or hermitages, of *St. Catherine, Wapping*; *St. James-in-the-Wall, Cripplegate*; *St. Mary Rouncival, Charing Cross*; the hermitage of *St. James*, opposite, and *Our Lady of Pien, Westminster*.

Of the above, the following only exhibit any external remains.—*Westminster abbey*, independently of its fine church and cloisters, still retains its beautiful chapter-house, the shell of the great hall, the abbot's residence (now the deanery), to which are attached the ancient kitchen, and the celebrated Jerusalem chamber; the abbey close, with numerous old buildings, and the exterior walls of its spacious gardens. The remains of *Bermondsey abbey* consist of a few fragments of walls, and the side of the east gate leading into Grange-walk. The *Charter-house* retains its original gateway in Charter-house-square, several of the monks' cells, now blocked up, part of the exterior wall surrounding the convent and gardens, and other inferior parts incorporated in walls and passages, &c. *Clerkenwell nunnery* has a few square yards of ancient stone wall next Corporation-row. "The Nonnes Quies," at *St. Helen's*, still exists, with the original nuns' seats of oak, and the ancient grating, through which they see divine service performed from the vaulted crypts beneath the hall of the nunnery. Of the nunnery in the *Minories* very considerable remains were discovered after a fire in 1797, and there yet exists a portion of the south, or street front of the abbey mansion, behind the houses in the *Minories*, besides much of its reverse front, now modernised into Haydon House. *Blackfriars'* has diminished to a solitary piece of dingy stone wall, standing at the top of a passage in *Glo'ster-court, St. Andrew's Hill*. Of the *White*

friars' there are only a few fragments of wall behind the houses in *Bouverie-street*, partly incorporated with the buildings of the Bolt-in-Tun inn. The *Augustine friars'* has the fine nave of its church now occupied as a Dutch place of worship. Of *Crutched friars'* there remain Sir John Milbourn's almshouses, which adjoined the east end of the friary church; they have a curious tablet of the Virgin Mary, encircled by angels. The remains of *St. Mary Overy's*, which have partially given way to the approaches to new London bridge, consisted, besides the fine conventual church, of a considerable length of ancient stone vaulting, supporting a chapel, or hall; and various detached parts, in doors, archways, &c., in *Montague-close*. Part of the vaulting of *Corpus Christi College* remains between *St. Lawrence Pountney churchyard* and *Suffolk-lane*. The priory, or college, of the Holy Trinity, *Aldgate*, retains part of the south aisle of its Norman church, in a passage leading from Duke's-place to *St. James' churchyard*. The priory of *St. Bartholomew the Great* has the whole choir of its Norman church converted into the present church; also its east cloister, the shell of its dining-hall, with fine vaults beneath, and various smaller parts: the fratriy, galleries, prior's house, and various other remains, were destroyed by fire, in May 1830. Of the *Temple*, there remain the very beautiful church, recently renovated, with its circular vestibule, and the tombs of the ancient cross-legged knights, parts of the cloisters entering into it, and some old Norman arch-work incorporated in the walls of the Inner Temple Society's kitchen. The Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem* retains its large and well-known gateway from *St. John's-lane*, the choir of the conventual church converted to the present parochial church of *St. John* (beneath which is the fine original crypt), with part of the chapels of the south aisle, and some smaller remains. *St. Mary's Spital* has the abutment of its principal gateway still standing at the corner of *White Lion-street*. *Elsnige Spital* has part of its entrance porch and steeple incorporated in the present church of *St. Alphage*. In *St. James' palace* may still be discerned many parts of the hospital. The *Savoy* church is that of its ancient hospital. Of the *Domus Conversorum* there still remains the old chapel, called the *Rolls chapel*; and the hall of the Holy Trinity, *Aldersgate*, now *Trinity Chapel*, is all that exists of the smaller monastic foundations.

Amongst the remaining metropolitan antiquities, which are too reduced in number to render a classification necessary, may be enumerated several large fragments of the *Walls of London*, at the back of *Fore-street*, in *Cripplegate churchyard*; in the burial-ground of *St. Alphage, London Wall*; at the back of the houses in *Falcon-square*; beneath the houses next *Aldersgate*, and in *St. Botolph's churchyard* there; at the back of the *Old Bailey*; at the *Cock in the Corner, Ludgate*; and at the back of *George-alley, next Tower-hill*: the last, which is by far the largest, oldest, and most perfect portion, is intermixed with an abundance of Roman brick. There are some crypts, or stone arched cellars anciently belonging to religious structures, or mansions: one of the finest specimens of the former was the priory of *Lewes chapel, Tooley-street*, lately demolished for the approach to the New London Bridge; there are also remains of another subterranean chapel, or church, beneath the house at the north-east corner of *Leadenhall-*

street. The most remarkable crypts belonging to ancient mansions are the vaults beneath *Gerrard's hall*, Basing-lane, and at *Crosby House*, Bishopsgate-street; the great hall, with much of the superstructure, of the latter princely residence is also standing, and may rank as the finest example of domestic architecture in London. The churches which, either wholly or in part, exhibit good specimens of ancient building, and were not conventual, are, *Bow church*, Cheapside, which still retains its Norman crypt; and *St. Sepulchre's*, which possesses a beautiful groined avenue from Snow-hill. There are also various ancient parts, or incorporations, deserving notice in the churches of *St. Olave*, Hart-street; *St. Giles*, Cripplegate; *St. Andrew Under-Shaft*, &c. Of the ancient military architectural remains in various parts of the Tower of London, a brief account has already been given; besides which there were, until destroyed very recently, vestiges of camps and fortified earthworks at *Highbury*, near *White Conduit-house* and *Battle-bridge*, and at the descent from *Gray's-Inn-lane*, the *Fleet ditch*, &c. The remains of *Roman roads* connected with the metropolis are nearly obliterated, but may be still imperfectly traced by the diligent investigator, particularly in the old bridle way of *Hagbush-lane*, and in the continuation of *Eald-street*, through *Shoreditch church-yard*, by *Bethnal-green*, &c. The most celebrated remnant of antiquity, however, of all which appertains to London, is the supposed *Roman milliary*, in Cannon-street, denominated *London stone*, which, whether of Roman or British origin, was undoubtedly once of considerable magnitude, and is the first and oldest of our metropolitan antiquities. Of the Roman antiquities recently discovered, the most numerous, various, and interesting are those that were found in 1834, 5, and 6, in the course of the operations connected with the new thoroughfare across the heart of the city, from London bridge to the line of the old wall at Moorgate; adjoining *St. Clement's church*, in *St. Clement's-lane*, East Cheap, a tessellated pavement was met with, and in other places were discovered different kinds of earthenware vessels, specimens of Samian ware, coins, knives, and vast numbers of iron instruments. More lately, in pulling down the French Protestant church in *Thread-needle-street*, a very perfect piece of tessellated pavement was laid open, apparently at the depth of about nine or ten feet below the level of the floor of the church; the colours were remarkably fresh and glowing, and among them a deep yellow or tawny predominated. About the same time, a curious part of the old Roman wall of London was laid open, when digging for the extension of the *Blackwall railway*, behind the *Minories*. The wall proved to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and principally consisted of five courses of squared stones, regularly laid, with two layers of flat bricks below them, and two similar layers above; the stones were a granulated limestone, such as might have been procured from the chalk quarries of *Greenhithe* or *Northfleet*, and the bricks, which were evidently Roman, had as fine a grain as common pottery. In 1842-3, vestiges of Roman buildings were discovered in digging for the foundation of the *Royal Exchange*, and of the new French Protestant church, *Aldersgate-street*; and other relics were turned up during excavations in *St. Paul's churchyard*, Cheapside, *Cornhill*, *Paternoster-row*, *Blackfriars*, *Cateaton-street*, *Lad-lane*, &c.

EMINENT MEN.

Among the distinguished natives of the metropolis may be enumerated the following:—*Ingulphus*, Abbot of *Croyland*, an English historian, who lived at the time of the Norman Conquest; *Thomas à Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Matthew of Westminster*, a monkish historian of the fourteenth century; *Geoffrey Chaucer*, the first great English poet, born in 1328; *Dr. John Colet*, the founder of *St. Paul's school*, born in 1466; *Sir Thomas More*, author of a political romance, entitled "*Utopia*," lord chancellor under *Henry VIII.*, in whose reign he was beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, born in 1480; *John Leland*, the English antiquary; *John Stow*, author of the "*Survey of London*," born in 1525; *William Camden*, author of the "*Britannia*," born in 1551; *Edmund Spenser*, author of the "*Faery Queen*," born about 1553; *Francis Bacon*, Lord *Verulam*, the father of modern philosophy, born in 1561; *Edward Alleyn*, a celebrated actor, the founder of *Dulwich College*, born in 1566; *Inigo Jones*, the reviver of a taste for classical architecture in England, born in 1572; *Dr. John Donne*, a distinguished poet and divine, born in 1573; *Ben Jonson*, the dramatist, poet-laureate in the reign of *James I.*, born in 1574; *John Milton*, the author of "*Paradise Lost*," born in 1608; *Algernon Sidney*, a republican writer, executed on account of the *Rye-house plot*, in 1683, born about 1617; *Abraham Cowley*, the poet, born in 1618; *Sir William Temple*, eminent as a statesman and public writer, born in 1629; *Dr. Isaac Barrow*, a celebrated divine and mathematician, born in 1630; *Dr. Edmund Halley*, celebrated as a mathematician and an astronomer, born in 1656; *Daniel Defoe*, the author of "*Robinson Crusoe*," born in 1660; *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, *Earl of Shaftesbury*, a distinguished writer on morals and metaphysics, born in 1671; *Colley Cibber*, a dramatic writer and actor, poet-laureate to *George I.*, born in 1671; *Sir John Vanbrugh*, an eminent architect and dramatist, born about 1672; *Alexander Pope*, the poet, born in 1688; *George Lillo*, a goldsmith, who wrote "*George Barnwell*," and other popular dramas, born in 1693; *Philip Dormer Stanhope*, *Earl of Chesterfield*, distinguished as a statesman and a cultivator of polite literature, born in 1694; *William Hogarth*, the painter, born in 1698; *Dr. John Jortin*, a learned theological writer, born in 1698; *Dr. Philip Doddridge*, an eminent dissenting divine and scripture commentator, born in 1702; *John Dollond*, the inventor of an achromatic telescope, born in 1706; *Dr. T. A. Arne*, a distinguished musician, born in 1710; *Richard Glover*, author of "*Leonidas*," and other poems, born in 1712; *James Stuart*, author of the "*Antiquities of Athens*," born in 1713; *Thomas Gray*, author of the "*Elegy written in a Country Churchyard*," and other works, born in 1716; *Sir William Blackstone*, author of "*Commentaries on the Laws of England*," born in 1723; *John Wilkes*, author of the "*North Briton*," born in 1726; *Charles Churchill*, the celebrated satirist, born in 1731; *Richard Gough*, F.S.A., editor of "*Camden's Britannia*," born in 1735; *Dr. Samuel Horsley*, a celebrated theological writer, born about 1737; *Arthur Young*, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, born in 1741; *William Mitford*, author of a valuable "*History of Greece*," and other works, born

in 1744; *Sir William Jones*, a celebrated Orientalist and juridical writer, born in 1746; the *Hon. Anne Seymour Damer*, born in 1748; *Capel Loft*, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1751; *Dr. John Milner*, a learned Catholic prelate, born in 1752; *Sir Samuel Romilly*, distinguished as a lawyer and a statesman, born in 1757; *George Morland*, the painter, born in 1764; the Right Hon. *George Canning*, born in 1770; and *Lord Byron*, the author of "*Childe Harold*," and other poems, born in the year 1788.

LONDON-COLNEY, a chapelry, in the union of **ST. ALBAN'S**, parishes of **ST. PETER** and **ST. ALBAN'S**, hundred of **CASHIO**, or liberty of **ST. ALBAN'S**, county of **HERTFORD**, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Barnet**. This place derives its name from its situation on the road to **London**, which crosses the river **Colne** here, by a substantial brick bridge of seven arches. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £65, and an excellent glebe-house; it is in the patronage of the Countess of **Caledon**, to whom also the impropriation belongs. The chapel is a handsome modern edifice, in the later English style, dedicated to **St. Peter**, erected by subscription, and grants of £400 from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and £500 from the Incorporated Society; the site was given by the **Earl of Hardwicke**, who settled £40 per annum towards the support of the minister. A national school was built by the late **Earl of Caledon**, and endowed with £20 per annum by the Countess Dowager of **Hardwicke**.

LONDON, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of **ANDOVER**, **Andover** and **N.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 105 inhabitants.

LONDONTHORPE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and soke of **GRANTHAM**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Grantham**; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united, with that of **Great Gonerby**, to the vicarage of **North Grantham**: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795.

LONG BENTON, **NORTHUMBERLAND**.—See **BENTON, LONG**.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

Longborough (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **STOW-ON-THE-WOLD**, Upper division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 3 miles (N. by W.) from **Stow**; containing 625 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2903 acres, the surface of which is hilly, and the soil in many places stony, but a large portion of the land is of good quality: there is a considerable stone quarry, which the inhabitants claim the right of working, and the produce of which is extensively used for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of **Seasoncote** united, valued in the king's books at £5. 15., and in the gift of **Lord Leigh** and **Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart.**, the former having two presentations, and the latter one; net income, £221. The glebe consists of about 60 acres, to which there is a house. The church has been enlarged and repaired, and is now a neat edifice. A parochial school is supported by **Lord Leigh** and the vicar. The **Fosse-way** passes by the village, and near it is a long camp, from which the place is supposed to have derived its name.

Longburgh, a township, in the parish of **BURGH-UPON-THE-SANDS**, union of **CARLISLE**, ward, and E. division, of **CUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Carlisle**; containing 124 inhabitants.

Longcot, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of **SHRIVENHAM**, union of **FARRINGDON**, county of **BERKS**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Great Farringdon**; containing 504 inhabitants, and comprising 1865a. 1r. 23p. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1796. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**.

Longden, a chapelry, in the parish of **PONTESBURY**, union of **ATCHAM**, hundred of **FORD**, S. division of **SALOP**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Shrewsbury**; containing 371 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, **John Homfray, Esq.**; appropriators, **Portionists of Pontesbury**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Ruthen**, is a plain building, containing 140 sittings, of which 35 are free.

Longdon (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **LICHFIELD**, S. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Lichfield**; containing 1183 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **London** to **Liverpool**, and comprises by admeasurement 4455 acres; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque, being richly ornamented with fine wood. The pastures are of good quality, and the arable lands produce excellent wheat and barley. The **Trent** and **Mersey** canal passes about two miles northward of the church. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.; net income, £186; patron and appropriator, **Bishop of Lichfield**. The appropriate glebe contains $49\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the vicarial nearly 29 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, and contains a beautiful Norman arch. Portions of this parish, and of **Cannock**, were in 1837 assigned as a district to the chapel at **Gentleshaw**, in **Longdon**. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyans**; and the **Society of Friends** have a very ancient burial-ground at **Gentleshaw**. A national school has been established. **St. Mary's** almshouses, ten in number, were founded by **Mrs. Jane Cotton**. At **Castle Ring**, a point in the **Marquess of Anglesey's** park at **Beaudesert**, are the remains of a British encampment.

Longdon, a township, in the parish and union of **LEEK**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from **Leek**; containing 405 inhabitants.

Longdon (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **UPTON-UPON-SEVERN**, Lower division of the hundred of **PERSHORE**, **Upton** and **W.** divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from **Upton**; containing 598 inhabitants, of whom 520 are in the township. The parish comprises by measurement 3903 acres, of which 125 are common or waste: the road from **Upton** to **Gloucester** passes through the village, and the river **Severn** runs within a mile and a half. **Sandstone** of a very soft kind is quarried, and is used chiefly for fences. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of **Castle-Morton** annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and appropriators, **Dean and Chapter of Westminster**. The tithes have been commuted for £845; the appropriate glebe contains 94 acres, and the vicarial 26, to which there is a glebe-house. The nave of the church was rebuilt in 1787, of

brick; the tower and spire are of hard sandstone, and the former contains a peal of six good bells, recast in 1835. A school was founded in 1630, and endowed with land by Giles Godwin, Esq., now producing £34 per annum.

LONGDON-UPON-TERNE (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wellington; containing 99 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Wellington to Ercall Magna and Wem, and comprises 796a. 1r. 32p. The Shrewsbury canal passes through the village, and is here crossed by the river Terne. The living is a donative; net income, £182; patron and impropiator, Duke of Sutherland: the tithes have been commuted for £210. The church is a very small and plain edifice, built about 1776.

LONGFIELD (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Dartford; containing 128 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 6.; net income, £193; patron Bishop of Rochester. The church contains the remains of the beneficent Archdeacon Plume, founder of the professorship at Cambridge which bears his name.

LONGFLEET, a tything, in the parish of CANFORD MAGNA, borough and union of POOLE, hundred of COGDEAN, Wimborne division of DORSET, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Poole; containing 1281 inhabitants. A chapel has been erected, chiefly at the expense of Lord de Mauley, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society.

LONGFORD (*ST. CHAD*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing, with the townships of Alkmonton and Hollington, the liberty of Hungry-Bentley, and the hamlet of Rodsley, 1249 inhabitants, of whom 568 are in the township of Longford, 10 miles (W. by N.) from Derby. The parish comprises 5813a. 2r. 37p., of which the far greater portion is pasture, with a very small quantity of arable and woodland; the soil is in general fertile. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 9.; net income, £260; patron, Earl of Leicester; impropiator, Rev. Dr. Longton: the glebe contains 200 acres, to which there is a house. The church has some portions in the Norman style, and three stone stalls in the chancel. In 1687, Sir Robert Coke, Bart., founded an almshouse for six persons, and endowed it with £55 per annum. In 1688, Lady Catherine Coke bequeathed land, producing £32 per annum, for education; and there is another school, supported by charity. The foundations of an ancient religious house may be traced at Alkmonton.

LONGFORD, a hamlet, in the parishes of *ST. CATHERINE* and *ST. MARY-DE-LODE*, Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Gloucester; containing 409 inhabitants, of whom 170 are in *St. Catherine's*.

LONGFORD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from Newport; containing, with the townships of Brock-

ton and Stockton, 209 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Thomas Leake, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £144. 16. 6., and the glebe comprises 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house.

LONGFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of BRITTFORD, union of ALDERBURY, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 76 inhabitants.

LONGHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from East Dereham; containing 333 inhabitants. It comprises 1304a. 1r. 23p., of which 1045 acres are arable, 200 pasture, and 34 woodland: 300 acres of common were inclosed in 1814. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £30; patron and impropiator, Earl of Leicester, whose tithes have been commuted for £285. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some remains of a richly-carved screen, separating the nave from the chancel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by the Earl of Leicester. Some traces of a Roman road exist, in removing part of which, in 1816, numerous skeletons were discovered.

LONGHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of HAMPRESTON, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, partly within the liberty of WESTOVER, S. division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, but chiefly in the hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET; containing 519 inhabitants.

LONGHIRST, a township, in the parish of BOTHAL, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 210 inhabitants. The township is the property of the Duke of Portland and the Lawson family, and comprises 1702a. 2r. 34p., having chiefly a strong clayey soil, of which 1186 acres are in tillage, 420 in grass, and 96 covered with wood; the surface is flat, but is embellished with a little old wood and nearly 100 acres of plantations made by Wm. Lawson, Esq., and the district is rendered interesting from its containing that gentleman's handsome seat, called Longhirst House. This mansion, of which the first stone was laid in 1824, was erected under the direction of the present proprietor, Mr. Dobson being the architect, and is a highly-finished edifice in the Grecian style, presenting many excellent architectural features, and containing spacious apartments; the gardens are on the east, well sheltered, and have the Bothal burn running through them. A good sandstone quarry is wrought in the township, and belongs to Mr. Lawson, who also possesses a seam of coal, which is worked by drifting, for consumption on the spot; and there is likewise a shed for the manufacture of draining-tiles, &c. The tithes have been commuted for £251. 5.

LONGHOPE, UPPER and LOWER (*ALL SAINTS*), in the union of WESTBURY, duchy of LANCASTER, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Newent; containing 929 inhabitants. This parish comprises 2835 acres, of which 459 are common or waste. May Hill, within its limits, forms a landmark from the Bristol Channel. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Arch-

deacon of Llandaff and the Rev. John Probyn : the tithes have been commuted for £396. 17., and the glebe comprises 17 acres, to which there is a house. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans ; and a school is partly supported by the clergyman.

LONGMEADOW, a hamlet, in the parish of BOT-TISHAM, union of NEWMARKET, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE ; containing 57 inhabitants.

LONGNEY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WHEATENHURST, Upper division of the hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Gloucester ; containing 490 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the navigable river Severn, and comprises 1440 acres, whereof a considerable portion consists of orchard grounds, for the number of which the parish is noted. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown ; net income, £100 ; improPRIATORS, Trustees of certain charities. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1812.

LONGNOR, a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, 8 miles (S.) from Shrewsbury ; containing 243 inhabitants, and comprising about 800 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Lee-Botwood. The church was a free chapel belonging to the abbey of Haughmond, and was purchased of the vendees of the crown soon after the Dissolution, by the then proprietor of Longnor Hall. A school was endowed in 1774, with the interest of £200, by Sir Richard Corbett, Bart., who left other bequests for the benefit of the poor. This is the birthplace of the Rev. Samuel Lee, an eminent self-taught linguist, and professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge.

LONGNOR, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of ALSTONFIELD, union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 10 miles (N. E.) from Leek, and 162 (N. N. W.) from London ; containing 485 inhabitants. The town is situated in the most northerly part of the county, near the source of the river Manifold ; and here a small canal terminates, which commences in the parish of Sheen, where it joins the Manifold. The market is on Tuesday : fairs are held on the Tuesday before Feb. 13th, Easter-Tuesday, May 4th and 17th, Whit-Tuesday, and a cheese-fair on November 12th. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £102 ; patron, Vicar of Alstonfield ; improPRIATORS, the family of Crewe. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Giles, is a neat edifice of stone, with a lofty pinnaced tower : in the cemetery is a tombstone to the memory of W. Billinge, a native of Fairfield, who, after long military service, died in 1791, at the age of 112 years. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans ; and a small school is endowed with about £6 per annum.

LONGPARISH (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of ANDOVER, hundred of WHERWELL, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. W.) from Whitchurch ; containing 811 inhabitants, and including the tything of East and West Aston, Forton, and Middleton. It is intersected by the river Test, and comprises 4987*a.* 1*r.* 31*p.*, of which about 3206 acres are arable, 1500 woods, and the remainder pasture and meadow ; the surface is flat, and the soil

gravelly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8 ; net income, £226 ; patron and improPRIATOR, the Rev. Dr. Woodcock. There is a place of worship for Baptists ; and a parochial school is supported by the vicar.

LONGPORT, commonly styled a borough, in the parish of St. PAUL, CANTERBURY, but partly in the hundred of WESTGATE, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, contiguous to the eastern side of the city of Canterbury.

LONGPORT, a manufacturing district and considerable village, in the township and parish of BURSLEM, union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD. This place was anciently called Longbridge, from a number of stepping-stones forming a causeway across the meadows ; but after the construction of the Trent canal, a branch of which passes through the district, its name was changed to Longport. On the banks of the canal are several wharfs ; and there are likewise some very considerable manufactories for earthenware, china, and flint glass. The new church of St. Paul, Burslem, stands on rising ground near this place ; and the Wesleyans have a place of worship here.

LONGRIDGE, a township, in the parish of NORHAM, NORHAMSHIRE, union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, county of DURHAM, though locally to the northward, and for electoral purposes attached to the N. division, of Northumberland, 4 miles (S. W.) from Berwick ; containing 68 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road between Berwick and Cornhill, and not far from the river Tweed, which separates England from Scotland. The township comprises about 470 acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for £122. 19. 6., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

LONGRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish of RIBCHESTER, union of PRESTON, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7 miles (N. E.) from Preston. This place is situated on the road from Preston to Clitheroe, near the river Ribble : freestone is quarried to a considerable extent, and weaving is carried on. A railway was recently opened to Preston, chiefly for the conveyance of stone from the celebrated "Delphs" in the vicinity ; the line is about seven miles long, and is on a slope the whole of the way to Preston. A festival, or guild, is held on St. Lawrence's-day ; and there are fairs on March 16th, April 16th, the Monday preceding Holy-Thursdasy, and Nov. 5th, for cattle, pedlery, &c. The living is a perpetual curacy ; net income, £107 ; patrons, Trustees of the late W. Hulme, Esq. : the glebe contains 40 acres, to which there is a house. A new tower was built to the church in 1841. Parochial schools are supported by subscription. Here was an ancient hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and Our Saviour.

LONGSHAW, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth ; containing 48 inhabitants. In the 13th of Henry VI. Richard Thornton and others had a grant of free warren here ; the estate is now, and has been for several centuries, the property of the Fenwick family. The township comprises about 670 acres, and is situated on the left bank of the Font, which at

this place is finely covered with oak wood: the land consists of two farms; the soil is poor and clayey. There are some remains of the ancient residence of the Fenwicks.

LONGSTOCK (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **STOCKBRIDGE**, hundred of **KING'S-SOMBOURN**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (N.) from Stockbridge; containing 497 inhabitants. It comprises nearly 2000 acres, chiefly arable land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 15.; patron and impropiator, the Rev. Sir John Barker Mill, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £433, and the vicarial for one of £315, and the glebe contains 2 acres, to which there is a house.

LONGSTONE, GREAT, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Bakewell; containing 521 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, Vicar of Bakewell; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The vicarial tithes of Great and Little Longstone were commuted for land in 1810. The chapel, which is dedicated to St. Giles, contains several monuments to the family of Eyre, earls of Newburgh. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £20 per annum.

LONGSTONE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish and union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bakewell; containing 174 inhabitants.

LONGSTOW, county of **CAMBRIDGE**.—See **STOW**, *LONG*.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LONGTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. JOHN THE BAPTIST**, **PETERBOROUGH**, union and soke of **PETERBOROUGH**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (W.) from Peterborough; containing 251 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

LONGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **PENWORTHAM**, union of **PRESTON**, hundred of **LEYLAND**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Preston; containing 1719 inhabitants. It comprises 3132 acres, of which 146 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £148; patron, L. Rawstorne, Esq. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, amounting to £336, have been awarded, of which £328 are payable to the impropiator, and £8 to the curate of Penwortham. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school, now on the national plan, was founded and endowed in 1793, by Robert Moss, with a bequest of £400; the present room was built by subscription, in 1817.

LONGTON, a township, in the parish and union of **STOKE-UPON-TRENT**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing 10,393 inhabitants. The township comprises an area of about four square miles, of which two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable, with a trifling portion of woodland. —See **LANE-END**, and **STOKE**.

LONGTOWN, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of **ARTHURET**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Carlisle, and 309 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 1990

inhabitants. This place is eminently indebted to the liberality and public spirit of the late Dr. Graham, who was mainly instrumental in raising it from the state of a poor village to its present condition. It is a small town on the south bank of the river Eske, over which is a stone bridge, near the junction of that river with the Liddel. The situation is pleasant and healthy, the houses are neatly built, the streets are spacious, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. Many of the lower class are employed in weaving for the manufacturers at Carlisle. The market, originally held on Thursday, is almost disused, except for provisions; but there is another on Monday, principally for bacon and butter. A fair takes place on the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, for horses; and there are statute-fairs on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and the Thursday in Martinmas, for hiring servants. The county magistrates hold a meeting on the last Thursday in every month; and courts leet and baron are held at Easter and Michaelmas, at the former of which constables are appointed. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. In 1754, Lady Widdrington gave £8 per annum for a schoolmaster at Longtown; and a girls' school is supported by Lady Graham. The poor law union of Longtown comprises 14 parishes or places, and contains a population of 9722.

LONGTOWN, a chapelry, in the parish of **CLODOCK**, union of **DORE**, hundred of **EWYASLACY**, county of **HEREFORD**, 17 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 869 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated near the eastern base of the Black mountains, and not very distant from the junction of the Eskley and Olchon streams with the river Munnow; it contains 6104 acres, of which 307 are common or waste. Courts baron for the parish and hundred are held here annually. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, vicar of Clodock; impropiator, Sir V. Cornwall, Bart. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £279, and the vicarial for £119. 2. 9. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. There are some few vestiges of a castle; and to the eastward is an eminence called Money Farthing Hill.

LONGWATHBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Penrith; containing 273 inhabitants. The parish is separated from that of Edenhall by the river Eden, over which is a bridge of three lofty arches, built in 1686; it comprises 1987a. 1r. 13p., whereof 844 acres are meadow and pasture, 74 old grass land, 490 arable, 24 wood, and the remainder common and waste. The village is situated on the road from Penrith to Newcastle, *viâ* Alston-Moor and Hexham. The living is annexed to that of Edenhall; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The church was erected by subscription, in 1718, on the site of a more ancient edifice, and was thoroughly repaired in 1835.

LONGWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2418 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the north of the Colne, and comprises about 1000 acres, consisting chiefly of a narrow ridge rising rapidly from the banks of a rivulet, and extending for nearly three miles. An eminence called Slack, is supposed, from the discovery of a Roman altar dedicated

to Fortune, a bath, and hypocaust, with a tessellated pavement nearly a yard in thickness, and other antiquities, dug up here some years since, to have been connected with the station of Cambodunum, by most antiquaries placed at Almondbury. The soil is generally gravel, with a slight mixture of clay, and fine grit sandstone is abundant. The population is chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, for which there are several scribbling and fulling mills, and also in the making of fancy goods, which is carried on extensively. The village is neatly built, and the surrounding scenery is in some parts boldly romantic: the road from Huddersfield to Manchester passes near it, as does the canal from Huddersfield to Ashton-under-Line. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Huddersfield, with a net income of £150. The chapel, now a district church, dedicated to St. Mark, is a small plain edifice, with a campanile turret, erected in 1749, by subscription, and containing 420 sittings. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Methodists of the New Connexion. A free school was founded and endowed in 1731, by William Walker; the annual income is about £100, in addition to the school-house.

LONGWORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **FARRINGTON**, partly in the hundred of **GANFIELD**, and partly in that of **Ock**, county of **BERKS**, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Abingdon; containing 1063 inhabitants, of whom 550 are in the township. The parish comprises about 2200 acres, and, with the chapelry of Charney and the hamlet of Draycot-Moore, 4312a. 6p.: the river Isis bounds it on the north; the surface in general is flat, and the soil in some parts sandy, and in others clayey. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 1. 10½.; net income, £682; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford: the glebe contains about 60 acres. A school on the national plan is endowed with £7 per annum. At Charney is a chapel of ease, in the Norman style. In the parochial register is an entry, July 16th, 1625, of the baptism of Bishop Fell, whose father was rector of Longworth.

LONGWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Bolton; containing 149 inhabitants.



Seal and Arms.

LOOE, EAST, a sea-port, incorporated market-town, and chapelry, having separate jurisdiction, in the parish of **St. Martin**, union of **Liskeard**, locally in the hundred of **WEST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 16 miles (W.) from Plymouth, and 232 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 926 inhabitants. This place was formerly the only sea-port in Cornwall

of any note, excepting Fowey, and hence was derived its name, *Lo*; in Cornish, signifying a port. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished twenty ships and 315 mariners towards the equipment of the English fleet for the siege of Calais. Its situation is beautifully romantic, on the eastern bank of Looe bay, near the mouth of the river Looe, over which is a narrow bridge of thirteen stone arches, 141 yards in length, and only six

feet wide, built about the year 1400, and connecting the boroughs of East and West Looe. The sea view is very fine, and the land scenery richly diversified; the air is salubrious, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water. On the beach is a fort mounted with ten guns; and opposite to the town is Looe Island, or St. George's, which is much frequented by flocks of sea-fowl during the spring. The pilchard fishery is carried on to a considerable extent; the exports consist of tin, copper, and lead-ore, bark, timber, salt, pilchards, and pilchard oil; and coal, culm, and limestone are imported. Here is a custom-house. Much advantage is derived from the Liskeard and Looe canal, recently completed. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on Feb. 13th, July 10th, Sept. 10th, and Oct. 10th.

East Looe, which is a borough by prescription, received a charter of incorporation from Elizabeth, in 1587, which was confirmed by others of James I. and II. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses, with a town-clerk, four serjeants-at-mace, and inferior officers. The borough, conjointly with Fowey, sent a representative to a great council at Westminster, in the reign of Edward I., but members were not returned to parliament until the 13th of Elizabeth, from which period two were sent; but the borough was disfranchised in the 2nd of William IV. The mayor, late mayor, deputy mayor, recorder, and deputy recorder, are justices of the peace. Sessions are held once or twice a year, at which prisoners charged with petty larceny are tried; and the charter of James II. gives the mayor and aldermen authority to hold a court of record every three weeks, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £100, but no business has been transacted in the court for many years. There is a common gaol for felons and debtors. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of St. Martin's. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Kyn, was rebuilt in the year 1806, and is a small handsome structure. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Wesleyans.

LOOE, WEST, a chapelry, and formerly a representative borough and market-town, in the parish of **Talland**, union of **Liskeard**, hundred of **WEST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 16 miles (W.) from Plymouth, and 231 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 616 inhabitants. This place, also called *Port Pighan*, a corruption of *Port Vechan*, the "Little Port," is situated on the bank of the river, opposite to East Looe, with which it is connected by a bridge. The town is of inconsiderable size; the harbour is small but commodious, and is defended by a strong battery; the river is navigable for vessels of 100 tons' burthen, and is in two branches just above the bridge. The pilchard fishery is carried on; and copper-ore is brought hither from the mines of Caraton, to be shipped in small vessels. A cattle-fair is held on May 6th. A charter of incorporation was granted by Elizabeth, in 1573, under which the municipal body consists of a mayor and eleven burgesses, who are empowered to choose a steward, with a



Seal and Arms.

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town-clerk, and other officers; the mayor and steward are justices of the peace. A court leet, with view of frank-pledge, is held; and the charter authorises the mayor to hold a court for the recovery of debts under £5, every week, but no proceedings have taken place in the court for several years. There is a small prison, called the Dark house. The borough first sent members to parliament in the 6th of Edward VI., from which period it returned two representatives; but it was disfranchised by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has been converted into a guildhall. There are places of worship for Independents and Bryanites. A mathematical free school, now conducted on the national system, was founded in 1716, by the trustees under the will of John Spreccott, Esq., who, in 1730, bequeathed the sum of £1000 for charitable uses; £30 per annum were appropriated for instruction, and the appointment of the master, after the death of the original trustees, was vested in the heirs of Charles Trelawney, Esq., and the proprietor of Trelawney House. In the vicinity of West Looe are the remains of a mound, supposed to have been on the line of a Roman road, and some vestiges of military works.

LOOSE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MAIDSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of the county of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Maidstone; containing 1416 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 960 acres, of which about 278 are arable, 149 meadow and pasture, 216 hop-grounds, and 48 wood. A very considerable improvement has been made, by the formation of a new road, at a great expense, in order to avoid two steep and dangerous hills over which the former road passed. Fruit, particularly filberts, is produced for the supply of the London markets. Three paper-manufactories employ about 190 persons; and here is a quarry of ragstone. A stream of water runs through the parish, which, in the space of two miles and a half, turns no less than twelve mills. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the appropriator; net income, £492. The church has been enlarged, and contains 80 free sittings. Two schools are supported by subscription.

LOPEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (S. by W.) from South Petherton; containing 506 inhabitants. The parish is situated at a short distance south of the road from London to Exeter, through Ilchester and Ilminster, and comprises by computation 476 acres, about two-thirds of which are arable, and the remainder pasture and orchard-grounds. The village lies between two hills, gently rising on each side of it, and moderately wooded. The manufacture of coarse linen is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patron and impropiator, Earl Poulett, whose tithes have been commuted for £200. The church, which was built before the Reformation, has been frequently repaired, and was enlarged in 1834, by the addition of an aisle.

LOPHAM, NORTH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from East Harling; containing 815 inhabitants. It comprises 1957a. 1r. 8p., of which 900 acres are in the grounds of Lopham Park, one of the seats of the Duke of Norfolk, who is lord of the

manor. The manufacture of linen is carried on. The living is a rectory, with that of South Lopham annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 5.; net income, £619; patron, George H. Barrow, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mary Williamson, in 1696, bequeathed land, now producing £14 per annum, for apprenticing children.

LOPHAM, SOUTH (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from East Harling; containing 724 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1932a. 2r. 27p.; and within its limits is Lopham Ford, where the river Waveney and the smaller Ouse have their source, within a few yards of each other. The hemp and linen manufacture is carried on. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of North Lopham. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a Norman tower between the nave and chancel, and an enriched Norman arch on the south porch. Fifty-three acres of land were allotted, at the inclosure of the parish, to the poor, and for the repair of the church.

LOPPERWOOD, a tything, in the parish of ELING, union of NEW-FOREST, hundred of REDBRIDGE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 176 inhabitants.

LOPPINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEM, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, 3 miles (W.) from Wem; containing 612 inhabitants. The number of acres is 3305; the river Rhoden runs through the parish, the surface of which is in general flat. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £97. 18., and the vicarial for £117. 13.; the glebe comprises 24 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LORBOTTLE, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 114 inhabitants. This place is situated in the southern extremity of the parish, and upon the Lorbottle burn, which runs into the Coquet river. Lorbottle House is a neat mansion.

LORTON (*ST. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the townships of Brackenthwaite and Wythop, 635 inhabitants, of whom 394 are in the township of Lorton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Cockermouth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, Earl of Lonsdale.

LOSCOW, with CODNOR, a township, in the parish of HEANOR, union of BASFORD, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Alfreton; containing 1738 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

LOSTOCK, a hamlet, in the parish and union of BOLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Great Bolton; containing 625 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £2. 13. 6., payable to the Bishop of Chester.

A Sunday school is partly supported by an endowment of £8 per annum. Here are the remains of a very ancient mansion called Lostock Hall, bearing date 1560, and supposed to have been the residence of the Andersons; the royal arms, with the date 1590, are over the highest oriel window.

LOSTOCK-GRALAM, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Northwich; containing 574 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes westward of the place.



Seal and Arms.

LOSTWITHIEL (ST. BARTHOLOMEW), an incorporated market-town, and a parish (formerly a representative borough), having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the E. division of the hundred of POWDER, union of BODMIN, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (S.) from Bodmin, 26 (S.W.) from Launceston, and $236\frac{1}{2}$ (W. S. W.) from London; con-

taining 1186 inhabitants. This place is supposed by some to have been the Roman station called by Ptolemy *Uzella*, but this opinion does not appear to be warranted by the discovery of any certain traces of Roman residence. According to tradition, Lostwithiel was so named from having been the residence of Withiel, anciently earl of Cornwall, who had a palace at Penknight, now part of the borough, but in the parish of Lanlivery. In the reign of Richard I., the town was held under the earl of Cornwall, by Robert de Cardinham, who procured for it the privilege of a market; and Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., made Lostwithiel, including Penknight, a free borough. His son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the town, in which he erected a shire-hall, an exchequer-office, and other handsome buildings, and ordered that the coinage and sale of the tin from the Cornish mines should take place at Lostwithiel only, and that all county meetings should be held here. These exclusive privileges, however, were not preserved inviolate, for, in 1414, the burgesses complained to the parliament that the men of Bodmin, Truro, and Helston, had caused tin to be sold at those towns, and that the prior of Bodmin had then recently procured the county meetings to be held at Bodmin; and although these grievances were redressed, Lostwithiel was gradually deprived of its exclusive advantages. In the summer of 1644, the place was the head-quarters of the parliamentary general, the Earl of Essex; previously to which a battle had been fought near the town, in which a body of the king's troops, under Sir Richard Grenville, was defeated by Lord Robartes. Dugdale asserts that the parochial church was profaned by the republican soldiers, and injured by an explosion of gunpowder.

The town is situated in a beautiful vale, on the banks of the river Fowey, and upon the road from Plymouth to Falmouth, and comprises two parallel streets, extending from the river to the foot of a steep hill; it is lighted and paved, and there is a good supply of water. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and covered with

slate, which abounds in the neighbourhood. A regatta, with a ball, takes place in August; and assemblies are held in the winter. The wool-combing business affords employment to about twenty persons, and there is also a large tan-yard; but the chief trade consists in the conveyance of the iron-ores and mineral produce of the district to the port of Fowey, for shipment to Wales, and the bringing from that place of timber, coal, lime, limestone, sand, and other articles, for the supply of the adjacent country, in which the increased number of mines has added greatly to the commercial prosperity of the town. About three miles distant are the extensive mines of Lanescoot and the Fowey Consols, surpassing, in the variety, extent, and power of their machinery, all others in the kingdom, their produce amounting to an eleventh part of all the copper-ore furnished by the mines of Cornwall. The river Fowey, over which is a commodious bridge, is navigable to the quay at spring tides. The market is held on Friday; and the establishment of a corn market, free of toll, was recently attempted, but only a very small quantity is brought for sale: the market-house was erected at the expense of Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe, in 1781. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held by charter, on July 10th, Sept. 4th, and Nov. 13th, and on the Tuesday before the fourth Sunday in Lent, which last has been established only since 1829. The borough contains portions of the adjoining parishes of Lanlivery and St. Winnow. A charter of incorporation was granted by James I., in 1623, and renewed by George II., in 1738, under which the corporation consists of seven aldermen or capital burgesses, including the mayor and seventeen assistants, or common-councilmen. The mayor, late mayor, and recorder are justices of the peace; and the first-named is also coroner. A court leet is held annually by the mayor, when presentments are made concerning matters relating to the borough and the river; and all persons having boats on the river are required to yield suit and service to the court. There are petty-sessions generally on Friday. The quarter-sessions for the county, formerly held here in the summer, were, a few years since, removed to Bodmin. In the old shire-hall, erected by the Earl of Cornwall, and in which the stannary parliaments were held, is the original stannary court-room, with a prison adjoining, which is the only one in the county belonging to the stannaries. The town-hall is a neat building, with a prison underneath, erected in 1740, at the cost of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. The borough first returned members to parliament in the 33rd of Edward I., and then ceased till the 4th of Edward II., from which time the returns were made regularly until the period of the Reform act in the 2nd of William IV., when it was entirely disfranchised.

The parish comprises 110a. 1r. 27p.; the soil is fertile, and there are quarries of stone and slate, but of very moderate quality. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe: the tithes have been commuted for £40, and some land purchased by royal bounty produces £42 per annum. The church is a handsome edifice, in the early English style, with a lantern tower at the west end, surmounted by a fine octagonal spire erected in the fourteenth century; it

contains an ancient stone font, on the sides of which are sculptured grotesque figures and armorial bearings, rudely executed, and now much defaced. There are places of worship for Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyans; also a school with an endowment of £5 per annum, and a national school for girls, supported by subscription. About a mile northward of the town, on the edge of a lofty hill, are the magnificent and venerable ruins of Restormel Castle, supposed to have been erected by Robert, Earl of Montaigne, and anciently the residence of the earls of Cornwall. At the commencement of the great civil war, although then ruinous, it was garrisoned for the parliament, and was taken by the royalist general, Sir Richard Grenville, in August, 1644. The remains are comprised within a circular area, 110 feet in diameter; the walls are nine feet thick, surrounded by a deep moat, and at the southern entrance, where was formerly a drawbridge, are two arches supporting a square tower; traces of suites of apartments and stone staircases are visible, and the whole, being richly overgrown with ivy, presents a very picturesque appearance. The chapel of the Holy Trinity, anciently appendant to the castle, is also in ruins.

LOTHERS, county of DORSET.—See **LODERS**.

LOTHERSDALE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parishes of **CARLETON** and **KILDWICK**, union of **SKIPTON**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWXCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing 955 inhabitants. This place is situated in a deep valley, and consists of several detached houses scattered irregularly on its acclivities. Some quarries are wrought, and a lead-mine is also in operation. A church was erected in 1838, on a site of one acre in extent, given by the Earl of Burlington, who is lord of the manor, and was endowed with £1000 by the Rev. Walter Levitt, vicar of Carleton, and a rent-charge of £20 on the glebe lands of the living: patron, the Vicar of Carleton. There are places of worship for Methodists and the Society of Friends; and a national school, erected in 1842, is partly supported by subscription.

LOTHERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **SHERBURN**, Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from Tadcaster; containing 564 inhabitants. This township, which includes all the eastern portions of the town of Aberford, comprises 1052 acres, whereof 57 are common or waste land; it is chiefly the property of R. O. Gascoigne, Esq., who is lord of the manor. Lotherton Hall, the seat of Capt. Wm. Ramsden, is a handsome mansion in a well-wooded demesne. The tithes have been commuted for £55. 18., of which £10 are payable to the vicar, and £45. 18. to the prebendary of Fenton in York cathedral.

LOTTISHAM, a tything, in the parish of **DITCHEAT**, union of **SHEPTON-MALLET**, hundred of **WHITESTONE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 132 inhabitants.

LOUDWATER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **HIGH WYCOMBE**, hundred of **DESBOROUGH**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from High Wycombe. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £132; patrons, Trustees of W. Davis, Esq., by whom the chapel was built and endowed, in 1788.

LOUGHBOROUGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **WEST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICES-**

TER; containing, with the township of **Knight-Thorpe** and the hamlet of **Woodthorpe**, 10,170 inhabitants, of whom 10,025 are in the town, 11 miles (N.) from Leicester, and 109 (N. W.) from London. The name is probably derived from *Lough*, a lake, or a large extent of meadow occasionally overflowed. The noble family of **Despenser**, anciently possessors of the manor, obtained the grant of a market and fairs for the town. In 1564, the assizes for the county were held here, on account of the plague raging at Leicester at that time. From its size and population this may be considered the second town in the county, and it was so reckoned three centuries ago; it is a great thoroughfare, being situated on the road from London to Manchester, and having a principal intermediate station on the line of the **Midland-Counties' railway**. The buildings in general are of brick, and the fronts of many of the houses are modern; plaster, which is made of alabaster obtained from the quarries of **Burton-on-the-Wolds**, is mostly used for the floors of the lodging-rooms. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A neat theatre has been built, and there is a subscription library. The manufactures comprise hosiery of all kinds, cotton goods, and bobbin-net lace: the manufacture of what is termed patent **Angola hosiery** is confined chiefly to the town, for which article (originally invented by Mr. Richard Cartwright in 1792) a patent was obtained by the manufacturer, and the machinery is worked here under his license, giving employment to nearly 2000 persons. The **Loughborough canal**, which communicates with the **Union canal**, the **Leicester navigation**, the river **Soar**, and the lime-works at **Barrowhill**, has been very beneficial, and abundantly profitable to the proprietors; the shares, which originally cost but £120 each, have been sold for £4500, and are now worth £1800. There are some quarries of slate in the neighbourhood. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on Feb. 14th, March 28th, April 25th, Holy-Thursday, Aug. 12th, and Nov. 13th, for horses, cows, and sheep; March 24th and Sept. 25th, for cheese; and Nov. 14th, a statute-fair for hiring servants. An ancient cross and the old market-house having been removed, the market-place is now open. The town is under the superintendence of a constable, headborough, meadow-reeves, and street-masters, all chosen at the court leet and court baron of the lord of the manor, which are held annually. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here weekly; and the town is the place of election for the northern division of the shire.

The **LIVING**, which is now divided into two parts, is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £40. 16. 3.; net income, £1848; patrons, Master and Fellows of **Emanuel College, Cambridge**: the tithes were commuted for land in 1759. The mother church is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, and has a fine tower, built by subscription, towards the close of the sixteenth century. An additional church was consecrated Sept. 4th, 1837, and contains 840 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense. The place was divided into two separate and distinct parishes under the 58th of **George III.**, cap. 45, and the new church was endowed out of the revenues of the mother church. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, the Society of Friends,

Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel, in the Grecian style, with a residence for the minister, has been erected from a design by Mr. Flint, at an expense of £2200. The free grammar school is endowed with land, originally bequeathed by Thomas Burton, in 1495, for the maintenance of a chantry in the parochial church, but appropriated at the Reformation to the endowment of a free grammar school, the repair of public bridges in the parish, and in aid of parochial rates; the rental is about £1400 per annum. The school comprises a Latin school, a school in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught, a national school for boys, and a similar school for girls. Two exhibitions, of £30 each, or one of £60, to Jesus' College, Cambridge, are attached to the institution: the school-house is a handsome building, erected near the churchyard in 1830, at an expense of £1500. A free school for girls was founded in 1683, by means of a bequest from Bartholomew Hickling, and endowed with land; and, in 1717, Joseph Clarke bequeathed land, directing the proceeds to be applied to instruction. Various benefactions have been made, at different periods, for apprenticing children, and for the poor, from which about £290 per annum are expended. The union of Loughborough comprises 24 parishes or places, 13 of which are in the county of Leicester, and 11 in that of Notts, and contains a population of 24,606. An urn of Roman construction was dug up a short time since by one of the monks of St. Bernard's convent, filled with Roman coins, some of which were of the year 244. Dr. Richard Pulteney, a distinguished physician and writer on botany, was born here in 1730. Alexander Wedderburn, an eminent lawyer, on his elevation to the bench as lord chief justice of the common pleas, was created Baron Loughborough, in 1780.

LOUGHRIGG, with RYDAL, a township, in the parish of GRASMERE, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Ambleside; containing 343 inhabitants. It lies between the rivers Brathay and Rothay, from which it rises boldly into a lofty and romantic fell, commanding fine views of lake scenery.

LOUGHTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 361 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Chester and Holyhead road, and comprises about 1500 acres; the surface is gently undulated, and the soil is a strong clay. Limestone is quarried for the roads. About 150 women and children are employed in making pillow-lace. The London and Birmingham railway passes at a small distance from the church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £228; patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted in 1769, for 250 acres of land, to which a house is attached. The Baptists have a place of worship.

LOUGHTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 1333 inhabitants. The parish contains 4000 acres, of which nearly one-half is uninclosed within Epping Forest, and the remainder is arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the surface is varied, and the scenery of

pleasing character. Loughton Hall, once the residence of Queen Anne of Denmark, was destroyed by fire in December 1836, after having been completely reinstated by the present owner at a large expense; it was an Elizabethan pile of considerable beauty, and the front and ceiling of the inner hall, and the stone staircase, which were highly admired, were designed by Inigo Jones. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 3. 9.; income, £458; patron, W. Whitaker Maitland, Esq. The church, rebuilt in 1825, is a neat structure, and contains some old brass effigies of the Stonard family. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a national school. Almshouses were founded by a bequest of the late lady of the manor, Mrs. Ann Whitaker; and some tenements were purchased a few years since by subscription, for the deserving poor.

LOUGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CHETTON, union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ludlow; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises 1010 acres, of which 44 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £85. Here is a small national school.

LOUND, with TOFT, a township, in the parish of WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL, union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bourne; containing 225 inhabitants, of whom 58 are in the hamlet of Lound.

LOUND, a township, in the parish of SUTTON, union of EAST RETFORD, liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (N. by W.) from East Retford; containing 438 inhabitants. The township comprises by measurement 2112 acres; and the river Idle intersects it on the east. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LOUND (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lowestoft; containing 412 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Rev. George Anguish: the tithes have been commuted for £407, and the glebe comprises 22 acres, to which there is a house. A school is partly supported by the rector.

LOUTH (*ST. JAMES*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 28 miles (E. N. E.) from Lincoln, and 150 (N. by E.) from London; containing 8935 inhabitants. The ancient Latin name of this town was



Original Corporation Seal.

Luda, from its vicinity to the Lud, a small stream formed by the junction of two rivulets. It was distinguished for the number of its religious houses previously to the Reformation, and the inhabitants were the first to resist the measures enforced by Henry VIII. for their suppression. In 1536 they took part in the insurrection called the "Pilgrimage of Grace;" and the prior of Barlings, their leader, the vicar of Louth, four other priests, and

seven laymen, were executed at Tyburn in the following year. A destructive plague, which raged here in 1631, from April until the end of November, swept away 754 persons. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale eastward of the wolds, bounded on the north and south by chalk hills, which command beautiful, extensive, and varied prospects. It is neat and well built, the houses being chiefly of brick and covered with tiles; the streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from several springs in the neighbourhood; the air is highly salubrious. Great improvements have been made of late years, among which is the addition of splendid frontages to many of the buildings in the principal streets, that of the King's Head hotel, from a design by R. Willoughby, attracting much admiration. Gas-works were completed in April, 1826, by a company of proprietors, with a capital of £9000, raised in £50 shares, under an act passed in 1825, in which year, also, another act was procured for lighting, paving, and watching the town, under the provisions of which many beneficial alterations have been carried into effect. Assemblies and concerts are held in the mansion-house, which contains an elegant suite of apartments, ornamented in the Grecian style; and a mechanics' institute, consisting of about 200 members, is well supported by the inhabitants, and has offices in the extensive building in Mercer-row, erected in 1833, and which also comprises a subscription newsroom and library, a savings' bank, and a large apartment for public meetings.

The town, from its position in the centre of a rich grazing and agricultural district, has continued to increase in the extent of its trade, the population having been more than doubled since the commencement of the present century. A carpet and blanket factory, a paper-mill, soap-house, and several tanneries and roperies, afford employment to a considerable number of persons; there are likewise a few worsted manufacturers and wool-staplers, and in the vicinity are extensive quarries of limestone, of which large quantities are burnt for farming purposes. At Riverhead, also, are spacious granaries, and coal and timber yards. In 1761 an act of parliament was obtained for cutting a canal between the town and the Humber, which was completed at an expense of £12,000; and by means of this mode of communication vessels of considerable burthen regularly trade with London, Hull, and several parts of Yorkshire, carrying out corn and wool, and bringing back coal, timber, iron, grocery, and other articles of commerce: in 1828, an act was passed for maintaining and improving this navigation. The wool market is a commodious building, opened in June, 1825. The general market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, and there is a market for sheep every Friday during the spring and autumn; the market-place occupies a large area in the centre of the town. Fairs are held on the third Wednesday after Easter, August 5th, and November 22nd. A charter was granted to the town by Edward VI. in the 5th year of his reign, who vested the government in a warden and six assistants. This was confirmed in the 5th of Elizabeth, who gave to the corporation "the manor of Louth and divers lands there," of which the annual value then was £78. 14. 4½, reserving to the crown the annual payment of £84; and their

privileges were subsequently confirmed and extended by James I. The municipal government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards, and the number of magistrates is five. The general quarter-sessions for the southern parts of the division of Lindsey are held here and at Spilsby alternately; petty-sessions occur weekly in the mansion-house, and there is a court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The guildhall was erected at a cost of £1460, about the year 1815, when the old hall, a small square edifice, was taken down; and a sessions' house, gaol, and house of correction for the division of Lindsey, were built in 1827, at a considerable expense, near the site of the old prison; the sessions'-house is a handsome pile, with a portico of Roman-Doric architecture.

The parish is co-extensive with the borough, and comprises, exclusively of roads, 2560a. 3r. 25p., of which 1160 acres are arable, 527 meadow, 791 pasture, and 77 building-ground. The living of St. James is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Mary's united, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Louth in the Cathedral of Lincoln (the appropriator), and valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £300. There were formerly two churches, dedicated respectively to St. Mary and St. James, of which the latter still remains, and is one of the finest structures in the county, exhibiting a remarkably good specimen of the later English style; at the east end is a window of seven lights, with very beautiful tracery, and at the western extremity is a lofty tower, with a rich crocketed spire, the building of which was completed about 1516: the spire, having been blown down some years ago, was rebuilt on the original plan. The burial-ground has not been used for upwards of half a century, the churchyard formerly belonging to the church of St. Mary being the general place of interment. A commodious vicarage-house was lately erected by the Rev. E. R. Mantell, vicar; and the hermitage attached to the old vicarage-house, with its cloisters, chapel, dormitory, &c. has disappeared. Holy Trinity church, erected in 1834, chiefly through the exertions of one individual, forms a handsome specimen of architectural display; it is a brick edifice, with an octagonal tower, contains 600 sittings, and cost £1800, raised by subscription, to which Isaac Smith, Esq., was a large contributor: the patronage is vested in certain Trustees. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive and Association Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., and endowed with the property of some ancient guilds in the town, consisting of about 350 acres of land, with the tolls of markets and fairs; the income is nearly £800 per annum, of which sum one-half is appropriated to the master, one-quarter to the usher, and one-quarter to the maintenance of twelve women, who reside in almshouses under the schoolroom. By the 136th clause in the Municipal act, the warden and six assistants are continued a corporate body for the regulation of the school, and remain seized of all the lands, tolls, and tenements granted by Edward VI. Another school, founded in 1562, by Richard Hardie, is endowed with lands of which the income is about £90. A third, for boys, was instituted and endowed by the will of Dr.

Robert Mapletoft, Dean of Ely, in 1677, with a rent-charge of about £40 per annum: Thomas Espin, F.S.A., whose views of the cathedral, churches, and ruins in the county, are much admired, was master of the school for 30 years, and on his death, in 1822, was interred in a mausoleum near his late residence in the town. A national school was erected in 1818, an infants' school in 1835, and a British school in 1846. The poor law union of Louth comprises 88 parishes or places, containing a population of 29,588 persons: the workhouse occupies a pleasant site at the head of Broad-bank, in the immediate vicinity, and was built in 1837, at a cost of £6000, for the reception of 350 paupers. About a mile from the town is the hamlet of Louth-Park, containing 87 inhabitants, where are some slight vestiges of an abbey, founded by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1139, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it was a cell subordinate to Fountains Abbey, in Yorkshire, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £169. 5. 6.

LOVEDALE, a township, in the parish and union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD.

LOVERSALL, a parish, in the union and soke of DONCASTER, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Doncaster, on the road to Worksop; containing 159 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2150 acres, of which 720 acres, with the manor and hall, are the property of the Rev. Alexander Cooke, and 1300 acres that of Miss Elizabeth Banks; the surface is varied, and the scenery is generally of pleasing character, and in many parts beautifully picturesque. Loversall Hall, the seat of the Rev. A. Cooke, is a handsome mansion of stone, in a well-wooded demesne; and St. Catherine's, the seat of Miss Banks, is a spacious and elegant structure, in the later English style of domestic architecture, embellished with porticos, turrets, and pinnacles, and beautifully situated on an eminence commanding extensive and richly-diversified prospects: in the grounds is St. Catherine's well, much celebrated in former times, and from which the house derives its name. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried for the roads and for building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, the Vicar of Doncaster. The church, originally a small ancient structure, was enlarged in the reign of Henry VIII., by the addition of a chapel on the south side of the chancel, by the Wyrall family; it contains an altar-tomb over the remains of the founder; in the chancel is a recumbent effigy of a knight, probably one of the Middleton family, and in the churchyard is a table monument with a cross fleuri.

LOVINGTON (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 239 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 799 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Wells, whose tithes have been commuted for £215, and who have a glebe of 14 acres. John Whitehead, in 1715, bequeathed land, and James Clarke subsequently gave a house, for a school, the income of which is now about £12 per annum.

LOW ABBOT-SIDE, county of York.—See **ABBOT-SIDE, LOW**.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LOWDHAM, SUFFOLK.—See **PETTISTREE**.

LOWDHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Nottingham; containing, with the townships of Caythorpe and Gunthorpe, 1483 inhabitants, of whom 819 are in the township of Lowdham. A road from Nottingham to Newark passes through the village, which is a polling-place for South Nottingham, and the hamlet of Gunthorpe is bounded by the navigable river Trent, near which Caythorpe is situated. A part of the population is employed in the manufacture of stockings. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; net income, £276; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers. The tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land in 1765; appropriate tithes have been commuted under the recent act for a rent-charge of £26, and vicarial for £14; the vicarial glebe consists of about 104 acres, to which there is a house. The church has been enlarged. A chapel of ease at Gunthorpe was taken down about 30 years since. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Independents.

LOWE, with **DITCHES**, a township, in the parish and union of WEM, Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 1 mile (N. W.) from Wem; containing 98 inhabitants.

LOWER ALLITHWAITE.—See **ALLITHWAITE, LOWER**.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

LOWESBY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing, with the chapelry of Cold Newton, 220 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 5½.; net income, £98; patron and impropriator, Sir F. G. Fowke, Bart. Here is a small national school.

LOWESTOFT (*St. Margaret*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 44 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich, and 115 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 4647 inhabitants. The name of this town, anciently *Lothnwestoft*, or *Laystoft*, is derived either, as some suppose, from Lothbroch, a noble Dane, who obtained a part of the kingdom of the East Angles, and resided here; or, according to others, from *Low-toft*, a market, formerly held beneath the cliffs. In 1349, the great plague which devastated the continent of Europe, raged here with such fury that not more than one-tenth of the inhabitants escaped the contagion; and in 1547 and 1579 the same malady again prevailed. In 1605, it suffered severely from fire, and during the usurpation of Cromwell it was exposed to heavy exactions from its attachment to the royal cause. In 1643, Cromwell entered the town at the head of 1000 cavalry, and seizing several persons, sent them prisoners to Cambridge. In the war with the Dutch, two sanguinary engagements took place off the coast in 1665 and 1666, and two of the British admirals on that occasion were natives of Lowestoft. In consequence of the repeated occurrence of shipwreck, two lighthouses were erected by the Trinity House; one of which is on the cliff, built in 1676, and the other on the beach beneath. By steering in such a direction as to

make the upper and lower lighthouses coincide, vessels are guided to a channel of a quarter of a mile in breadth between the holme and Barnard sands. A life-boat, which is maintained by voluntary contribution, has been stationed here for some years, and has been instrumental in preserving the lives of numerous shipwrecked mariners. There were formerly forts at the north and south ends of the beach, and at the Ness.

The town is situated on a lofty cliff, bordering on the North Sea, and consists principally of one well-paved street, nearly a mile in length, and of several small ones, which diverge from it obliquely, the whole being well lighted with gas. The houses, for the most part of brick, are neat and modern, and the inhabitants are supplied with water, chiefly from wells; the air is salubrious, especially for invalids, and the shore gradually descending to the sea, and having a firm bottom, is commodious for bathing. There are a theatre, a spacious assembly-room, and a subscription reading-room, and library. A bathing-house, fitted up with hot and cold baths, was erected by subscription in 1824, and is a handsome building of pebble stones, with rusticated angles, situated at the south end of the High-street, on the beach. The trade principally arises from the mackerel and herring fishery, in which about 80 boats, of from 40 to 50 tons' burthen each, are engaged, employing about 800 men. Large quantities of mackerel are sent to London; and about 40,000 barrels of herrings, many of which are forwarded to the metropolis and other home markets, and to Italy, are cured and smoked in houses at the base of the cliff, extending the whole length of the town. There are breweries, and rope and twine manufactories of considerable extent; and ship-building is carried on. Agreeably with the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1827, for forming a navigable communication between Lowestoft and Norwich, a cut was made from the sea to Lake Lothing near the town, which forms a harbour capable of receiving vessels of about 200 tons' burthen, opened by the admission of the sea, on the 18th of May, 1831. The market is on Wednesday, for grain and provisions; and toy-fairs are held on May 12th and October 10th. The county magistrates hold petty-sessions weekly, and manorial courts occasionally take place. The town having been part of the ancient demesnes of the crown, the inhabitants are exempted from serving on juries out of it. There are a commodious town-hall and a market-cross.

The parish comprises 1485 acres, of which 196 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Norwich: the tithes have been commuted for £351, and the glebe comprises 4½ acres, to which there is a house. The church is a large and handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a wooden spire covered with lead, and a south porch; it contains a fine east window of stained glass, a large brass eagle, formerly used as a reading-desk, and a very ancient font. In 1698, a chapel of ease was rebuilt by subscription, near the centre of the town, but it has been lately used for parochial purposes, a new church having been erected by subscription in 1833, a handsome structure in the early English style, containing 1263 sittings, of which 939 are free. Here are

places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A free school was founded and endowed in 1570, by Thomas Annot, with £16 per annum. Another school, on the east side of the High-street, was founded and endowed by Mr. John Wilde, in 1735; the bequests now produce £121 per annum, and the surplus, with other parish property, amounting in the aggregate to £271, is applied to the augmentation of the salary of the master of Annot's school, and other charitable uses. There are also schools supported chiefly by the vicar, and some bequests and institutions for the poor, among which are, a Fisherman's Hospital, a neat building below the cliff, erected in 1838, for six aged masters of fishing vessels; and a dispensary and infirmary, built in 1840. In the centre of the High-street are vestiges of a religious house, consisting of a curious arch, and cellars with groined arches, evidently part of an ancient crypt. The surrounding cliffs abound with organic remains, such as the bones and teeth of the mammoth, and the horns and bones of the elk; with *cornua ammonis*, and with shells and fossils of various kinds. The celebrated William Whiston, professor of mathematics at Cambridge; and Mr. Potter, the learned translator of *Æschylus* and *Euripides*, were vicars of the parish, as was also, for the space of 51 years, John Tanner, brother of the author of the *Notitia Monastica*; he greatly embellished the church, and purchased the inappropriate tithes for the benefit of his successors.

LOWESWATER, a parochial chapelry, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Cocker-mouth; containing, with the hamlet of Mockerkin with Sosgill, 436 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by computation 2480 acres, of which about 250 are woodland; there are, besides, 3000 acres of common or waste. The river Cocker runs along the deep and extensive vale of this place, which is bounded by lofty mountains, and contains the picturesque lake of Loweswater, part of Crummock Lake, and Scale Force; the last, the most stupendous cataract in this celebrated region, falls to the depth of 156 feet, and sinks into a great chasm surrounded by rocks overhung with trees. A lead-mine was lately opened. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel was erected by subscription, in 1827, on the site of an ancient edifice founded by a prior of St. Bees, to which parish this was formerly a chapelry. On a hill near Mockerkin, a school, now on the national plan, was erected in 1781, and endowed by Mary Mirehouse with £8. 8. per annum.

LOWICK, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (N. by W.) from Ulverstone; containing 374 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, J. Everard, Esq.

LOWICK (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HUXLOE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Thrapston; containing 430 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1955 acres. Drayton House, here, is a noble specimen of the prevailing style of architecture in the time of Henry VI. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 11½.; net income,

£308, with a glebe-house; patrons, the Sackville family: the tithes were commuted for land in 1771. The church is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, with a remarkably elegant tower crowned by pinnacles, and a large octagonal lantern; the windows exhibit some brilliant specimens of stained glass. There is a very splendid monument of richly-carved alabaster, to the memory of Edward Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire; and in the chancel is an elegant one to Lady Mary Mordaunt, Duchess of Norfolk, afterwards wife of Sir John Germain, Bart., of Drayton House, to whom also there is a monument of great beauty. Here was a chantry, or college, of Secular priests, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, founded by an ancestor of the above earl, about the time of Edward II., and granted at the Dissolution to Sir Edward Montague. A school was established by Sir John Germain, who endowed it with £50 per annum; and his second wife, Lady Elizabeth, further gave £40 per annum and a school-house.

LOWICK, a parish, in the union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Wooler; containing 1941 inhabitants. It comprises about 12,000 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a loamy clay: coal and lime are obtained. The village stands nearly in the centre of the parish, and consists principally of one irregular street of detached houses; the road from Wooler to Berwick passes a little to the west, in which direction also, about a mile from Lowick, is the hamlet of Barmoor. Barmoor Castle, the seat of Francis Sitwell, Esq., is a stately structure, beautifully situated amidst rising plantations. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Durham. The church was rebuilt in 1794. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians; and a national school has been recently built on a site presented by Henry Gregson, Esq.

LOW-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IRELETH, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (W.) from Ulverstone; containing 644 inhabitants.

LOWSIDE, or LOWHAND, a township, in the parish of WHICKHAM, union of GATESHEAD, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 1192 inhabitants. The ancient vill and manor of Farnacres, in this township, gave name to a resident family, and was, in Bishop Hatfield's time, held by Robert Umfraville, who, in 1428, obtained license to found a chantry in a chapel here, to which the Hospital of Frereside was annexed in 1439: after the Dissolution Farnacres was added, by purchase, to the Ravensworth estate. The village of Dunston is situated in the township.

LOWSIDE-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 299 inhabitants. The township lies between the river Ehen on the east, and the Irish Sea on the west, and contains the venerable remains of Egremont Castle, built soon after the Conquest, by William de Meschines, the first Baron of Copeland, and still exhibiting traces of its ancient strength and grandeur. The township comprises 1940 acres, of which 95 are common or

waste. As commutations of the tithes, rent-charges have been awarded, amounting to £138. 6. 3., of which £132 are payable to an impropiator, and £6. 6. 3. to the curates of St. Nicholas', Holy Trinity, and St. James', Whitehaven.

LOWTHER (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 4½ miles (S.) from Penrith; containing, with the townships of Hackthorpe, Melkinthorpe, and Whale, 470 inhabitants, of whom 216 are in the township of Lowther. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Lowther, and comprises 3515 acres. It formerly contained a village of the same name, which was demolished in 1682, by Sir John Lowther, who soon afterwards built another, called New-town, where carpet and linen manufactories were established, but without success. Here is the princely mansion of Lowther Castle, the residence of the family of that name. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. 3½., and in the gift of the Earl of Lonsdale: the tithes have been commuted for £95, and the glebe contains 260 acres, to which there is a house. The church was almost wholly rebuilt in 1686, and the tower underwent considerable repairs and alterations in 1824. Richard Lowther, in 1638, gave £100 in support of a school; and subsequently, Mr. Allgood left a rent-charge of £10, for a similar purpose. Two schools for girls have together an endowment of 20 guineas a year.

LOWTHORP (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Great Driffeld; containing 164 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1960 acres of land. The ancient Hall, formerly the residence of the St. Quintin family, was taken down in 1826. The village, which is small, is to the south of the road from Driffeld to Bridlington. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron and impropiator, W. T. St. Quintin, Esq. In the church was a college, or chantry, for a rector, six chaplains, and three clerks, founded in the reign of Edward III., by Sir John Haselarton. The chancel of the church has long been without a roof, and within its ruinous walls grow two large ash-trees.

LOWTON, a chapelry, in the parish of WINWICK, union of LEIGH, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 6 miles (N.) from Warrington; containing 2150 inhabitants. It contains 1785 acres by admeasurement, of which about 250 are arable, 750 meadow, 735 pasture, and part of the rest wood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126, with a glebe-house; patron, Rector of Winwick: the tithes have been commuted for £107. The chapel is dedicated to St. Luke. A school is endowed with land producing £24 per annum.

LOXBEAR, a parish, in the union and hundred of TIVERTON, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Tiverton; containing 144 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £112, and there are 20½ acres of glebe. The church has a rich Norman doorway and a font in the same style. There was formerly a chapel at Leigh, in the parish. A small school is supported by subscription, for the children of the poor.

LOXHORE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **BARNSTAPLE**, hundred of **SHERWILL**, Braunton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 306 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £177; patron, S. P. Bruce Chichester, Esq.

LOXLEY, a liberty, in the parish and union of **UTTOXETER**, S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Uttoxeter.

LOXLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON**, Snitterfield division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Stratford; containing 318 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by a detached portion of the county of **Worcester**, and comprises 1700 acres by admeasurement; the surface is in general hilly, and the soil partly a sandy loam and marl, and partly clay resting upon limestone, which is abundant. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £190; impropiator, J. Milward, Esq. The glebe contains 100 acres. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a national school is supported by subscription. British and Roman coins have been frequently found. Charles I. slept at the old mansion-house of Loxley the night before the battle of Edge-Hill, and many of those slain in the engagement were buried in the churchyard here.

LOXTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **AXBRIDGE**, hundred of **WINTERSTOKE**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Axbridge; containing 168 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1149 acres, of which 95 are arable, 741 pasture, 94 woodland, and 155 common; the soil is, to a considerable extent, a strong clay, and the principal article of traffic is Cheddar cheese. The village is situated close to the Mendip range of hills, from which fine views are obtained of the surrounding country. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 15. 5., and in the gift of Archdeacon England and the Rev. D. S. Moncrieffe, of whom the latter is incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £183, and the glebe contains 65 acres. A school is partly supported by the interest of £100.

LOXWOOD-END, a hamlet, in the parish of **WISBOROUGH-GREEN**, union of **PETWORTH**, partly in the hundred of **ROTHERBRIDGE**, but chiefly in that of **BURY**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Horsham; containing 218 inhabitants. The chapel, erected about 1540, was nearly rebuilt and enlarged in 1822. The Arun and Wey Junction canal passes near the village.

LOYNTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **NORBURY**, union of **NEWPORT**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 50 inhabitants.

LUBBESTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of **AYLESTONE**, union of **BLARY**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Leicester; containing 83 inhabitants. The chapel is demolished.

LUBENHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **MARKET-HARBOROUGH**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S.

division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 2 miles (W.) from **Harborough**; containing 578 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Lutterworth** to **Harborough**, and comprises 2700 acres: the Union canal passes along the eastern boundary. Part of the population is engaged in the manufacture of silk plush. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; net income, £84; patron and impropiator, Richard Mitchell, Esq. Here is a national school; and £26 per annum, the produce of a portion of Gabriel Newton's charity at **Leicester**, are appropriated to the clothing of children.

LUCCOMBE, or **LUCKHAM** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CARHAMPTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Minehead; containing, with the hamlets of **Doverhays** and **Horner**, 580 inhabitants, of whom 40 are in the hamlet of **West Luccombe**. The parish comprises 3564 acres, of which 1343 are common or waste; the soil of the cultivated lands is richly fertile, the surface is finely undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river **Horner**, which flows through a romantic dell into the sea about a mile to the east of **Porlock**. The hill of **Dunkerry**, here, which belongs to the greywacke formation, rises to the height of 1700 feet. The substratum is chiefly a coarse red sandstone, much of it conglomerate, and in many places intersected with veins of limestone, sometimes in large masses, and frequently containing iron-ore; beautiful specimens of marble are found in the limestone quarries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. $6\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £365, and the glebe comprises 60 acres, to which there is a house. The church, an ancient edifice in the later English style, has been completely restored, and contains some monuments to the family of **Worth**, of **Worth**, near **Tiverton**, who have a manor-house near the church, and one to the Rev. Henry Bryan, rector of the parish, and chaplain to Charles II.

LUCKER, a parochial chapelry, in the union of **BELFORD**, N. division of **BAMBROUGH** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Belford**; containing 210 inhabitants. This place, anciently **Loce**, comprises about 1300 acres of good land; the surface is generally level, and the soil various: there are quarries of excellent lime and sandstone. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the **Waren rivulet**, which empties itself into the **North Sea** at **Waren Mills**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62, with a neat parsonage-house; patron, Duke of **Northumberland**; impropiator, Thomas Foster, Esq. The church, built in 1760, is a plain edifice with a bell tower. There is a national school.

LUCKINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of **KILMERSDON**, union of **FROME**, E. division of the county of **SOMERSET**; containing 76 inhabitants.

LUCKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MALMESBURY**, hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, **Chippenham** and **Calne**, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from **Malmesbury**; containing 329 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1625 acres: stone of good quality is quarried for building and for the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the family of **Jones**: the tithes have been commuted for £292. 15., and the

glebe comprises 51 acres, to which there is a house. The church, a neat structure in the later English style, has been enlarged by the addition of an aisle, and the tower has been raised since its original erection. A school is partly supported by the interest of £100. There is a spring possessing medicinal properties, and in the neighbourhood are some barrows.

LUCTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **LEOMINSTER**, hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Leominster; containing 183 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the left bank of the river **Lug**, and intersected by the road from **Ludlow** to **Kington**, and comprises by measurement 1011 acres, of which about one-third is woodland, and the rest nearly equally divided between arable and pasture; the soil is partly clay, and partly loam, and limestone is quarried. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Governors of Lucton Free Grammar School** (the impropiators), with a net income of £58: the tithes have been commuted for £135; the glebe comprises 20 acres. The free school was founded in 1708, by **John Pierrepont, Esq.**, a native of the place, who endowed it with land and tithes producing an income which, in 1835, amounted to £1736; attached to it is an exhibition of £50 per annum for four years, at any college in **Oxford** or **Cambridge**. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

LUDBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, wapentake of **LUDBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from **Louth**; containing 321 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between **Grimsby** and **Louth**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 19. 4½; net income, £388; patron, **R. Thorold, Esq.** The tithes were commuted for land in 1774; the glebe contains between 300 and 400 acres, to which there is a house. Here is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

LUDDENDEN, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from **Halifax**. The chapelry comprises the township of **Midgley**, and the upper portion of that of **Warley**; the surface is boldly varied, rising into hills of lofty elevation, commanding extensive views, and the scenery is marked with features of rugged grandeur: stone of excellent quality is extensively quarried. The inhabitants are principally employed in various cotton, woollen, worsted, paper, and corn mills; and the **Rochdale canal** and the **Leeds and Manchester railway**, which latter runs past **Luddenden-Foot** parallel with the canal, afford facilities of conveyance. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Mary**, and rebuilt in 1821, at an expense of £3000, raised by subscription, is beautifully situated in a sequestered and romantic dell; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1000 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Vicar of Halifax**; net income, £150, with a handsome parsonage-house, built in 1841. There are places of worship for **Independents**, and **Wesleyans** of the **Old and New Connexion**. The **Rev. Dr. Watkinson**, curate, in 1752, bequeathed a house and several cottages in **Leeds**, and six cottages in **Hunslet**, all now producing £30 per annum, for distribution in bread to poor widows; he also presented a complete service of communion plate of massive silver.

LUDDENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FAVERSHAM**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Faversham**; containing 235 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 8. 4., and in the patronage of the **Crown**: the tithes have been commuted for £385. 4., and the glebe contains about 2 acres. The church is in the early English style.

LUDESDOWN (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **NORTH AYLESFORD**, hundred of **TOLTINGTROUGH**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from **Rochester**; containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 3.; net income, £330; patron, **J. A. Wigan, Esq.**

LUDDINGTON (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of **GOOLE**, W. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Crowle**; containing, with the tything of **Garthorpe**, 982 inhabitants. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £382; patrons, the family of **Lister**. The tithes for the townships of **Luddington** and **Garthorpe** were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1796. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

LUDDINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **OLD STRATFORD**, union of **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON**, **Stratford** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Stratford**; containing 122 inhabitants, and comprising 1071 acres. The navigable river **Avon** runs through the township. Here was formerly a chapel, of which the ruins are still visible.

LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-BROOK (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **OUNDLÉ**, partly in the hundred of **LEIGHTONSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, but chiefly in that of **POLEBROOK**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Oundle**; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1026 acres, of which 620 are in the **Northamptonshire** portion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 9., and in the gift of **Lord Montagu**: the tithes, with certain exceptions, were commuted for land in 1807; the glebe contains 200 acres, valued at about £245 per annum.

LUDFORD, a parish, in the parliamentary borough and union of **LUDLOW**, partly in the hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, but chiefly in that of **MUNSLÖW**, S. division of **SALOP**; adjoining the town of **Ludlow**, and containing 300 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the roads from **London** to **Ludlow**, and from **Bristol** to **Liverpool**, and comprises about 1700 acres, of which 536 are in the **Herefordshire** portion. The river **Teme** flows by the church, forming at this place the boundary line between the two counties, and separating the parish from **Ludlow**; an old but substantial bridge crosses the stream, near to which once stood the monastery of **St. John**. **Greywacke** stone is quarried. Several fairs are held for horses and cattle, butter, hops, cheese, &c. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of **Miss Barker**; net income, £105. The church is an ancient structure, much ornamented, and supposed to have been built in the reign of **Henry I.** An hospital for six persons was founded in 1672, by **Sir Job Charlton**, who endowed it

with lands now let for £63 per annum; it was incorporated, and had a common seal, but the distinction has long ceased to exist. A saline spring rises at Saltmore out of the red marl, and is esteemed for eruptive and scorbutic complaints. During the Protectorship, Fox, the parliamentary general, seized the estate of Ludford Park, and resided at the mansion.

LUDFORD MAGNA (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, E. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 367 inhabitants. The parish, with Ludford Parva, comprises 3750 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18. 4.; net income, £189; patron and impropiator, G. F. Heneage, Esq. The glebe contains 40 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription. Roman coins have been discovered in the neighbourhood.

LUDFORD PARVA (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, E. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGOE** parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 303 inhabitants. The living is a sinecure rectory; net income, £119; patron, Ayscoghe Boucherett, Esq. The church has been demolished.

LUDGERSHALL (*St. Mary*), with **TETCHWYCH**, a parish, in the union of **AYLESBURY**, hundred of **ASHENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Brill; containing, with the hamlet of Kingswood, 566 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 16. 8.; net income, £259; patron, Rev. Thomas Martyn. Here was formerly an alien priory, a cell to the great hospital of Santingfield, in Picardy, and which, at the suppression, was given to King's College, Cambridge.

LUDGERSHALL (*St. James*), a parish, and formerly a representative borough and market-town, in the union of **ANDOVER**, hundred of **AMESBURY**, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Andover, and 71 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 554 inhabitants. This place, once called *Lurgeshall*, and *Lutgashall*, was anciently of considerable extent, and is supposed to have been the residence of some of the Anglo-Saxon kings. A castle existed soon after the Norman Conquest, in which, about 1141, the Empress Matilda took refuge, in her flight from Winchester towards the castle of Devizes. No mention of the fortress occurring subsequently to the reign of Henry III., it is believed to have been dismantled shortly after that period, for the purpose of curtailing the power of the barons; but there are still some slight vestiges of it in a farm-yard in the vicinity. The town, which is small, occupies a delightful situation on the verge of the county. The market, on Wednesday, has long been disused; but there is a small pleasure-fair on July 25th. Ludgershall, which is a borough by prescription, sent representatives to all the parliaments of Edward I., to three of Edward II., and to three of Edward III.; between the 9th of Richard II. and the 9th of Henry V. no return was made, but from the latter period the returns were regular, until the 2nd of William IV., when it was totally disfranchised. A bailiff is appointed at the court leet held by the steward of the manor on Michaelmas-day, when two constables are also chosen.

The parish is situated on the road from Devizes to Andover, and comprises by measurement 1771 acres, of which 50 are coppice-wood; the soil is chalky in some parts, and in others a strong red loam; the surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into hills of moderate elevation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; net income, £274; patron, Sir Sandford Graham, Bart. The church is in the early English style; and contains some very ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and schools are supported by subscription. The poor have the benefit of an estate producing £20 per annum. A few years since, the great seal of England used in the reign of Stephen was found in the vicinity.

LUDGVAN (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Marazion; containing 3190 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the shore of Mount's bay, in the English Channel, and is intersected by the road between Penzance and Truro; it comprises 4544 acres by admeasurement, of which 1204 are common or waste. A kind of granite, peculiar to the locality, is quarried for building and for repairing the roads; and there are several mines, of which one is in operation. A fair is held in October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Heirs of the last Duke of Bolton: the tithes have been commuted for £808, and the glebe contains $38\frac{1}{2}$ acres, to which there is a house. The church, which is ancient, has a Norman arch over the south entrance, and was enlarged in 1840, by the addition of an aisle; the tower is handsome, and forms a good landmark at sea. In the churchyard is an old cross. The Baptists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, have places of worship; and a national school is supported. Remains of an earthwork are still to be seen, thrown up during the war in the reign of Charles I., across the road leading to Marazion, by the parliamentarians engaged in the siege of St. Michael's Mount. There are also some remains of Castleandinas, an ancient fortification, the diameter of which is 400 feet from east to west, and the principal ditch 60 feet wide; it occupies the summit of the highest hill in this part of the county, and commands fine views of the sea. At Collurian are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas; and on the same estate is a chalybeate spring. A Roman patera was found some years since on the glebe. Dr. Borlase, the learned antiquary, and historian of Cornwall, was rector of the parish for nearly fifty-two years, and was buried in the chancel of the church in 1772; and Sir Humphry Davy, late president of the Royal Society, whose parents were also buried here, resided in the parish in early life.

LUDHAM (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **HAPPING**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 924 inhabitants. This place, after the dissolution of the abbey of St. Bennet at the Holme, to which the manor belonged, was given by Henry VIII. to the bishops of Norwich, who made the grange an episcopal residence. An accidental fire broke out on the 10th of August, 1611, and destroyed the greater part of the house, with many valuable books and manuscripts relating to the see; but the palace was restored and considerably enlarged by Bishop Harsnet, who built a

chapel of brick, which, after the desertion of the place as an episcopal residence, was converted into a granary, and the remainder of the edifice into a farm-house, now called Ludham Hall. The parish is bounded by the rivers Bure and Thurne, and comprises 2977 acres, of which 1913 are arable, 959 pasture, and 40 woodland. The village had formerly a market and a fair, granted to Bishop Redman, in the reign of Elizabeth; the market is discontinued, but the fair is held on the Thursday and Friday after Trinity, chiefly for pleasure. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. The great tithes have been commuted for £640, and the vicarial for £300; the vicar's glebe is 31 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the chancel is divided from the nave by a richly-carved screen, and the font is elaborately sculptured. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school was erected in 1841. About £100, arising from land given to the poor at the inclosure, are annually distributed among them.



Seal and Arms.

princes," and by the Saxons *Leadlowe* and *Ludlowe*, which last name, with a slight variation, it still retains, appears to have been distinguished for its importance prior to the Norman Conquest, when Robert de Montgomery, kinsman of the Conqueror, fortified the town with walls, and erected the greater part of its stately castle, which was his baronial residence till his death, in 1094. On the attainder of his son, Robert de Montgomery, the castle came into the possession of Henry I., who made it a royal residence, greatly enlarged and embellished it, and, having strengthened the fortifications, placed in it a powerful garrison, under the command of Gervase Paganell. This leader, in the following reign, having embraced the cause of Matilda, held it for a considerable time against the forces of Stephen, by whom it was besieged in person, assisted by Henry, son of the king of Scotland, who, being drawn up from his horse by an iron hook, was rescued from incarceration by the courage and address of the English monarch.

From its proximity to Wales, Ludlow was always a station of importance, and a strong garrison was constantly kept up in the castle, for the defence of the frontier from the incursions of the Welsh. In the reign of Henry III., an order was issued from the castle for all the lords marchers to repair to this place, attended by their followers, to assist Roger Mortimer, at that time governor, in restraining the hostilities of the Welsh; and, in the 47th of the same reign, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who had joined the confederated barons, assisted by Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, attacked

the castle with their united forces, and having set fire to it, nearly demolished it. In the reign of Edward II., Roger Mortimer, a descendant of the former governor, having joined the discontented barons, was sent prisoner to the Tower of London, from which he contrived to effect his escape, and, in commemoration of his success, erected, in the outer ward of Ludlow Castle, a chapel, which he dedicated to St. Peter, and endowed for a priest to celebrate mass; but being arraigned for high treason in the reign of Edward III., he was publicly executed at Tyburn. In the reign of Henry VI., Richard, Duke of York, who then had possession of the castle, detained John Sutton, Lord Dudley, Reginald, Abbot of Glastonbury, and others, in confinement here; and issued from this place his declaration of allegiance to the king, which he also repeated some years after, on the defeat of Lord Audley, at Blore Heath; but, on his subsequent insurrection and attainder, the king laid siege to the castle, and having taken it, he stripped it of all its ornaments, and the town was plundered of every thing valuable by his soldiers; the Duchess of York, with her two younger sons, was taken prisoner, and confined for some time in one of the outer towers of the castle. After the death of the Duke of York, at the battle of Wakefield, the castle descended to his son Edward, Earl of March, afterwards Edward IV. The young king, Edward V., and his brother, the Duke of York, lived in the castle, under the superintendence and protection of Earl Rivers, till their removal by order of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., to the Tower of London, where they were barbarously murdered. Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., resided here after his nuptials with Catherine of Arragon, in 1501, and kept a splendid court till his decease in the following year. In the reign of Henry VIII., a kind of local government, called the "Council in the Marches of Wales," was established at Ludlow, consisting of a lord president, as many councillors as the prince chose to appoint, a secretary, an attorney, and four justices of the principality, the lord president residing in the castle. During the parliamentary war the castle held out for the king, under the command of the Earl of Bridgewater, but finally surrendered to the parliament; frequent skirmishes took place in the town between the contending forces, in one of which Sir Gilbert Gerrard, brother to the Earl of Macclesfield, was killed.

The remains of the CASTLE still exhibit traces of its original grandeur, and, from their elevated situation in the centre of a country abounding with beautiful and picturesque scenery, form an interesting and venerable ruin; they are on the summit of an eminence of grey-stone rock, overhanging the river Corve. The north front consists of massive square towers connected by a lofty embattled wall. The ancient fosse and part of the rock have been formed into walks, and were planted in 1772, with beech, elm, and lime trees, affording an extensive and delightful promenade. On the west is a precipitous ridge of rock parallel with the castle, and richly crowded with wood, intersected by a chasm, through which the river Teme pursues its course; and on the north and west sides is a deep fosse, cut in the solid rock, over which was a drawbridge, now replaced by one of stone, of two arches, leading to the principal entrance. The interior has a strikingly majestic appearance; on the right hand are the ruins of the ex-

tensive barracks which were occupied by the troops of the lords president of the marches; near the gate are the apartments of the warden and other officers, and on the left is the keep, a large square embattled tower of four stages, 110 feet high, with square turrets at the angles; the walls of this tower, which is of Norman architecture, are from nine to twelve feet in thickness. Opposite to the entrance gateway are the hall and state apartments, in the early and decorated English styles, now much dilapidated: in this hall was performed, by the children of the Earl of Bridgewater and others, the celebrated *Masque of Comus*, composed by Milton, and founded upon an incident which occurred to the family of that nobleman, soon after his appointment to the presidency. To the left are the ruins of the chapel, of which the nave and the beautiful Norman arch leading to the choir are the principal remains. Within the inclosure are several massive towers, among which are Mortimer's Tower, and that in which Butler, after the Restoration, composed several cantos of his *Hudibras*. Though irregular in their arrangement, and greatly dilapidated, these ruins, from the breadth of their masses, the bold projection of some portions, and the depth of the numerous recesses, possess striking features of solemnity and magnificence; and the luxuriant ivy by which they are partly concealed adds materially to the beauty of the remains, which hold a prominent rank among the interesting monuments of feudal grandeur for which the districts formerly constituting the marches are distinguished.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the confluence of the rivers Teme and Corve, by which latter it is bounded on the north-west, and across which a handsome stone bridge of three arches was erected by the corporation, in 1738. Over the Teme, which, after being joined by the Corve, describes a semicircle on the west and south sides of the town, is an ancient bridge, the entrance to which is under the arched passage of Broadgate, the only one remaining entire of the old town gates. Of the wall that surrounded Ludlow, begun in the 13th, and completed in the 32nd, of Edward I., part of the foundation only can be traced. From its elevated situation the town has a pleasing and cheerful appearance; the streets are spacious, and the houses in general handsome and well built. It is paved, and lighted with gas; and from the salubrity of the air, and the beauty and interest of the surrounding country, it is regarded as a desirable place of residence by numerous opulent and highly respectable families. A building has been erected for a reading-room and museum; and adjoining it is a large square edifice for public business, lectures, &c.: both are of brick with stone facings, and situated in Mill-street. There are a public subscription library, and two circulating libraries: assemblies are held in a suite of rooms in the market-house; and a small theatre is opened during the races, which take place in July, and are succeeded by a ball and public breakfast, given in the inner court of the castle. The trade is chiefly in malt: there are some corn-mills, a paper-mill, an iron-foundry, and a manufactory for woollen-cloth, flannel, yarn, and blankets, on the banks of the Teme; and the river Corve turns a mill for grinding bark used in a tannery, and gives motion also to some machinery for making cordage and sacking. The principal market-day is Monday, for grain; and

there are smaller markets for provisions on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: the market-cross is a neat modern building. The fairs are on the Monday before Feb. 13th, Tuesday before Easter, May 1st, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, Aug. 21st, Sept. 28th, and Dec. 6th; the first and last are large marts for butter and cheese, and the others are for hops, horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs.

The town appears to have had a CHARTER of incorporation at a very early period, which was confirmed and renewed by Edward IV., from whose reign till that of Charles II. it underwent several modifications; but in the time of William and Mary it was, on the petition of the inhabitants, restored to its original form. The corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is seven. The borough first exercised the elective franchise in the 12th of Edward IV., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament: the right of election, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, was extended to the £10 householders of an adjoining district, comprising an area of 1395 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, at which the recorder presides, for the trial of all offenders. A court of record is held every Tuesday, under the charter of Edward IV., for the recovery of debts to any amount; also a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s. The corporation, as lords of the manor, hold an annual court leet; and petty-sessions take place weekly. The market-house, or town-hall, is a large plain building of brick; the guildhall, in which the quarter-sessions and other courts for the borough are held, is a neat and commodious edifice of modern erection; and the borough gaol, erected by the corporation, in 1764, in lieu of Goalford tower, an ancient prison and gate of the town, is a convenient building.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £160. The church, which was formerly collegiate, is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, in the early and decorated English styles, with a noble square embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles: the nave is separated from the aisles by a series of six gracefully pointed arches, resting on slender clustered columns; the choir is lighted by five elegant windows on each side, and by a noble east window of large dimensions, on which is painted the legendary history of St. Lawrence; the oak-stalls are still remaining, and the roof of richly carved oak is preserved in the several parts of this sumptuous edifice. In the north transept is St. John's chapel, in which is some ancient stained glass, representing the history of the Apostles, and the legend of the ring presented to Edward the Confessor, as a prognostic of his death, by some pilgrims from Jerusalem. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., who vested in the corporation the estate of the guild or fraternity of Palmers, in Ludlow, on condition that they should support this and other charities connected with that guild: there are two exhibitions, of £30 per annum each, to Balliol College, Oxford, for boys of the school, founded in 1704, by the Rev. Richard Greaves. A national school was established in 1813, with which a Blue-coat school has been incorporated;

and from the funds of the latter a house was purchased and fitted up for the instruction of girls. Almshouses, adjoining the churchyard, were founded in 1486, by John Hosyer, who endowed them for thirty-three aged people: the present building was erected by the corporation, in 1758, at an expense of £1211. Four additional houses were founded and endowed by Mr. Charles Foxe. A workhouse and house of correction was endowed in 1674, by Thomas Lane, with land producing nearly £100 per annum; and there are numerous charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The union of Ludlow comprises thirty-one parishes or places, twenty-three of which are in the county of Salop, and eight in that of Hereford, altogether containing a population of 17,521: the workhouse is a large stone building, at Granite Hill, to the east of the town. Adjoining the castle is Dinham House, a noble mansion of brick, belonging to the family of Clive, in which Lucien Buonaparte, towards the close of the late war with France, resided while in England. Among the religious establishments which flourished here in ancient times, was the college of St. John the Evangelist, founded in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and given, after the Dissolution, by Elizabeth, to the corporation for charitable uses, and the remains of which are divided into separate tenements; also a priory of White friars, founded about the year 1349, by Sir Lawrence de Ludlowe, Knt., and of which some vestiges may be traced in the environs without the Corn-gate. There are several mineral springs in the neighbourhood. Thomas Johnes, Esq., translator of the *Histories of Froissart, Monstrelet*, and other learned works; R. Payne Knight, Esq., author of an *Analytical Enquiry into the Principles of Taste*, and other works; T. A. Knight, Esq., author of various works on Horticulture; and Dr. Badham, the translator of Juvenal, were natives of the town.

LUDNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of GRAINTHORPE, union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E.) from Louth; containing 70 inhabitants.

LUDNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of KINGSTON, union of CHARD, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 50 inhabitants.

LUDWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 1476 inhabitants.

LUFFENHAM, NORTH (ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Stamford; containing 478 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on rising ground, on the banks of the small river Chater, and comprises about 1900 acres, the surface of which is undulated, and the soil somewhat stony, but tolerably productive. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 5.; net income, £624; patrons, Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The glebe contains about 50 acres, to which there is a house. The church, which is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward III., and formerly contained a chantry, was struck by lightning in 1822, and part of the steeple damaged. A national school is supported by funds arising from an estate left by Archdeacon Johnson, formerly rector, and

founder of Oakingham and Uppingham grammar schools; a very curious brass monument is erected to his memory in the church.

LUFFENHAM, SOUTH (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Uppingham; containing 317 inhabitants. It is on the road from Stamford to Uppingham and Leicester, and comprises 1248a. 22p.; the surface is hilly, and the soil of moderate quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 6.; net income, £423; patron and impropriator, Rev. James Bush. The glebe contains 60 acres, to which there is a house.

LUFFIELD-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BUCKINGHAM, partly in the hundred and county of BUCKINGHAM, and partly in the hundred of GREENS-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Buckingham; containing 5 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, in honour of the Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1124, by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester. Falling into decay from the inadequacy of its endowment, it was suppressed in 1494, and annexed to the collegiate church at Windsor; but in 1500 was given to the abbot and convent of Westminster by Henry VII., who was then building the chapel still known by his name. In the reign of Edward IV. its possessions were valued at £19. 19. 2. per annum.

LUFFINCOTT (ST. JAMES), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Holsworthy; containing 93 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £67; patrons, J. Venner and J. Spettigue, Esqrs.

LUFTON (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of STONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W.) from Yeovil; containing 21 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 8½., and in the gift of Mrs. Farquharson, and the Trustees of the late Dr. Tatam, alternately: the tithes have been commuted for £102, and the glebe comprises about 30 acres, to which there is a house. The church is a plain edifice of very small dimensions.

LUGWARDINE (ST. PETER), a parish, in the hundred of RADLOW, union and county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 690 inhabitants. It is intersected by the river Lug and the road from Hereford to Ledbury, and contains 2036 acres of a highly fertile soil. The living is a vicarage, with those of Little Dewchurch, Hentland, Llangarrin, and St. Weonard's annexed, valued in the king's books at £22. 7. 1.; net income, £929; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. A school is supported by a small bequest.

LUKE'S, ST., a suburban parish, in the Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; comprising the liberties of the City-road, East Finsbury, West Finsbury, Golden-lane, Old-street, and Whitecross-street; and containing 49,829 inhabitants. The earliest notice of this district occurs in its connexion with the "Eald" or Old-street, by which the Saxons designated the Roman military way from the western extremity of the metropolis, without the great Fen,

which is stated to have given name to Fensbury, now Finsbury, and to Moorfields: this road is said to have extended from London Wall to Hoxton, and to have been continued through the churchyard of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and through the parish of Bethnal-green, to the Old Ford near Hackney. The southern part of the Fen was gradually raised by various deposits, and particularly by many hundred cart-loads of bones removed from the charnel-house of St. Paul's, by order of the Duke of Somerset, when Protector; whence it obtained the name of Bonehill (now Bunhill) Fields. A portion of the site was appropriated by the city as a cemetery during the plague in 1665, and is now a burial-ground. Another portion of the same fields was assigned for the practice of archery, by the corporation of the city of London, in 1498; it was subsequently let in trust to Sir Paul Pindar, and appropriated in 1641 as a place of exercise for the city trained bands. It is now inclosed by buildings, and is the property of the Hon. the Artillery Company, who, during the late war, formed a very efficient regiment, equipped at their own expense, and who still continue to muster occasionally, and have an armoury, a mess-room, and other apartments, forming a handsome and substantial building, in front of which is a spacious plot of ground for field exercise, which has obtained the name of the "Artillery Ground." In Golden-lane was the original playhouse of Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, of which the front, bearing the royal arms, is yet remaining. St. Luke's was anciently part of the parish of Cripplegate, the church of which being found inadequate to the accommodation of the parishioners, an additional one was erected in Old-street by the commissioners for new churches in the reign of Queen Anne, who assigned to it the present district, which, after the completion of the church, was laid out in numerous streets and squares, covered with buildings in every direction, and has become one of the most extensive and populous parishes in the suburbs of the metropolis. Peerless Pool, called by Stow "Perilous" Pool, and in 1743 converted into one of the largest swimming-baths in the kingdom, is still used for bathing. Adjacent to Bunhill-row was the lord mayor's "Dog-house," or kennel for the city hounds; and at Mount Mill, near the upper end of Goswell-street, now levelled and covered with buildings, was one of the bastions erected by the parliamentarians, in 1643, for the greater security of the metropolis.

The parish is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the New River Company. The City of London Gas Company have one of their establishments in Brick-lane, in the parish; and there are various cooperages, breweries, an indigo-manufactory, and a rope-walk. Since the formation of the Regent's canal, extensive lime, timber, and coal wharfs have been established. The city basin, communicating with the canal, crosses the City road, and forms a grand dépôt for merchandise forwarded by water to every part of the kingdom; the principal carriers have large wharfs and warehouses on the banks. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £578; patrons, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The church, built in 1732, is a plain substantial edifice of stone, in the Grecian style, with a lofty steeple in the form of a fluted obelisk; the interior is neatly arranged, and the roof is supported by

Ionic pillars separating the nave from the aisles; a new organ, of great power, was opened in March, 1844. In the churchyard are the tombs of several of the Caslons, eminent type-founders in the parish. St. Barnabas' district church, in King's-square, a neat edifice of brick, with a stone portico of the Ionic order, surmounted by a slender spire, was erected in 1823, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £12,853, and contains 1608 sittings, of which 917 are free; the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Rector. St. Paul's district church, in Bunhill-row, a handsome edifice in a simple pointed style, was consecrated July 10th, 1839. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists: of these, the Tabernacle was erected by the Rev. G. Whitefield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, and in it he himself for some time preached: that belonging to the Wesleyans was built on the site of the City foundry (which was used for casting cannon so late as 1715), by the Rev. J. Wesley, founder of the sect, who was interred behind it in 1791. In front of the latter is Tindal's, or Bunhill-fields, burial-ground; the dues for interments in which are received by the corporation of London; the number of persons interred annually averages from 1200 to 1500, who are chiefly dissenters. Among the numerous distinguished nonconformist divines buried here, may be enumerated John Bunyan, author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, who died in 1618; Dr. Williams, founder of the Dissenters' Library, in Redcross-street, who died in 1716; Dr. Isaac Watts, the poet, logician, and divine, who died in 1748; the Rev. Dr. Neale, author of the *History of the Puritans*, who died in 1765; Dr. Lardner, author of the *Credibility of the Gospel History*, who died in 1768; Dr. Gill, who died in 1771; Dr. Richard Price, an eminent mathematician, author of *Reversionary Payments*, &c., who died in 1791; the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, who died in 1808; Dr. A. Rees, editor of the *Encyclopædia*, who died in 1825; the Rev. John Townsend, founder of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, who died in 1826.

The parochial school for boys was established in 1698, and that for girls in 1761; the school-house, in Golden-lane, was built in 1780. These schools were erected, and are supported, by subscription, and by a fund of £6500 three per cent. consols., which has arisen from benefactions and savings. The free school, founded by William Warral in 1689, has an endowment producing about £300 per annum; the Haberdashers' Company have a house and premises in Bunhill-row, in which a considerable number of boys are instructed; and a Lancasterian school for boys was established in North-street, City-road, in 1813, and one for girls in 1820. The Orphan working-school, in the City-road, was instituted in 1760, at Hoxton, by subscription, chiefly among the Protestant dissenters, and removed to this place in 1773, when the trustees erected a commodious building, upon a site of land containing six acres, which they purchased for that purpose; the revenue is £718 per annum, which, with annual subscriptions, is appropriated to the maintenance and education of orphan children. St. Luke's Hospital, for lunatics, was originally built on the north side of Moorfields, as an auxiliary to Bethlehem Hospital, and established on a system free from several of the objections to which that institution

was then liable. The present spacious and elegant edifice was erected by subscription, at an expense of £55,000; it is of brick, ornamented with stone, and consists of a centre and two wings, 493 feet in length, of proportionate depth, and three stories high, exclusively of the basement story, and an attic in the centre and at the extremity of each wing. Almshouses for eight aged women were founded in 1650, by Mrs. Susan Amias; the income exceeds £220 per annum. Edward Alleyne, founder of Dulwich College, erected ten houses, in Pesthouse-row, now Bath-street; six were founded in the City-road by the Dyers' Company, in 1776; and six by the Girdlers' Company, which latter were rebuilt in 1741; and there are four houses founded by the Ironmongers' Company, in Mitchel-court, Old-street, which were rebuilt in 1811, pursuant to the will of Thomas Lewer, Esq. The French Hospital, in Bath-street, for the maintenance and support of French Protestants, was incorporated in the reign of George I.; it is a substantial building of brick, occupying three sides of a quadrangular area, the centre of which is laid out in gardens. The City of London Lying-in Hospital, originally instituted in 1771, in Shaftesbury House, Aldersgate-street, and subsequently removed to its present situation, is supported by subscription, and constitutes also a school of midwifery, to which female pupils only are admitted.

LUKE S, ST., a chapelry, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Midhurst.

LULLINGSTANE, formerly a parish, but now united to Lullingstone, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT. The living was a discharged vicarage: the church is demolished.

LULLINGSTONE (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Foot's-Cray; containing 59 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Lullingstane united, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8.; net income, £350; patron, Sir P. H. Dyke, Bart. The church, pleasantly situated in the park of Lullingstone Castle, the seat of Sir P. H. Dyke, is a small but neat edifice, of which the nave and chancel are separated by a richly carved screen supporting a rood-loft, in good preservation; the windows exhibit a series of Scriptural representations in beautiful stained glass, and the building contains several fine monuments. Roman bricks, coins, and military weapons, with part of a tessellated pavement, have been ploughed up.

LULLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (S.) from Burton; containing 650 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2990*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*, of which 1176*a.* 1*r.* 34*p.*, are in the township of Coton-in-the-Elms. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, Rev. Sir W. N. Gresley, Bart., and W. Horton, Esq. The glebe contains nearly 57 acres, valued at £114 per annum, to which there is a house; the tithes of Coton have been commuted for

£230. Parochial schools are supported by subscription.

LULLINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Frome; containing 139 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron and impropiator, Richard H. Cox, Esq. The church has some Norman portions, with others of later style. A school is partly supported by subscription.

LULLINGTON, a parish, in the union of EASTBOURNE, hundred of ALCISTON, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Lewes; containing 39 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the Cuckmere river. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 11.; net income, £42; patron, Bishop of Chichester: the impropriation belongs to the Earl and Countess Amherst. The church, which is in the early English style, is the chancel of a former edifice, and only about eight feet square.

LULLWORTH, EAST (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET, 6 miles (S. W.) from Wareham; containing 392 inhabitants. This place, at a very early period, was in the possession of the De Lolleworths, and subsequently of the Newburghs, descendants of the earls of Warwick, in the Norman line, who succeeded to the property in the reign of Edward I.; it afterwards came to the Howards, earls of Suffolk, one of whom, in 1588, on the site of an ancient castle, laid the foundation of the present noble castle of Lullworth, which was completed in 1641, by an ancestor of the Weld family. It is said to be from a design by Inigo Jones, and is a massive structure, forming an exact square, the sides of which measure 80 feet, and having at each angle a circular tower 30 feet in diameter; the main entrance is on the east, which is approached by a handsome flight of steps, and decorated with the arms of Weld, several fine statues, and two inscriptions commemorating the visits of George III. and his Royal Consort in 1789. The castle, which is situated on an eminence about a mile from the sea, was long the residence of the late Duke of Gloucester, and subsequently of Charles X., on his expulsion from the throne of France. Dr. Weld, the late proprietor, who was raised to the dignity of cardinal in the Church of Rome, received many exiles of the order of La Trappe at the period of the first French Revolution, and appropriated to them a farm, where they formed a religious fraternity, and remained till they were recalled at the general peace by Louis XVIII. The parish comprises 1939 acres, of which 331 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 7.; patron and impropiator, Joseph Weld, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £100, and the vicarial for £80; the vicarial glebe consists of 65 acres, to which there is a house. The old church, a spacious and beautiful edifice, was taken down, with the exception of the tower, by Mr. Weld, at the commencement of the present century; and the present one, which is a much smaller structure, was erected in its stead. Near the castle is a Roman Catholic chapel, erected several years since, and fitted up with much taste and magnificence. A national

school was recently erected, and a school for Roman Catholics is supported by Mr. Weld. The sum of £56 per annum, the bequest of Mrs. Dorothy Pickering, is yearly distributed to twelve poor Protestant widows or maidens. Within the parish are many vestiges of antiquity, especially barrows, in which human and other skeletons, rude urns, trinkets, &c. have been found, supposed to be British from the coarseness of the urns, and the absence of all Roman relics. On a lofty hill called Flower's Barrow, is a triple intrenchment denominated the "British Camp."

LULLWORTH, WEST (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **WAREHAM** and **PURBECK**, liberty of **BINDON**, Wareham division of **DORSET**, 8 miles (S. W.) from Wareham; containing 407 inhabitants. The village is entirely encircled with hills, with the exception of a narrow gorge, which winds southward to the sea. Lullworth Cove is a great natural curiosity, into which the sea flows, through a wide gap in the cliff, of sufficient depth for vessels of 100 tons' burthen, but the landing is not good, and is often dangerous. The surrounding rocks, rising to an immense height, are singularly undermined and perforated by the constant lashing of the waves, which keep up a continual and terrific roar. The "Arched Rock," about a mile from the Cove, has an opening about 20 feet high, through which the sea presents a peculiarly grand appearance. The living is annexed to the rectory of Winfrith-Newburgh.

LULSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **SUCKLEY**, union of **MARTLEY**, Upper division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Worcester; containing 120 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Team, which bounds it on the north-east; and consists of 820 acres of productive land. The tithes have been commuted for £161. 16., of which £9. 16. are payable to the governors of Stourbridge grammar school, and the remainder to the rector of the parish, who has also a glebe of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Giles.

LUMBY, with **HUDDLESTON**, a township, in the parish of **SHERBURN**, Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 247 inhabitants, of whom 174 are in the hamlet of Lumby. The township comprises about 1300 acres of land; the York and North-Midland railway passes through it, and a curved branch of a mile and a quarter diverges to the north, and joins the Leeds and Selby railway. The hamlet is situated on the road between Hambleton and Whitchurch, and about two miles south of the village of Sherburn.

LUMLEY, GREAT, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, N. division of **EASINGTON** ward and of the county of **DURHAM**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Chester-le-Street; comprising 1321 acres, and containing 1796 inhabitants, who are principally employed in mines, this being the centre of an immense coal district. The village is seated on the east side of the river Wear, and about a mile to the south of Lumley Castle. The impropriate tithes, including those of Little Lumley, have been commuted for £314. 10. Church service is performed every Sunday in a licensed room; and there are two places of worship for Wesleyans, and a school. An hospital for twelve persons was founded in 1686, by Sir

John Duck, Bart., of Durham, who endowed it with property now producing £40 per annum. The place is entitled to rents, under the will of Henry Smith, averaging between £40 and £50, which are annually distributed among the poor.

LUMLEY, LITTLE, a township, in the parish and union of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, N. division of **EASINGTON** ward and of the county of **DURHAM**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 381 inhabitants. The township comprises 1001 acres, of which two-thirds are arable land favourable to the growth of wheat, barley, and turnips. A coal-mine is in operation. On a fine eminence, sloping to the eastern bank of the river Wear, stands the stately castle of Lumley, erected in the reign of Edward I. by Robert de Lumley, an ancestor of the Earl of Scarborough; it is built of yellow freestone, in a quadrangular form, and has at each corner an octangular machicolated turret; but the eastern part only retains its ancient appearance. At the bottom of one of the avenues leading to the castle is a fine basin of water, a salmon lock, and a ferry over the Wear.

LUND, a chapelry, in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Kirkham. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £192; patron, Vicar of Kirkham; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel has been enlarged, and contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £150 in aid of the expense.

LUND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BEVERLEY**, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Beverley; containing 419 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Beverley to Malton, and comprises by measurement 2950 acres, of which about 2000 are pasture, and 60 woodland, and the remainder arable; the surface is rather flat and open, and the scenery embraces some agreeable prospects. There are quarries of chalk-stone, which is burnt into lime, and used for building and agricultural purposes. A pleasure-fair is held in the village on the third Thursday in Lent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., net income, £188; patron, Charles Grimston, Esq.; impropiators, the family of Wood: the tithes were commuted at the inclosure, in 1795, for 146 acres of land to the vicar, and 185 to the impropiator. The church is a neat plain structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a south porch, and was repaired in 1828. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and in the village is a school-house, built several years ago by the parishioners.

LUND, with **CLIFF**, a chapelry, in the parish of **HEMINGBROUGH**, union of **SELBY**, wapentake of **OUSE** and **DERWENT**, E. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Selby; containing 540 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2500 acres of land, of which 400 are open but fertile common; the greater portion of the soil is in the Bishop of Ripon's manor of Malvis. The hamlet is on the north side of the river Ouse, and a short distance to the west of the village of Cliff.

LUNDS, or **HELBECCK-LUNDS**, a chapelry, in the parish of **AYSGARTH**, wapentake of **HANG-WEST**, N.

riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hawes; containing about 80 inhabitants. This place is about six miles in length, and three in breadth, and includes the hamlets of Birk-Riggs, Cam-houses, and Litherskew; it is chiefly grazing land, and the houses are scattered at considerable distances from each other. The source of the river Ure is here, at the point of division between the counties of York and Westmorland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £75; patron, Vicar of Aysgarth.

LUNDY-ISLAND, in the hundred of BRAUNTON, N. division of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ leagues (N. W. by N.) from Hartland Point, and 4 (N.) from Clovelly. It is situated in the mouth of the British Channel, and is upwards of three miles in length, and one in breadth, containing about 2000 acres, of which not more than 400 are in cultivation; it is so defended by lofty and precipitous rocks, as to be inaccessible, except at a small beach on the eastern side, where is a landing-place, secured by the Isle of Rats. The more elevated ground, rising 800 feet above the level of the sea, commands extensive prospects of the English and Welsh coasts; and at the northern extremity of the island is a high pyramidal rock, called the Constable. Ruins exist of an old chapel, which was dedicated to St. Anne. From the quantities of human bones frequently ploughed up, and some remaining vestiges of ancient cultivation, there are evident proofs of its having been formerly much more populous. It is recorded that one Morisco, having been frustrated in a conspiracy to assassinate Henry III., made this his retreat, became the chief of a band of pirates, and for his crimes was executed here by command of the king; and also that Edward II., at one time during his disturbed reign, proposed retiring hither for safety from his rebellious nobles. Morisco's castle, situated near the south-eastern point, and originally a strong fortification, with outworks, was, in the parliamentary war, held by Lord Saye and Sele for Charles I.; and in the reign of William and Mary, the French seized it by stratagem, and maintained themselves in it a considerable time.

LUNE-DALE, a township, in the parish of ROMALD-KIRK, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 11 miles (N. W. by W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 339 inhabitants. This is a large township, including the hamlets of Laith Chapel, Grasholme, Thwing-garth, Birtle, Bow-bank, Carbeck, and Wemergill, and comprising by computation 21,680 acres of land. The greater part is a high tract of open moors, called Lune Forest, extending to the borders of Westmorland. The village is situated on the road from Appleby to Lonton, a short distance westward of the river Lune. At Laith is a chapel of ease to the parochial church. The tithes were commuted for land in 1811, under an inclosure act. A school is partly supported by an annuity of £10, paid by the trustees of the late Earl of Strathmore.

LUNT, a township, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST-DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing 59 inhabitants. It lies to the west of the road between Liverpool and Ormskirk.

LUNTLEY, a township, in the parish of DILWYN, union of WEOLLEY, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD; containing 130 inhabitants.

LUPPITT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N.) from Honiton; containing 782 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5356 acres, of which about 2000 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the family of Bernard: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £140, and a modus is received in lieu of the vicarial; the glebe contains about 5 acres, to which there is a house. The church has a stone screen and font in the early English style. There are parochial schools in connexion with the National Society. Here are remains of the ancient residence of the Carews, who added a chapel to the mansion; and on the brow of a hill within the parish is an old fortification, called Dumpton Fort.

LUPTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, union of KENDAL, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing, with the hamlet of Crowbrow, 285 inhabitants.

LURGASHALL, a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 15 miles (S. by W.) from Godalming; containing 771 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the county of Surrey, and comprises 4857a. 3r. 31p., of which about 2269 acres are arable, 561 meadow and pasture, and 599 waste. Blackdown, a hill 800 feet above the level of the sea, is in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of Colonel Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £450; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains 10 acres. The church, which is in the early style, with later additions, has a tower surmounted by a shingled spire on the south, and contains a very fine font of Sussex marble.

LUSBY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 148 inhabitants, and comprising about 900 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 14., and in the patronage of Mrs. Brackenbury; net income, £200. The tithes were commuted for land, at the inclosure of the fens; the glebe contains 116 acres, to which there is a house. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LUSHILL, a tything, in the parish of CASTLE-EATON, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 43 inhabitants.

LUSTLEIGH (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. W.) from Bovey-Tracey; containing 311 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2939 acres, of which 654 are common or waste; the surrounding country is celebrated for its rich and varied scenery, and the parish has a beautifully romantic appearance, the effect of which is greatly increased by the singularly fine and picturesque rocky valley called Lustleigh Cleve. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. Frederick Ensor: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe contains 36 acres, to which there is a house, lately re-

built in a costly manner, and in the antique style. The church is one of the most ancient in the county, and has a very curious stone at the entrance, covered with characters which have attracted much attention; the interior contains three stone figures, one of which, in the style of a crusader, is supposed to represent Sir William le Prouz, and the other two, Lord Dynham and his lady. There is an endowed parochial school. In a lane near the church is "Bishop's Stone," a block of granite, five feet high, the remains of an ancient cross.

LUSTON, a township, in the parish of EYE, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Leominster; containing 445 inhabitants. It consists of 1667 acres of a fertile soil, and the road from Ludlow to Leominster passes through the village. The tithes have been commuted for £220, of which £215 are payable to the governors of Lucton free school, and £5 to the vicar of the parish. Here are some hop and fruit plantations.

LUTON (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD; containing, with the hamlets of Hyde, Leegrave, Limbury with Biscott, and Stopsley, 7748 inhabitants, of whom 5827 are in the town, 20 miles (S. by E.) from Bedford, and 31 (N. W. by N.) from London. The name of this place is a corruption either of *Lea-Town*, derived from the river Lea, which takes its rise in the neighbourhood; or of *Low-Town*, descriptive of the relative position of the town with the gentle eminences by which it is surrounded. At the Conquest it was held in royal demesne; and in 1216 came into the possession of Baron Fulk de Brent, who built a strong castle here. In the reign of Henry VI., the manor belonged to John, Lord Wenlock, a celebrated partisan in the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, who erected a handsome sepulchral chapel on the north side of the church, and commenced building a stately mansion, the portico belonging to which is still standing in the park of Luton Hoo. The town is situated between two hills, and on the Lea: from the market-house, which stands in the centre, three streets diverge obliquely: the inhabitants are well supplied with water from the river. The manufacture of straw-plat is carried on to a very great extent, and the town is said to produce a greater proportion of that article than any other in the county: the proprietor of one of the establishments obtained a patent for making Tuscan grass plat, which is here wrought into hats and bonnets. There are two good malting-houses. The market, which is plentifully supplied with corn and with straw-plat, is on Monday; fairs are held on April 18th and Oct. 18th, for cattle, and there is a statute-fair in September. A court leet is held annually, under the lord of the manor, at which a high and two day constables are appointed.

The parish comprises 15,194*a.* 3*r.* 27*p.*, of which about 11,317 acres are arable, 2220 pasture, 831 wood, and 99 waste or common. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £35. 12. 1.; net income £830; patron, Marquess of Bute, to whom, with others, the impropriation belongs. The church exhibits some fine specimens of the decorated and later English styles; it has at the west end a handsome embattled tower of flint and freestone in chequers, with an hexagonal turret at each angle, and a doorway, the mouldings of which are

peculiarly beautiful. There are some curious monuments, a monumental chapel, and a baptistry chapel of decorated character, with pointed arches terminating in elegant tabernacle work, and containing a stone font supported on five pillars. A church was erected in 1840 at East Hyde; and there are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans. Benefactions for instruction, amounting annually to the sum of £36, are applied towards the support of a national school; and a Lancasterian school is maintained by subscription. At the principal entrance to the town are twelve almshouses, erected in 1808, for twenty-four widows. The poor law union of Luton comprises 15 parishes or places, 12 of which are in the county of Bedford, and 3 in that of Herts; with a population of 19,010. In the private chapel at Luton Hoo, the seat of the Marquess of Bute, is some fine carved screen-work, in the later English style, which originally formed the interior decoration of a chapel erected at Tittenhanger, by Sir Thomas Pope, about the middle of the sixteenth century. The Rev. John Pomfret, author of a poem entitled *The Choice*, and other popular pieces, was born here in 1668.

LUTTERWORTH (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 13 miles (S. by W.) from Leicester, and $89\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by N.) from London, on the high road to Lichfield, Chester, and Liverpool; containing 2531 inhabitants. This place was formerly noted for the peculiar vassalage of the tenants of the manor, who were obliged to grind their corn at one particular mill of the lord, and their malt at another, so lately as the year 1758, when they obtained a decision at the Leicester assizes empowering them to grind where they pleased. The town is situated on the small river Swift, which falls into the Avon; and at Gills corner, not far distant, the Midland-Counties' railway is carried through a tunnel 66 yards long, 25 feet wide, and 24 feet high. It is regularly built, and consists principally of one main street, from which some minor ones diverge; and the elevation of its site, and dry gravelly nature of the soil, render it peculiarly healthy. It is lighted by subscription, and paved by means of the proceeds of an ancient benefaction of land, producing about £200 per annum, under the management of two officers, called "Town Masters," who are annually chosen at the manorial court leet. The cotton and tammy manufactures were formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but the latter has been discontinued for many years, and the former declined about 1816; the present staple manufacture is coarse worsted hose, and a few ribbons are also made. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on the Thursday after Feb. 19th, April 2nd, Holy-Thursdays, and Sept. 16th, for horses, cattle, and sheep; the last is also for cheese.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £585. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a tower surmounted by four lofty pinnacles; it was repaired and beautified about the year 1740, and the whole interior renovated, with the exception of the pulpit, which is a fine specimen of the early English style, and possesses great interest, being that from which the great reformer Wycliffe first openly promulgated his doctrines. He was rector from 1375 to 1384, when he died, and was interred in the church; but, in the year

1428, his bones were disinterred pursuant to a decree passed at the council of Constance, and publicly burnt, and the ashes thrown into the river. His portrait is preserved in the church, as well as the chair in which he died, also the purple velvet communion cloth used by him; and a handsome monument was recently erected to him. The late Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who was rector from 1801 to 1814, appropriated a library for the use of the parishioners, to be deposited in the church, where is a tablet to his memory. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school and almshouses were founded and endowed by means of a bequest of £200 from the Rev. Edward Sherrier; a school for girls is endowed with £12 per annum, by the late bishop; another, called "Mr. Pool's," is partly supported by endowment; and there is a national school. Richard Elkington, of Shallowell, by will dated May 29th, 1607, devised the sum of £50, vested some years since in land, which on sale produced £1000, now lent, in sums of £50, to tradesmen. The poor law union of Lutterworth comprises 36 parishes or places, 30 of which are in the county of Leicesters, 5 in that of Warwick, and 1 in that of Northampton; the whole containing a population of 16,039. In the reign of John, an hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was founded and endowed by Roise de Verdon, and Nicholas, her son: at the Dissolution it was valued at £26. 9. 5. per annum.

LUTTLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **HALES-OWEN**, union of **STOURBRIDGE**, Lower division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Hales-Owen; containing 137 inhabitants, and comprising 427a. 1r. 3Sp., of a fertile soil.

LUTTON, or **LUDDINGTON-IN-THE-WOLD** (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **OUNDL**, partly in the hundred of **NORMAN-CROSS**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, and partly in that of **WILLYBROOK**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Oundle; containing 187 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1479 acres, of which 93 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, with that of Washingley united, valued in the king's books at £21. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the patronage of the Earl Fitzwilliam: the tithes of Lutton have been commuted for £220. 2. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by the rector and curate.

LUTTON, EAST AND WEST, a township, in the parish of **WEAVERTHORPE**, union of **DRIFFIELD**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N.) from Sledmere; containing 405 inhabitants. These places, called also Luttons Ambo, comprise together about 2130 acres: the villages, which are pleasantly situated, are distant from each other about a mile. At West Lutton is a chapel of ease; also a place of worship for Wesleyans. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801.

LUXBOROUGH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **CARHAMPTON**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Dunster; containing 485 inhabitants. It comprises 3600 acres, of which 910 are common or waste. There are several quarries, the produce of which is converted into lime for agricultural purposes, and also applied to the repair of the roads. Iron-ore is found at Brendon hill, where mining opera-

tions have been recently commenced by Sir Thomas Lethbridge. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Cutcombe: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £141, and the vicarial for £115. A parochial school is supported by Sir Thomas. Within the parish are many tumuli, containing numerous urns, human bones, and ashes.

LUXULYON (*ST. SYRICUS AND JULIETA*), a parish, in the union of **BODMIN**, E. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from St. Austell; containing 1512 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 5354 acres, of which 555 are common or waste; the higher grounds command extensive views of the Channel and St. Blasey bay. Granite is extensively quarried, large quantities of which were conveyed from this place for completing the breakwater at Plymouth, and for the construction of Cardiff pier. Fairs are held in June and October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patron and impropiator, Sir J. C. Rashleigh, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £120, and the vicarial for £230; the glebe contains about 5 acres, to which there is a good house, built by the Rev. R. Gervays Grylls, who, in conjunction with the patron, supports a parochial school. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. The stannary records were deposited in the turret of the church tower during the parliamentary war. At Rideaux is a Roman encampment.

LYDBURY, NORTH (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CLUN**, hundred of **PURSLow**, S. division of **SALOP**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 908 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 9000 acres, and is intersected by the road from Ludlow to Bishop's-Castle; the soil is rich, the scenery picturesque, and the surface undulated. Good stone is quarried for building. The living is a vicarage, with that of Norbury annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £551; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. Bright Bright; impropiator, E. Plowden, Esq.: the glebe contains 45 acres, principally situated at Norbury, and there is a glebe-house. The church is a very ancient structure. A school is conducted on the national system. In Lower Down are the remains of a strong encampment, of which the trenches are still very perfect; and a castle anciently stood here, belonging to the bishops of Hereford, one of whom was presented by a jury, in the reign of Henry III., for suffering the escape of a prisoner thence. Plowden, a distinguished lawyer, and author of the *Commentaries*, resided at Plowden Hall, in the parish.

LYDD (*ALL SAINTS*), a decayed market-town, and a parish, in the union of **ROMNEY-MARSH**, hundred of **LONGPORT**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from New Romney; containing 1509 inhabitants. The town is situated at the extremity of the county, near the point of land which forms the bay of Dengeness. The market was on Thursday; a fair for pedlery is held on the last Monday in July. It is a corporation by prescription,



Seal and Arms.

being a member of Romney, one of the cinque-ports, and is governed by a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty; the bailiff is coroner, and the jurats are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction, and hold a general court of session. There is a small common gaol and house of correction. On the point Dengeness, a lighthouse, 110 feet in height, has been built, in lieu of an ancient one, and partly on the model of the Eddystone lighthouse, under the direction of the late Mr. James Wyatt, architect. The parish comprises by admeasurement 6700 acres, of which about 750 are arable, and the rest pasture and sea-beach. Denge Marsh, with Southbrooks, is situated wholly within the parish, and contains nearly 3000 acres, lying to the south of Wal-land Marsh, which comprises about 16,500 acres. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £55. 12. 1.: the great tithes have been commuted for £389. 11., and the vicarial for £1210. 9.; the glebe comprises 28 acres, to which there is a house. The church is a spacious edifice of different dates, but principally in the early English style, with a fine tower in the later style, with crocketed pinnacles; it contains several monuments with brasses. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a national school.

LYDDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DOVOR, hundred of BEWSBOROUGH, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (N. W.) from Dovor; containing 248 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Canterbury and Dovor, and comprises 1396a. 1r. 4p., of which about 582 acres are arable, 308 meadow and pasture, 188 grass, and 273 wood. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6.; net income, £104; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is principally in the early English style. There are some traces of an ancient monastery in a farm-house called Swenton, in the parish.

LYDE, a township, in the parish of PIPE, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Hereford.

LYDEARD, BISHOP'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, W. division of the hundred of KINSBURY and of the county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N. W.) from Taunton; containing, with the hamlet of Kenley-Bottom, 1295 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Minehead and Bridgwater road: red hard sandstone is quarried, of which the church and tower were built. A fair is held on the 5th of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 10.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Wells: the great tithes have been commuted for £730, and the vicarial for £200. In the church are memorials to the families of Grobham and Lethbridge, and in the chancel is a monument to Mary, wife of Dr. Palmer, Warden of All Souls' College, and afterwards of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, President of Trinity College, Oxford. In the churchyard is an elegant cross. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is attended by about 100 children. An almshouse, built in 1616, and having about £100 per annum, was left by Richard Grobham, for aged persons.

LYDEARD (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN,

W. division of SOMERSET, 8 miles (N. W.) from Taunton; containing 641 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Taunton to Dunster and Minehead, and comprises 2678a. 3r. 37p.; the surface is hilly, and the soil sand, occasionally mixed with clay. Limestone is quarried for agricultural purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 6. 8., and in the gift of Robert Harvey, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and £42. 14. are paid to certain impropriators; the glebe contains about 70 acres, to which there is a house.

LYDEWAY, a tything, in the parish of URCHFONT, union of DEVIZES, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, DEVIZES and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 45 inhabitants.

LYDFORD (*St. Petrock*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Tavistock; containing, with Dartmoor Forest, 1213 inhabitants, of whom 933 are in the Forest. This place, anciently of some consequence, in 997 sustained severe injury from the Danes, who, after the destruction of Tavistock abbey, burnt forty of the houses in the town. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it is recorded as a borough, and had eight burgesses within the walls, and forty-one without: at the time of the Conquest, these had increased to 140, and the town was fortified, and considered of such importance as to be taxed on an equality with London. In 1238, the Forest of Dartmoor, and the castle of Lydford, were bestowed by the king upon Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and the manor now belongs to the duchy. Situated in the centre of a mining district, Lydford was the great mart for tin, then the staple commodity of the county; and there are still extant a few pieces of money coined at the mint here, which is said to have existed in the time of Ethelred II. In the reign of Edward I. it twice sent members to parliament; and, in 1267, a weekly market was granted, and an annual fair for three days. The stannary courts were held in the town till the close of the last century, and offenders against the stannary laws were tried and imprisoned in a castle here, the dungeons of which have been considered scarcely less frightful than those of the Spanish inquisition: until the reign of Edward III., a gaol delivery took place only once in ten years. The village now consists merely of a few cottages; the scenery which surrounds it is of the most beautiful description, and about a quarter of a mile southward is a small bridge of one arch, near which is a romantic fall of the river Lyd, the water rushing over the rugged bed of a narrow chasm of the depth of 80 feet. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall: the tithes have been commuted for £144, and there is a glebe-house. The only remains of the castle consist of the shell of the keep, situated on a mound at the eastern end of an area formerly surrounded by a wall and a ditch; the western side overlooks a narrow dell of considerable depth. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, the foundations of the town gates, and vestiges of the trenches, were visible.

Dartmoor Forest, a dreary but interesting waste, is said to comprise no less than 130,000 acres. Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, about the year 1800, built a mansion at Tor Royal, in its very heart, made extensive

plantations, and much improved the land in the vicinity; and in 1808, at his instigation, a prison was erected for the reception of the numerous French captives that had previously crowded the prison ships at Plymouth. This immense building comprises, besides an hospital and dwellings for the petty officers, five rectangular edifices, each capable of holding 1600 men. The governor's house adjoins the prison; and at the distance of a quarter of a mile are the barracks for the guards. For the supply of the prison numerous tradesmen established themselves in the vicinity; a small town, called Prince Town, was soon formed, and a chapel built, but at the close of the war the place was almost deserted. The minister of the chapel, however, retains his appointment, and divine service is performed weekly. In 1819, an act was obtained for making a railway from Dartmoor to Plymouth. From the granite works with which it is connected, great quantities of stone are constantly forwarded to that port; and the rail-waggons, on their return, are chiefly loaded with lime, manure, and coal. An inland wharf has been constructed near the end of the railroad. At Two Bridges, to the east of Prince Town, a cattle-fair is held on the first Wednesday after August 16th, and is well attended.

LYDFORD, EAST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of SOMERTON, E. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 194 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises by admeasurement 707 acres, is situated near the river Brue, and the road from Bath to Exeter skirts the village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Mrs. Rhoda Harbin: the tithes have been commuted for £106. 16., and the glebe comprises 31 acres, to which there is a house. The Old Roman Fosse-way skirts the western boundary of the parish.

LYDFORD, WEST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Castle-Cary; containing 368 inhabitants. The parish, which is washed by the river Brue, comprises 1802 acres by admeasurement; the manor and estates, with the exception of a few acres, are the property of E. F. Colston, Esq., in whose family they have been for several generations. Fairs are held in May and August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £125; patron, Mr. Colston: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1827. A glebe-house has lately been erected by the Rev. Dr. Colston. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. There is a fine chalybeate spring called Hunt's Well. The Old Roman Fosse-way passes through the parish.

LYDGATE, an ecclesiastical district, in the chapelry of SADDLEWORTH, parish of ROCHDALE, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIC, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Oldham, and 9 miles (N. E.) from Manchester. It is situated on the Stockton and New-Houses road, and on the line of the Huddersfield and Ashton canal; the surface is very hilly, the soil fertile in the valleys, and the scenery generally bold and romantic. There are numerous quarries of stone. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the spinning of cotton, for which there are several mills in the neigh-

bourhood, and one in the village. The chapel, erected by subscription in 1788, is a plain but substantial building, with a campanile turret: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Rochdale, with a net income of £150. A day school, built in 1763, has a small annual payment on condition of gratuitous instruction being given to four children; and a Sunday school is in union with the National Society.

LYDHAM (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, partly in the hundred and county of MONTGOMERY, but chiefly in the hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop's Castle; containing, in the English portion, 128 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, and the river Camlet rises in it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £463; patron, Rev. W. Oakley: the glebe contains 40 acres.

LYDIARD-TREGOZ.—See LIDDIARD-TREGOOZE.

LYDIATE, a township, in the parish of HALSALL, union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ormskirk; containing 848 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics. Mr. Gore, in 1669, bequeathed estates now producing £95 per annum, for the poor.

LYDLINCH (*St. Thomas*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of SHERBORNE, Sturminster division of DORSET, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Sturminster-Newton; containing 419 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2448a. 1r. 35p., of which 149 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 10., and in the gift of F. W. Fane, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and those due from the parishes of West Parley and Horton for £60; the glebe contains 63 acres, to which there is a house. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1839, when a handsome carved roof of oak was added at the expense of the rector and the proprietors of land.

LYDNEY, county of GLOUCESTER.—See LIDNEY.

LYE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of OLD SWINFORD, union of STOURBRIDGE, Lower division of the hundred of HALFESHIRE, county of WORCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Stourbridge, on the road to Birmingham; containing 6000 inhabitants. Coal-mines are in operation; nails, chains, anvils, and spades are made, and there are forges for rod-iron, &c. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Thomas Hill, Esq.; the income arises from lands and houses, producing about £150 per annum. The church and parsonage-house were built in 1813, and the living was endowed at the expense of Thomas Hill, Esq., of Dennis House. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians; and a national school.

LYE, NETHER, a township, in the parish of AYMESTRY, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; 6 miles (E. by N.) from Presteign; containing 149 inhabitants.

LYE, OVER, a township, in the parish of AYMESTRY, union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of STRETTFORD, county of HEREFORD; containing 88 inhabitants.

LYFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of WEST HANNEY, union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of

BERKS, 4 miles (N.) from Wantage; containing 147 inhabitants. It comprises 744 acres by admeasurement; the surface is flat, and the soil in some parts clayey, but in general a deep rich black earth. The tithes were commuted for land in 1801. An almshouse for ten aged persons was founded and endowed in 1603, by Oliver Ashcombe, Esq., chief proprietor of Lyford.

LYHAM, a township, in the parish of CHATTON, union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Wooler. It is situated on the road from Chatton to Holborn, and comprises 1661 acres, of which 492 are common or waste land. The Hetton burn passes on the west of the township.

LYME-HANDLEY, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Macclesfield; containing 268 inhabitants. Lyme Hall, the principal seat of the family of Legh, is a quadrangular building of white grit-stone, of which the more ancient part was erected about the end of the reign of Elizabeth; the south and west fronts are of the Ionic order, from a design by Leoni.



Arms.

774, Cynewulf, King of the West Saxons, granted by charter "the land of one mansion near the west bank of the river Lim, not far from the place where it falls into the sea, to the abbey of Sherborne, that salt should be there boiled to supply the wants of the church." In Domesday book, Lyme is surveyed in three parcels, one belonging to the Bishop of Salisbury, a second to Glastonbury abbey, and the third to William Belet, one of the king's servants. Edward I. gave to it the privileges of a borough and port, and assigned it as part of the dower of his sister, Margaret, Queen of Scotland. It furnished Edward III. with four ships and 62 men for the siege of Calais, but afterwards became so impoverished, that in Camden's time it was little better than a fishing-town. During the civil war in the time of Charles I., Lyme was a station of considerable importance to both parties; it was early fortified by the parliament, and notwithstanding that it sustained a siege by Prince Maurice, always remained in their possession. The first engagement of the English fleet with the Spanish Armada, in 1588, took place off this part of the coast; and in 1672, another, between the English and Dutch fleets, occurred, when the latter, being beaten, retired to the coast of France. The Duke of Monmouth landed at Lyme, in 1685, to commence his rebellion, and slept at the George inn; but he was soon after defeated at Sedgemoor, and twelve of his adherents, who were condemned at Dorchester, by Judge Jeffreys, were executed here.

The town is situated at that extremity of the county which borders on Devonshire, between two rocky hills, and is divided by the river Lim, which rises about two miles northward. One part of it, occupying a steep declivity, has a very striking appearance, the houses rising above each other in succession, and mostly built of blue lias stone; the principal street, called Broadstreet, contains excellent shops, and is a very handsome thoroughfare. It is lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with good water from a copious spring about half a mile distant. Recent improvements have made it a fashionable bathing-place; the accommodations for visitors are good, and there are baths, and assembly, billiard, and card rooms, with some libraries. The surrounding scenery is remarkably fine; the walk upon the Cobb is almost unrivalled, and several beautiful villas have recently been erected in the environs. It formerly carried on a considerable trade with France, Spain, and the West Indies, which has declined; and a few vessels were once fitted out for the Newfoundland fishery. The port, which, in a return made to the exchequer in the 31st of Charles II., is represented as a member of Poole, has the privilege of bonding corn, wine, spirituous liquors, hemp, tallow, timber, deals, iron-bars, and other goods; the vessels belonging to it are chiefly employed in the coasting trade, and a packet sails to Guernsey once a fortnight. The harbour, or Cobb, which forms a safe shelter for vessels between it, the Start point, and Portland, is about a quarter of a mile west-south-west from the town, and existed so early as the time of Edward III.; it was originally composed of vast pieces of rock, rudely piled on each other, but is now a work of regular masonry, consisting of two piers, projecting on each side, and inclosing a basin. A breach made in it during the "Great Storm" was repaired by government in 1825, at an expense of £17,337. The dues, which average about £450 per annum, are appropriated to its repair. The manufacture of broad-cloth for great coats, often called "Lyme cloth," is carried on in the vicinity, and the town was formerly noted for the manufacture of lace. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday; and fairs are held on February 13th and October 2nd.



Corporation Seal.

Lyme was originally incorporated by Edward I., and its privileges have been confirmed and augmented by succeeding monarchs, particularly by Henry VIII. A court of pie-poudre was granted to the mayor and burgesses by Mary, and a new charter by Elizabeth, to which various privileges were added by James I., Charles I., and William III. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the number of magistrates is ten. Petty-sessions are held four times in the year; and there is a court for the recovery of debts, under the direction of the mayor and aldermen. The royalty of the manor is vested in the corporation, and a manorial court takes place once a year. Lyme has returned members to parliament, with only three

intermissions, since the 23rd of Edward I.; but by the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was enacted that it should thenceforward return only one representative. The borough now comprises the parishes of Lyne and Charmouth, and the franchise is vested in the £10 householders; the number of electors, in the year 1839-40, was 278, and in 1842-3, 265, showing a decrease of 13; the mayor is returning officer. The parish comprises 1200 acres by computation. The *LIVING* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5. 7½., and in the patronage of the Prebendary of Lyme-Regis and Halstock in the Cathedral of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £272. 5., of which £218. 10. are payable to the vicar, and £53. 15. to the prebendary. The church, which was rebuilt about the end of the fifteenth century, is an ancient structure, with portions in the decorated and later styles, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two side aisles, both of which are embattled on the outside: one of these aisles was formerly dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the other to St. Nicholas. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A national school, and a school on the British and Foreign system, have been erected; and there are two almshouses, founded in 1548, by John Tudbold. A convent of Carmelite friars once existed here; and in the fourteenth century there was likewise an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Ghost. The vicinal way from Hogchester, on the ancient Ikeneld-street, runs through the parish. Some fine specimens of antediluvian remains are found, from which the most eminent geologists, both British and Foreign, have enriched their collections: among these especially are the bones of the *Ichthyosauri* and the *Plesiosauri*; and fossil remains of the greatest interest and rarest description are discovered in the blue lias which forms the line of coast, and on which the town itself stands: from this stone is made the celebrated mortar which has the property of setting under water, and is extensively used in London for stucco plaster. Among the natives of the place were, Captain Thomas Coram, who established the "Foundling Hospital," born about 1668; and Sir George Summers, the distinguished admiral, who discovered the Bermuda Islands.

LYMINGE (*ST. MARY AND ST. EADBURGH*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of LONINGBOROUGH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of the county of KENT, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Elham; containing 941 inhabitants. It comprises 4588*a. 2r. 4p.*, of which about 1713 acres are arable, 1283 pasture, 1049 woodland, and 275 common or waste. A stream rises here, which flows in a northerly direction, past Elham, and joins the Stour, near Stourmouth. The living comprises a sinecure rectory, with the chapelries of Standford and Paddlesworth annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 10.; and a vicarage, endowed with the small tithes of Lyminge and the chapelries, and rated at £10. 18. 9.; net income of the two, £625; patron, Rev. Ralph Price. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1661, Timothy Bedingfield devised lands for education, producing an annual income of £111. 10. A monastery of the order of St. Benedict formerly existed here, but there are no remains. The ancient Stane-street traces the western boundary of the parish.

LYMINGTON, a borough, market-town, parochial chapelry, and liberty, and the head of a union, in the Lymington and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 18 miles (S. W. by S.) from Southampton, and 95 (S. W.) from London; containing 3813 inhabitants. The earliest notice of this place occurs in Domesday book, in which it is called



Corporation Seal.

Lentune, afterwards changed to *Limintun*, of which its present name is a variation. The town is situated on the western bank of a creek, or river, which falls into the Solent channel; it consists principally of one spacious street, nearly half a mile in length, and is lighted with gas; the houses are modern and neatly built, and the environs abound with picturesque and romantic scenery. Its excellent accommodations for sea-bathing have rendered it a favourite place of resort for invalids during the summer, and substantial and convenient baths were erected by a public company formed in 1833. A neat theatre is occupied every alternate year by a company of performers, from August to October; and there is an assembly-room at the Angel inn. In the reign of Henry I. the town first rose into note, having then been made a port; French wines and foreign commodities were imported, and at that time also it first became celebrated for its salt-works. In the 29th of Edward III. the port contributed 9 ships and 159 men towards the fleet for the protection of the southern coast, which was more, by 4 ships and 63 men, than the quota supplied by Portsmouth. The petty duties were levied by the inhabitants on certain articles of merchandise brought to the port, but the right to such an impost being questioned by the superior port of Southampton, the case was tried in 1329, and decided against the inhabitants of Lymington, who were subsequently often fined for persisting in their claim. At length, in 1730, having again taken these duties, and being sued by the corporation of Southampton, the defendants procured the removal of the cause to the county assize court, in which they obtained a verdict in their favour, and since that time the petty customs have been regularly paid. The commercial advantages of the port were seriously affected in 1731 by the construction of a dam, or causeway, to the north of the town, which has so contracted the channel of the river, and diminished its depth, by excluding a great body of water, that it is now navigable only for vessels of 300 tons' burthen, instead of 500, as formerly. The trade is confined entirely to coasting vessels. The manufacture of salt, which was formerly extensive, has greatly declined, although the superiority of the Lymington salt is generally acknowledged: the works are situated along the sea-shore to the south of the town. On the quay are a commodious public wharf and store-rooms, and near it is a yard for ship-building. The harbour at the entrance of the creek is excellent, and affords a favourite and safe shelter for vessels belonging to the members of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on May 12th and October 2nd, for cheese, horses, cattle, &c. Lymington, which is a

borough by prescription, was incorporated by charter of James I., and was once governed by a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, town-sergeant, and an indefinite number of burgesses; but the controul is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. The elective franchise was conferred by Elizabeth in the 27th year of her reign: the borough, comprising 134 acres, was extended in 1832, and now contains an area of 4256 acres: the mayor is returning officer. Petty-sessions for the Lymington division are held by the magistrates on alternate Saturdays.

The living is annexed to the vicarage of Boldre. The church, which is a handsome structure, capable of accommodating 2000 persons, and dedicated to Thomas à Becket, was built at different periods, and is irregularly constructed of brick and stone, with a castellated tower and cupola; the interior is neat, and contains several monuments. There are places of worship for Irvingites, Baptists, and Independents; and a Roman Catholic chapel at Pylewell. A small grammar school was founded and endowed in 1668, by George Burford. A bequest of £300 was made in 1777, by Ann Burrard, for education; and a national school, erected at a cost of £1200, is supported partly by endowment. Rear-Admiral Thomas Rogers, who died in 1814, bequeathed £1000, directing the interest to be divided between ten men and women; and there are various charitable institutions for the relief of the sick and indigent. The poor law union comprises 6 parishes, containing a population of 11,489. On a neck of land, or bank, to the south-west of Lymington, is Hurst Castle, a circular tower, strengthened by semicircular bastions, erected by Henry VIII. to defend this part of the channel between the main land and the Isle of Wight. In 1648, Charles I. was confined in it for several days after his removal from Carisbrooke, about one month prior to his decapitation. It is now an important station, occupied by men employed in the preventive service; and two lighthouses and a beacon are placed here for the service of vessels navigating the coast. Buckland Castle, or the Rings, consists of two camps about three furlongs apart, situated about one mile from Lymington. Admiral Lord Hawke resided for several years at Grove House, in the town, where many of his children were born; and Dr. Guidott, who revived the drinking of the Bath waters in 1673, was a native of the place.

LYMM (*VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Warrington; containing 2658 inhabitants. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through the village. The living is a rectory in mediæties, of which that of Lymm with Warburton, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. $7\frac{1}{2}$., is in the patronage of R. E. Warburton, Esq., and the other, valued at £11. 0. 5., in the gift of E. Leigh, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £499. 15., and the glebe comprises $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, to which there is a house. The church is a very ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was endowed in 1698, by Sir G. Warburton and W. Domville, Esq., the income of which amounts to £105; and a girls' school is supported by subscription.

LYMPNE (*ST. STEPHEN*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, partly within the liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, but chiefly in the hundred of STREET, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Hythe; containing 606 inhabitants. The parish takes its name from the ancient river Limene, now the Rother, a branch of which passed below it, and formed the Roman haven called *Portus Limanus*; and the place itself is generally considered to have been the *Amin* of Ptolemy. The great military road called Stane-street, still visibly straight for some miles, ran hither from the station *Durovernum*, or Canterbury. At Shepway Cross, about half a mile from the church, the Leminarcha, or Lord Warden of the cinque-ports, was sworn into office. The parish comprises 2420 acres by computation; that part of the land in Romney Marsh is flat, but the rest hilly, and the soil is partly loamy and partly rocky. The Royal Military canal intersects the parish, through which also passes the Shorncliffe and Rye canal. A fair for pedlery and toys is held on July 5th. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 4.; patron, Archdeacon of Canterbury; impropiator, A. Evelyn, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £468, and the vicarial for £239; the vicar's glebe consists of 1 acre, and the impropiator's of about 150 acres, besides which there are portions of land in West Hythe. The church stands on the edge of a rock near the village, and is principally in the Norman style, with a tower rising from the centre. There are considerable benefactions to the poor. Near the church is Stutfall Castle, formerly a stronghold or fort of the Romans; the walls are constructed of brick and flint. About 633, Ethelburga, a daughter of Ethelbert, built a nunnery here in honour of the Virgin Mary, which subsequently became an abbey, and continued till 964; but after the Danish invasion it came into the possession of the archbishops of Canterbury.

LYMPSHAM (*ST. CHRISTOPHER*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BRENT with WRINGTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (W.) from Cross; containing, with the hamlet of Eastertown, 567 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1967 acres, the chief part of which consists of dairy farms, supplying cheese of very fine quality. It lies in a marsh, and the country for many miles round is a continuous flat, much of the ground, however, being of superior quality. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £38. 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. J. A. Stephenson: the tithes have been commuted for £491. 15., and the glebe contains 100 acres, to which there is a house. The church has a very elegant tower, restored by Charles I., in 1633; a stall, richly canopied, on the northern side of the edifice, distinguishes the seat appropriated to the mitred abbots of Glastonbury, to whom the manor formerly belonged. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

LYMPSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Exmouth; containing 999 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1120 acres, of which 54 are common or waste; it is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Exe, and the adjacent country is agreeably diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4., and

in the gift of T. Porter, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £263, and the glebe contains 12 acres, to which there is a house. The church contains 100 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; and a national school is partly supported by several trifling bequests.

LYNCH, a hamlet, in the parish of SELWORTHY, union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 39 inhabitants.

LYNCOMBE, with WIDCOMBE, a parish, in the union of BATH, hundred of BATH-FORUM, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 9920 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1800 acres; it is separated from Bath by the river Avon, and the Kennet and Avon canal passes through it. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil, though thin on the higher grounds, is rich in the valley adjoining the river. Freestone is extensively quarried in the hills, and large quantities of it have been used for the buildings in Bath, Windsor, London, and other places. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of fine woollen-cloth. In this parish, and that of Twiverton, three small cuttings were made, to the extent of 86,770 cubic yards, for the line of the Great Western railway. The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath. A church, in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £5644, under the act of the 58th of George III. Here is a college, instituted and partly supported by the Roman Catholic bishop of the western district, for the education of Roman Catholic boys in general, and particularly of secular clergymen, for the service of the district. There is an hospital for idiots, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, with a chapel annexed, which latter has been partly rebuilt by subscription.

LYNDBY, county of NOTTINGHAM.—See LINBY.

LYNDHURST (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the hundred, of NEW FOREST, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9½ miles (W. by S.) from Southampton; containing 1380 inhabitants. Prior to the time of Charles II., the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice in Eyre for the forest, in the centre of which the parish is situated, was exercised here, where the courts under the authority of the verderers are still held, some on such days as the presiding judges appoint, others on September 14th. Attached to the wardenship is a house, called the King's House, now occupied by a subordinate officer, and where is preserved an ancient stirrup, said to have been used by William Rufus, at the time when he was shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel. The parish comprises 3618 acres, of which 2114 are common or waste; the soil of the cultivated portion exhibits the several varieties of clay, sand, and marl. There are numerous gentlemen's seats. Courts leet and baron for the hundred of Redbridge and manor of Lyndhurst are held. The living is annexed to the rectory of Minstead: the tithes have been commuted for £250. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school is endowed with £26 per annum, arising from a bequest by William Phillips, Esq.; and a national school is supported by subscription. Sir John Singleton Copley, on being elevated to the office of lord high chancellor, was created Baron Lyndhurst, by patent dated April 27th, 1827.

LYNDON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 5 miles (N. E.) from Uppingham; containing 100 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly part of that of Hambleton, comprises 895a. 2r. 15p., bounded on the south by the small rivulet Chater, and lying in ridges extending from west to east; the soil on the high grounds is good red earth, and on the sides of the ridges whitish clay of inferior quality; the substratum is a hard limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Misses Barker: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £24, and the rectorial for £175; the glebe contains 14 acres, to which there is a house.

LYNDON, a quarter, in the parish of CHURCH-BICKENHILL, union of MERIDEN, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK.

LYNEHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADDLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 6 miles (N. E.) from Burford; containing 248 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1787.

LYNESACK, with SOFTLEY, a township, in the chapelry of HAMSTERLEY, parish of St. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Staindrop; containing 910 inhabitants. This extensive township, which is bounded on the south by the river Gaunless or Wanless, and on the north by the Lin-Burn, comprises the hamlets of Houl, Lynesack, Potter-Cross, Softley, and Trough-Lane Head; a small portion of the land is barren waste, and the surface is boldly diversified with hills. Coal is found in great abundance, and several mines are in operation, the produce of which is sent into Yorkshire and the adjacent country. Iron-stone is also found, and in the township are some works for smelting the ore, belonging to the Duke of Cleveland. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and two schools are supported by subscription.

LYNFORD, a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of the county of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Brandon; containing 105 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1500 acres, the property of Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., of Lynford Hall, a handsome mansion in an extensive park. The church is in ruins, and the inhabitants therefore attend that of West Toft. Two Roman urns were dug up in 1720, and one in 1735, containing ashes and bones.

LYNG (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from East Dereham; containing, with the hamlet of Easthaugh, 601 inhabitants. This place, in the reign of Edward III., belonged to Sir John de Norwich, who had license from that monarch to convert the manor-house into a castle, of which there are still some of the foundations remaining. The parish comprises 1899a. 2r. 22p., whereof 1459 acres are arable, 419 meadow and pasture, and 20 woodland. The village is situated on the south bank of the river Wensum, on which is an extensive paper-mill. A fair is held on the 20th of November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the

gift of E. Lambe, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £513. 10., and the glebe comprises 60 acres, with a house; there is also a rent-charge of £11. 10., payable to the rector of Elsing. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the font is of Norman character, and there are some remains of ancient stained glass. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription. At the inclosure of the parish, in 1808, 16 acres of heath were allotted to the poor for fuel. There was once a religious house at Easthaugh, and some portions of the chapel, which was dedicated to St. Edmund, are still remaining.

LYNN, NORTH (St. EDMUND), a parish, in the union of LYNN, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Lynn; containing 38 inhabitants. This place is situated on the western bank of the Ouse, near its mouth, and has suffered considerably from the frequent inundations of that river, one of which swept away the church. The parish comprises 760a. 29p., whereof 426 acres are arable, and 324 meadow and pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8., and in the gift of Lord W. Bentinck: the tithes have been commuted for £539, and the glebe comprises 26 acres.



Arms.

LYNN-REGIS, a borough, sea-port, and market-town, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 44 miles (W. by N.) from Norwich, and 97 (N. by E.) from London; containing 16,039 inhabitants. This place is by Camden supposed to have been a British town, and to

have derived its name from the expanse of water near which it is situated, and of which the British word *Llyn* was significant; but Spelman is of opinion that the name is of Saxon origin, from the word *Lean*, implying a tenure in fee, or farm. It was anciently called *Len Episcopi*, from having been under the jurisdiction, both temporal and spiritual, of the bishops of Norwich, who had a palace where Gaywood Hall now stands; but this authority was, in the reign of Henry VIII., surrendered to that monarch, and from that time the town assumed the name of *Lenne Regis*, or King's Lynn. In Domesday book it is called *Lun* and *Lenn*, and described as the property of Agelmare, Bishop of North Elmham, and Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury. It appears to have been a place of considerable importance, and to have enjoyed valuable privileges, among which were certain customs on the arrival of all merchandise by sea and land, of which the bishops claimed a moiety. Bishop Herbert, who removed the see to Norwich, in 1094, founded a church and priory, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, St. Margaret, and other saints, on the festival of which Henry I. granted liberty to the prior of Norwich to hold a fair; and in the reign of Richard I. it was the residence of numerous Jews, who carried on an extensive trade with most parts of Europe. In 1204, during the contest between John and the barons, Lynn

continued faithful to the king, who remained here for some time, and, on the petition of John Grey, Bishop of Norwich, made the town a free borough: he presented to the inhabitants a silver cup and cover, which are still preserved by the corporation, also his own sword to be borne before the mayor on public occasions. John was frequently here during the war, and from this place he departed just before the disaster which befel him in crossing the Wash, and to which is ascribed the illness that caused his death. Edward III. and Henry VI. also visited the town; and Edward IV., in 1470, retreating before the celebrated Earl of Warwick, came hither in company with his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, and embarked for Flanders. In 1498, Henry VII., with his queen and the Prince of Wales, attended by a numerous retinue, spent some time at the Augustine convent in the town. Queen Elizabeth, in her progress through Norfolk, in 1578, visited the place; and his late Majesty, William IV., when Duke of Clarence, in 1807, and the Duke of Sussex, in 1822, were entertained by the corporation, and presented with the freedom of the borough. Her most gracious Majesty, when Princess Victoria, with the Duchess of Kent, likewise visited the town, in 1835, on their route to Holkham. In the civil war of the 17th century, the inhabitants embraced the royal cause, and the town was besieged by the parliamentary forces, under the command of the Earl of Manchester, to whom it surrendered, after a vigorous resistance for three weeks, and was garrisoned with republican troops. Numerous plagues and other diseases have raged here, at different periods, with destructive influence; in 1540, an intermittent fever prevailed to such an extent as to occasion a suspension of the mart for that year, and in 1636 and 1665, the market and fairs were discontinued, owing to the plague. In 1741, the spires of the church of St. Margaret and the chapel of St. Nicholas were blown down, and several other buildings greatly injured, by a violent hurricane and storm.

The town is situated at a distance of ten miles from the North Sea, on the east bank of the Great Ouse, at its confluence with the river Nar, which is here of considerable width; it extends a mile and a quarter in length, and half a mile in breadth, and is intersected by four rivulets, called fleets, over which are numerous bridges, that have lately been widened. Many improvements have been effected under acts of parliament obtained in 1803 and 1806, for paving, cleansing, and lighting the town. It was anciently defended on the east side by a wall with nine bastions, and by a broad and deep fosse, over which were three drawbridges leading to the chief gates; a few fragments of the wall are still remaining, and one of the gates, arched and embattled, at the south entrance; the others have been taken down. On the north side is St. Anne's fort, a platform battery, constructed in 1627, and formerly mounting twelve pieces of heavy ordnance. The town consists of three principal streets, nearly parallel, from which several smaller streets diverge; and is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The houses are in general ancient and irregularly built, though interspersed with several respectable mansions; and in the more modern parts are several ranges of handsome dwellings. The environs are flat, and not very attractive in their scenery; but the public promenades are pleasant. A theatre was erected by a pro-

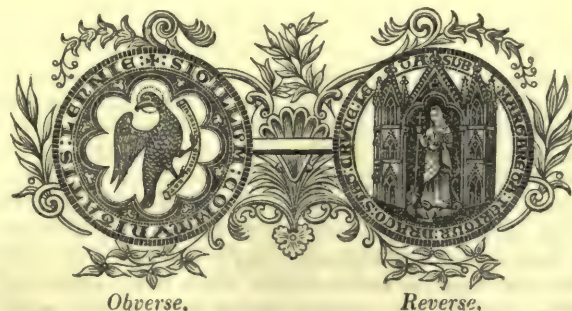
prietary of shareholders in 1814, and is open annually for about six weeks, commencing at the great mart in February. Assemblies are held in a suite of commodious rooms in the town-hall, in which also concerts take place occasionally. A subscription library was established in 1797, and is supported by 200 members; there is likewise a reading and news room in the market-place, and the inhabitants have access to an excellent parochial library in St. Margaret's church.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Lynn was a place of considerable TRADE, and it had grown into such commercial importance at the beginning of the thirteenth century, that the revenue paid to the crown was more than two-thirds of that arising from the trade of the port of London. In 1370, the inhabitants furnished nineteen vessels towards a naval armament for the invasion of France; a mint was established here; and there were thirty-one incorporated guilds, or trading companies, some of whom had separate halls. The harbour is deep, and sufficient to accommodate 300 sail; but the entrance is somewhat dangerous, from the frequent shifting of the channel, and the numerous sand banks; and the anchorage is rendered difficult from the nature of the soil, and the rapidity of the tide, which rises to the height of twenty feet. Anciently the course of the Ouse was by Wisbech: its present direction, which, according to Dugdale, may be referred to the reign of Henry III., has been ascribed to the decay of the outfall at Wisbech, and to some great flood which rendered a fresh line necessary. This accession of water into the channel of a small river, which previously flowed past the town, destroyed a considerable part of Old Lynn, and the church at North Lynn is stated to have been completely engulfed. After the sluices at Denver and Salter's Lode had been constructed, for the purpose of draining the fenny tract called Bedford Level, the navigation of the river was much impaired, and the harbour obstructed by the accumulation of silt; to remedy which, the Eau-brink cut was commenced in 1818, and completed in 1820, avoiding a considerable bend in the river. Near the north end of this cut a handsome wooden bridge has been built, over which a new road leads into Marshland; and a bridge over the river Nar, and an embankment at Cross-Keys Wash, affording a direct road from Norfolk and Suffolk, through Lynn, into Lincolnshire, were completed in 1831. The Purfleet and Common Staith quays are the principal places for landing merchandise; and on the former, where all wines are landed, is the custom-house, erected by Sir John Turner, and occupying the site of the hall of the ancient guild of the Holy Trinity. It is a handsome building of freestone, ornamented with two tiers of pilasters, the lower of the Doric, and the upper of the Ionic, order, and surmounted by a small cupola; in a niche in the front is a statue of Charles II.

The port, from its situation so near the North Sea, and enjoying the advantages of inland communication, carries on an extensive foreign and coasting trade. The principal imports are, wine and cork from Spain and Portugal; brandy from France; timber, deals, hemp, and tallow, from the Baltic; corn from the northern parts of Europe; oil-cake from the various parts of the continent, and lately from the Mediterranean; and timber from America. There are seven wood-yards for bonding timber, deals, &c.; a tobacco warehouse, a warehouse for dry goods generally, and several vaults,

all appropriated for the reception of articles under bond. The coasting-trade is very considerable, consisting chiefly of imported and agricultural produce, with which it supplies the neighbouring districts; a fine species of white sand, much used in the manufacture of glass, is sent in great quantities to Newcastle and Leith; shrimps, which are found in abundance on the coast, are forwarded to London and other places. The quantity of coal landed at the port in 1841, was 255,763 tons, and the duties paid at the custom-house amounted to £64,359. The number of vessels that entered inwards was, from foreign ports, 301, aggregate tonnage 29,441; and of coasting vessels 2229, of 208,137 tons' aggregate burthen; and the number that cleared outwards was, 1159, of the aggregate burthen of 68,920 tons. The number of ships of above fifty tons' burthen registered at the port is 192, and the aggregate tonnage 17,156. The jurisdiction of the port extends from Burnham-Overy on the east, to the entrance of Wisbech harbour on the west. There are three yards for the building of ships, two of which have patent-slips; also several extensive breweries, and large malting establishments, a manufactory for sail-cloth and sacking, some rope-walks, and manufactories for twine, a manufactory for tobacco, an establishment for cork-cutting, three iron-foundries, several large flour-mills, an oil-mill, and a saw-mill. Its intercourse with the interior of the country is greatly facilitated by the river Ouse and its several branches, with which various canals have communication. The market-days are Tuesday and Saturday; the former, principally for corn, is held in a spacious paved area of about three acres, surrounded by some well-built houses. A handsome but dilapidated market-cross of freestone, erected in 1710, has been taken down, and a new market-house erected, with a range of six Doric columns on the basement story, forming an entrance, above which is a range of six Ionic columns, supporting a triangular pediment; the upper part of the building contains a spacious room for exhibitions or other public purposes, with entrances from staircases on the sides, and the area underneath extends to the quay, where the fish-market is held. The market, on Saturday, formerly held in the High-street, was removed in 1782 to an area near St. Margaret's church, where a good market-house was built in 1802. In 1826, the weekly cattle-market was removed from its inconvenient site in the environs of the town, to a more central situation. The fairs are on February 14th, which is generally continued for a fortnight; and October 17th, which is a great cheese fair.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

King's Lynn, a BOROUGH by prescription, received its first charter from King John, in the 6th of his reign,

which was confirmed and extended by several subsequent sovereigns. A new charter was bestowed by Henry VIII., in the 16th year of his reign, by which the municipal constitution was fixed, and another in the 29th, establishing local courts; and by charter of the 2nd of James I., the corporation acquired the rights of admiralty. The controul, however, is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, which also divides the borough into three wards, and makes the municipal boundaries co-extensive with the parliamentary. The corporation, until the passing of the same act, which abolished admiralty jurisdictions, presided at an admiralty court of record for determining all pleas arising within the limits of the port. They at present hold a court of quarter-session for the trial of all offences not capital; a court of record once a month for the recovery of debts to any amount, and the determination of civil suits; and a court leet annually. A court of requests takes place monthly for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and petty-sessions are held thrice a week. The number of borough magistrates is eleven. The freedom is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, on the death of their fathers, or acquired by servitude. The town first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the borough is co-extensive with the parishes of St. Margaret and South Lynn, or All Saints, and comprises 2633 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The guildhall is an ancient structure of stone and flint, in the later English style, containing a spacious hall, courts for the sessions, and a suite of assembly-rooms; and is ornamented with portraits of many public characters, among which are those of King John, Henry VI., Edward IV., Charles I., William and Mary, George III., Admiral Lord Nelson, Sir Robert Walpole, Bart., who represented the borough in seventeen successive parliaments; Sir Thomas White, Sir Benjamin Keene, and Lord George Bentinck. The prison for the borough is both a common gaol and house of correction.

Lynn comprises the parishes of South Lynn, containing 3522, and St. Margaret, containing 12,517 inhabitants. The living of *South Lynn* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; net income, £134; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The church is an ancient cruciform edifice, of which the tower fell down in 1763, and demolished part of the body of the building. The living of *St. Margaret's* is a perpetual curacy, with that of St. Nicholas annexed; net income, £138; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, combining the early, decorated, and later English styles, with two western towers, and an east front of singularly beautiful design, with two octagonal turrets rising from the flanking buttresses; the chancel is early English, with a circular east window, and contains some finely-sculptured sedilia of stone, with several ancient brasses and monuments, and a brass eagle with expanded wings forming the reading-desk. The chapel of *St. Nicholas*, built in the



Mayor's Seal.

latter part of the fourteenth century, is a large structure, combining the decorated with the later English style, and having an embattled tower surmounted by a spire; the original roof of beautifully carved oak is carefully preserved, and the interior contains many parts of great beauty. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. In the parish of St. Margaret is a cemetery, with a small chapel for the performance of the funeral service; and there is a burial-ground for the Jews. The *Free Grammar school* was founded in the reign of Henry VII., by Thomas Thoresby, alderman of Lynn, who endowed it with lands producing about £60 per annum; a spacious schoolroom, and a dwelling-house for the master, were erected in 1825, by the corporation. It has two scholarships at Emanuel College, Cambridge, of £5. 10. each per annum, and one scholarship of £2 per annum, both founded by the corporation, and tenable for seven years; also one scholarship of £2, for seven years, founded by the owner of an estate near High-bridge Lynn; one of £3. 8. 6., at Trinity College, Cambridge, for five years; and one of £6, tenable for four years, at St. John's College, Cambridge. Eugene Aram was usher here when he was apprehended, in 1759, on a charge of murder committed fourteen years previously, for which he was executed. National and Lancastrian schools are supported by subscription; and a British and Foreign school was recently erected.

Gaywood hospital, about half a mile from Lynn, occupies the site of the ancient hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in the reign of Stephen, for a master and twelve brethren and sisters; the endowment lapsing to the crown, was granted by James I. to the mayor and aldermen, in trust for the maintenance of a master and eleven aged and infirm persons. The hospital was burnt down by the parliamentary troops in the reign of Charles I., and rebuilt by the corporation in 1649. *St. James' hospital* was rebuilt in 1822, by Mr. Benjamin Smith, and is endowed for the maintenance of a reader and eleven aged women. The *Lynn hospital*, a large and handsome edifice of white brick, was erected in 1835, at an expense of £2000. *Valenger's hospital*, founded in 1605, and rebuilt in 1806, is endowed with £21 per annum, and inhabited by four aged women. *Paradise, or Framingham's hospital*, begun in 1676, by Mr. John Heathcote, and completed after his decease by Mr. Henry Framingham, is endowed for the support of a reader and eleven aged men. Among the charities is one by Mr. Cook, of London, who bequeathed £5000 three per cents.; the dividends on £2300 to be paid to the inmates of the Bede house, those on £2000 to the tenants of Framingham's hospital, and those on the remaining £700 to the hospitallers of South Lynn. There are various benevolent institutions for the relief of the necessitous; and the charity trustees are in possession of funds for apprenticing children, for loans to young tradesmen, and other purposes. The poor law union of Lynn comprises St. Margaret's, and North, South, and West Lynn parishes, containing a population of 16,554.

The monastic institutions and ancient hospitals consisted of a priory of Benedictine monks, in Priory-lane; a convent of White friars, in South Lynn; one of Grey friars, in St. James'-street; one of Black friars, between Clough-lane and Spinner-lane; one of Augustine friars, in St. Austin's-street; a college, near the town-hall;

and St. Mary Magdalene's hospital, the site and endowment of which are appropriated to Gaywood hospital; also a nunnery, a monastery of friars *de Penitentiâ Jesu*, St. John's hospital, and four lazaret-houses, the sites of which are unknown; besides various chapels, all which were involved in the general dissolution of these establishments. Vestiges of the houses that belonged to the Grey, White, Black, and Augustine friars still exist: the remains of the first, which stand at the entrance into the town from London, consist of the tower and lantern of their conventual church, rising from a pointed arch supported by buttresses, to the height of about ninety feet, and serving as a landmark for ships entering the harbour; a spiral staircase leads to the summit, whence a view is obtained of the town and its environs. An ancient building, in a state of complete repair, in Queen-street, near the town-hall, has been considered that which formerly constituted the college. But the most interesting relic of antiquity is a curious edifice, at the eastern extremity of the town, denominated the Lady's Chapel, or, the chapel on the Red Mount, which has undergone a thorough repair by subscription. It is of singular construction: within an octagonal wall of red brick, strengthened by buttresses, is a handsome cruciform chapel of very small dimensions, with an elegant stone roof. Nicholas of Lynn, a celebrated mathematician, astrologer, and navigator, who became a Grey friar, and died in 1369, was born and buried here; and William Browne, M.D., afterwards Sir William Browne, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and author of several works, chiefly on medical subjects, resided here. At Reffley, about two miles distant, in a sequestered spot, stands an obelisk, from which, by means of an aqueduct, a chalybeate spring issues; near it is an octagonal temple, to which subscribers have access for the benefit of the water. Lynn gives the inferior title of Baron to Marquess Townshend.

LYNN, WEST (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LYNN, hundred of FREEBRIDGE-MARSHLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W.) from Lynn; containing 477 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1619a. 28p., of which about 260 acres are arable, 927 pasture and garden, and about 332 land recovered from the bed of the old river. The village is situated on the west side of the Ouse, opposite Lynn, with which it communicates by a ferry. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £338; patron, C. Hare, Esq. The church, erected in place of a former structure, destroyed by an inundation of the river in 1271, is a neat edifice, with a tower, and contains in the chancel a memorial in brass to Sir Adam Outlawe, who died in 1503.

LYONSHALL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of KINGTON, hundred of STRETTFORD, county of HEREFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Kington; containing 912 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Kington to Leominster, and bounded on the north by the river Arrow, and comprises 4658a. 2r. 2p., of which 360 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions; the soil is clayey, and the surface is diversified with a variety of picturesque scenery, in many places finely wooded. Limestone is quarried for building and for the roads; and coal is brought from Brecon, and lime from kilns near Radnor, by a tram-road which runs through the parish. The

living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Hereford. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £430, and the vicarial for £330; the appropriate glebe contains 130 acres, and the vicarial 12, to which there is a house. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with some details of Norman character. A school is partly supported by subscription. Here are the remains of a moated castle, which, in the early part of the reign of Henry III., belonged to Sir Stephen de Ebroucis, then lord of the manor and castle.

LYPPIATT, LOWER and UPPER, tythings, in the parish and union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing respectively 1276 and 4061 inhabitants.

LYSS, a parish, in the hundred of ODIHAM, union of PETERSFIELD, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Petersfield; containing 656 inhabitants. The parish includes the tythings of Lyss-Abbass and Lyss-Turney, and comprises 3678 acres, of which 1230 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron and impropiator, Long Wellesley, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter.

LYTCHETT-MATRAVERS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of POOLE, hundred of COGDEAN, Wimborne division of DORSET, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Poole; containing 817 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3329 acres, whereof 32 are common or waste land: a fine view of the sea is obtained from the village, which is situated on a very high hill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Howell family: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 121 acres, to which there is a house. The church, which is remarkable for its beautiful tower, is supposed, from an inscription on a brass plate, to have been built before the Conquest; it has a monument to Lord Matravers, from whom the place takes the affix to its name. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

LYTCHETT-MINSTER, a chapelry, in the parish of STURMINSTER-MARSHALL, union of POOLE, hundred of COGDEAN, Wimborne division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Poole; containing 858 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the south-east by an estuary of Poole harbour, and on the south by Rock Lee river, which is crossed by a bridge, and falls into Lytchett bay; it comprises 3191a. 3r. 27p., of which 975 acres are arable, 557 meadow, 172 woodland, and 1428 heath, &c. There are pits for potters' clay, from which a canal runs into the bay leading to Poole harbour. A pleasure-fair is held on Whit-Monday. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Sturminster-Marshall: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £15. 9. 6., and the vicarial for £350. The chapel, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt by subscription in 1836. There are two places of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported by subscription. On the south side of the village is a very large tumulus called Lytchett beacon, which is seen far off at sea, and serves as a landmark for entering Poole harbour.

LYTHAM (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of

the county of LANCASTER, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Kirkham; containing 2082 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the western coast, on the northern shore of the estuary of the Ribble, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing; it comprises 5170 acres, of which 1038 are common or waste. Some improvement has taken place within the last few years, by pulling down an extensive range of old buildings, and, after leaving an opening from the Clifton Arms hotel to the beach, erecting several new houses, among which is a billiard-room. Part of the beach has also been levelled, and a public walk formed along it, affording a pleasing view of the scenery on the southern side of the estuary. About a mile eastward is Lytham pool, a large natural basin, where vessels bringing corn, &c., to the port of Preston, discharge their cargoes into smaller craft; at its northern extremity is a graving-dock, for building or repairing vessels. A few of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £131; patron and impropiator, T. Clifton, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £568. The first stone of a new church, to replace the former, was laid on the 27th of March, 1834; the structure is a handsome specimen in the later English style. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel. Two schools are supported by various benefactions, yielding £120 per annum; and there is also a national school. Lytham Hall comprises, in its kitchens and out-offices, a portion of the buildings of a Benedictine priory, founded as a cell to the monastery at Durham, by Richard Fitz-Roger, in the latter part of the reign of Richard I., and dissolved by Henry VIII.

LYTHE, county of SUSSEX.—See MILLAND.

LYTHE (St. OSWALD), a parish, in the union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Barnby, Borrowby, Ellerby, Hutton-Mulgrave, Mickley, Newton-Mulgrave, and Ugthorpe, 2080 inhabitants, of whom 1063 are in the township of Lythe, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Whitby. The parish, which is bounded on the east by the sea, is on the road from Whitby to Guisborough, and comprises 12,070 acres, exclusive of 700 or 800 of uninclosed moor. Upwards of one-third of the land is arable, and the rest meadow, pasture, and wood; the surface is undulated, the soil a good sound clay and loam, and the scenery bold, and in many parts picturesque and beautiful. The township of Lythe contains 3711 acres. At Kettleless and Sandsend, in the parish, are very considerable alum-works, which have been carried on for more than 200 years, and are now the property of the Marquess of Normanby. The lofty cliff at Kettleless, the base of which was excavated with numerous caves and fissures, became dislocated on the night of Dec. 17th, 1829, when the whole hamlet situated on its summit, glided down towards the sea; the inhabitants were secured by retreating to a ship lying off the coast for a cargo of alum. The village of Lythe is large, well built, and pleasantly situated at the distance of half a mile from the sea. Mulgrave Castle, the magnificent seat of the Marquess of Normanby, stands a little south, and commands extensive views of the surrounding country. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 6.; net income, £147; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. The church, though of modern appearance, is an ancient structure; a square tower was added in 1770, and the

edifice was re-roofed in 1820; it stands conspicuously on an eminence, and forms a landmark for mariners at sea. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and at Ugthorpe is a Roman Catholic chapel. A parochial school is chiefly supported by the Marchioness of Normanby. Peter de Mauley obtained a weekly market to be held here, and a fair on the eve of the festival of St. Oswald, in the reign of Henry III., but both have been long disused.

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MABE (St. MABE), a parish, in the union of FALMOUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 4½ miles (W.) from Falmouth; containing 594 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1963a. 7p., of which 770 acres are common, and the remainder arable and pasture; the substratum is principally granite, of very excellent quality, of which considerable quantities are shipped at Penryn, and which was raised for the erection of Waterloo bridge over the Thames. The surface is generally elevated, and the scenery picturesque; and the road from Falmouth to Penryn passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage not in charge, consolidated with that of Mylor, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter: the tithes have been commuted for £139. The church is a very ancient structure, in the early English style, with a lofty tower of granite, embattled, and crowned by pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At Hellind is an old cross.

MABLETHORPE (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Alford; containing 261 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have obtained its name from the great number of maple-trees with which it formerly abounded, and of which the stumps are still to be seen at low-water mark. The parish is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and comprises by computation 2700 acres of good land. The air is remarkably salubrious; and from its excellent sands, which extend for miles along the beach, the village is resorted to from the month of June to October by numerous visitors, for whose accommodation a spacious hotel has been opened at a short distance from the shore, containing every arrangement for sea-bathing, and also for warm sea-water baths. The living is a rectory, with that of Stane united, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2½.; net income, £1000; patron and incumbent, Rev. Lovick Cooper. Here is a national school for boys.

MABLETHORPE (St. PETER), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 62 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1745 to that of Theddlethorpe St. Helen, and valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2.

MABYN, ST., a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, 3¼ miles (E. by N.) from Wadebridge; containing 870 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated, and comprehends some richly varied scenery, enlivened with a fine

view of the river Camel, with its lofty banks clothed with wood to their summit. A fair is held on Feb. 14th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36; net income, £712; patron, Earl of Falmouth. The church is a handsome structure, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and has been repaired and entirely repewed at the expense of the Rev. G. L. Gower. At Trevisquite and Colquite were formerly chapels. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A national school has been established; and there is an almshouse for seven families. The Rev. C. Peters, author of a dissertation on the book of Job, was for some years rector.



Seal and Arms.

MACCLESFIELD, a market-town, parochial chapelry, and newly-enfranchised borough, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the parish of PRESTBURY, and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the county of CHESTER, on the road from London to Manchester, 36 miles (E. by N.) from Chester, and 167 (N.

W. by N.) from London; containing 24,137 inhabitants, of whom 11,192 are in the east, and 12,945 in the west, township. Previously to the Norman Conquest, this place constituted a portion of the royal demesne of the earls of Mercia, who held a court here for the ancient hundred of Hamestan; on which account, in the record of Doomsday, it is represented to have been one of the seats of Earl Edwin. At the time that survey was made, it was comprised within the earldom of Chester, of which it continued to form part until the abolition of that jurisdiction, when the hundred, manor, and forest of Macclesfield lapsed to the crown. The forest was anciently protected by the same laws, and entitled to the same rights, as other royal forests, and a few of the executive offices under these laws survive; of which description are, the grand serjeantcy of the hundred, and the mastership of the forest, which have long been hereditary in the family of Davenport; and that of bailiff of the manor and forest, which is vested in the noble family of Cholmondeley. After the territory came to the crown, parcels of the forest were granted away at different times, and the whole is now under cultivation; the last portion of the common and waste land having been inclosed under an act obtained in 1796, when an allotment was assigned to the king, as lord of the manor, which, with the mineral contents of the soil, has since been alienated.

An ecclesiastical council was held at Macclesfield in 1332, and another in 1362, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whilst the town continued to be the residence of the earls of Chester, it was surrounded by a rampart, or walled fence, which had three principal gates, *viz.*, Back-wall gate, Church gate, and New gate, and part of the wall and doorway of one is still remaining. In 1508, Thomas Savage, a native of the town, who became successively Bishop of London and Archbishop of York, founded a college of secular priests, of which the chapel, previously communicating with the church of St. Michael by a door now blocked up, alone remains, and is

the sepulchral chapel of the family. During the great civil war in the 17th century, the town experienced much injury from the parliamentarians, by whom it was besieged and taken, and who retained possession of it, under Sir William Brereton, commander-in-chief of the republican forces of this county, after an obstinate attempt on the part of Sir Thomas Acton to gain it for the king. On a hill to the east are vestiges of an encampment constructed by the parliamentarians, from which, during the siege, the spire of St. Michael's church was battered by the cannon of the assailants. After the decapitation of Charles I., a council was held here, at which it was resolved to raise four regiments, of 700 men each, for the service of Charles II., who was then at the head of an army in Scotland. In 1745, a party of 100 cavalry seized the town for the Pretender, who, on the evening of the same day, arrived with 5000 men and his whole train of artillery; after passing the night here, he held a council of war, and the day following marched towards Derby; but being alarmed at the approach of the forces under the Duke of Cumberland, he fell back upon Macclesfield, to which place he was pursued by the duke, whom the inhabitants received with every demonstration of joy.

The town is pleasantly situated near the southern extremity of the forest; the greater part stands on the declivity of an eminence rising gradually from the western bank of the river Bollin, which flows through the lower part, hence denominated "The Waters;" these parts are connected by two bridges of stone, and one of wood. The rapid increase of population has created a proportionate augmentation of the number of buildings, and an extension of the town in every direction, within a short period. Many improvements have been made, under the provisions of an act obtained in 1814, by the introduction of police regulations, by widening the streets, and removing unsightly objects; the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. A public subscription library, established for more than half a century, contains a valuable collection of works, and a commodious house has recently been taken for the accommodation of the subscribers, and fitted up with reading and other rooms. A public newsroom is supported; and there are a neat theatre, and a handsome suite of assembly-rooms. Macclesfield is noted for the manufacture of silk, which is carried on in all its branches to a considerable extent; the first mill here was erected in 1756, since which period the trade has rapidly increased, and at present there are not less than 70 mills for throwing silk, which is here manufactured into handkerchiefs and broad silks, the weaving of which, with the manufacture of twist, sewing-silk, and buttons, is now the principal source of trade. In 1823, there were 3000 looms in the town, which number has now increased to about 10,000. The cotton manufacture was also introduced about the same time, since which period it has progressively increased; and there are likewise several large dye-houses and other establishments connected with these branches of manufacture. In the neighbourhood are extensive mines of coal, and quarries of slate, and of stone of a superior quality for building, of which great quantities are sent to Stockport, Manchester, Staffordshire, and other parts of the country. A canal has been constructed, passing by the east side of the town, and joining the Peak Forest canal

at Marple; and a branch of the Birmingham and Manchester railway, diverging from the main line at Cheadle-Bulkeley, terminates here. The market is on Tuesday; a market for vegetables is held on Saturday; and the fairs are on May 6th, June 22nd, July 11th, Oct. 4th, and November 11th, for cattle, woollen-cloth, hardware, and toys.

Macclesfield, which was constituted a BOROUGH by Ranulph, third earl of Chester of that name, was first incorporated by Edward, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, in the 45th of Henry III., who conveyed additional privileges, but imposed the usual obligation of grinding at the king's mill, and baking at his oven; and various other charters were subsequently granted till that of Charles II., according to which the town was governed until recently. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 36 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the borough is divided into six wards, including the adjoining townships of Sutton and Hurdsfield. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, and acquired by servitude. The borough sends two representatives to parliament, and comprises 3145 acres; the mayor is returning officer. The mayor and magistrates, of whom the total number is six, hold public meetings three times a week; and the county justices meet as often at the police-office, for offences committed out of the borough. A court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5 takes place monthly before a barrister and commissioners; a court of record for debts to any amount, arising within the hundred, and a similar court called a halmote court for the manor and forest, are held twice a year by the Earl of Derby, as hereditary steward; and courts leet for these several jurisdictions occur within a month of Michaelmas, at which constables are appointed for the different townships. The guildhall, taken down in 1826, and rebuilt in the Grecian style, at the expense of the corporation, is a spacious edifice, containing, in addition to the court-rooms, handsome assembly and concert-rooms.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £214; it was in the patronage of the Mayor and Corporation, till they sold the advowson under the Municipal act. The parochial chapel, dedicated to *St. Michael*, is an ancient structure, founded by Eleanor, queen of Edward I., about 1278, and made dependent on the mother church at Prestbury: the tower was formerly surmounted by a spire, which was battered down in the parliamentary war; the north side of the edifice was rebuilt in 1740, and the whole has recently undergone a thorough repair and embellishment, and now forms a handsome building. *Christchurch*, a spacious structure of brick, with a square tower, was erected in 1775, at the expense of Charles Roe, Esq., who endowed it with £100 per annum, and to whose memory is a monument on the south side of the chancel: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £259, exclusively of rents of pews; patron, C. S. Roe, Esq. *St. George's* church, in the township of Sutton, erected as a dissenting place of worship, has been purchased by a proprietary for the service of the Established Church, and was consecrated on the 8th of June, 1834. A neat church of stone was lately built in the township of Hurdsfield. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Socinians, and

Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in 1502, by Sir John Percival, lord mayor of London, born near the town, but the endowment lapsing to the crown, the school was refounded by Edward VI., in 1552, and more amply endowed, under the designation of the "Free Grammar School of King Edward VI.:" the income exceeds £1100 per annum. The school enjoys a high reputation, and in the list of masters appear the names of Brownsverd, a celebrated grammarian and Latin poet, and Brancker, a philosopher and mathematician, both of whom lie interred in the chapel of *St. Michael*. In 1838, an act was passed enabling the governors to establish a commercial school; and a national school is supported by subscription. An almshouse was founded in 1703, by Mrs. Stanley, for three widows; and various bequests have been left for the poor. The union of Macclesfield comprises 41 parishes or places, containing a population of 56,018. Near the road to Congleton is the Castle-field, supposed to have been the site of the palace of the earls of Chester; and there are some slight vestiges of an ancient mansion, said to have been the residence of the celebrated Duke of Buckingham. Macclesfield gives the title of Earl to the family of Parker.

MACCLESFIELD-FOREST, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Macclesfield; containing 256 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, Earl of Derby. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MACEFEN, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of NANTWICH, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (E.) from Malpas; containing 58 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £32. 4.

MACHEN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and division of NEWPORT, partly in the hundred of WENTLLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, and partly in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newport; containing in the English part, 1371 inhabitants, of whom 803 are in Lower, and 568 in Upper, Machen. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Ebba, and on the south by the Rhymney, and contains by computation 3156 acres, of which 349 are common or waste; the soil is generally gravel, alternated with clay; the surface is hilly. The substratum abounds with coal, iron-stone, calamine, and tin; there are extensive quarries of limestone, and a small woollen factory affords employment to a part of the population. The Monmouthshire canal, and the Rhymney and Tyrhowey railways, afford facility of conveyance to Newport. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 16. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £14, and the rectorial for £469. 3. 9., and there is a glebe-house, with about an acre of garden. The church is an ancient structure, of the early English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national and an infants' school have been built by Sir Charles Morgan. Here are several mineral springs; also the remains of an old building, called "the Castle."

MACKWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH,

S. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Derby; containing, with the township of Mark-Eaton, 561 inhabitants. The lands are chiefly in pasture, and considerable quantities of cheese are sent to the various markets. The surface is pleasingly varied, and richly wooded; the principal timber is oak and ash, which thrive well. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Allestree annexed, valued in the king's books at £9. 3.; net income, £161; patron and impropiator, Francis Mundy, Esq. The church is partly in the decorated style. A girls' school is supported by Mrs. Mundy. Here is remaining the gateway of a castle, anciently the seat of the De Mack-worths, and said to have been demolished during the parliamentary war.

MADDINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Amesbury; containing 445 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3973 acres, of which 629 are common or waste land. The manor formerly belonged to Sir Stephen Fox, ancestor of the earls of Ilchester and lords Holland, who assigned it, with the rectory or parsonage impropriate, and the tithes arising within the parish, to certain trustees, to pay to the minister of Maddington £40 per annum, £188 to the hospital of Farley, which he founded in 1638, and the remainder to himself and his heirs for ever. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, James Maton, Esq.

MADEHURST (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPSHIRE, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Arundel; containing 150 inhabitants. It is situated in a rich and fertile district, and comprises 1870a. 3r. 8p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 10.; net income, £68; patron, Bishop of Chichester; impropiator, John Smith, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £81. 4., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church is a plain structure.

MADELEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle; containing, with the township of Onneley, 1492 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the roads from Whitchurch and Nantwich to Newcastle, and comprises by estimation 5734a. 24p., of which 2070 acres are arable, 2850 meadow and pasture, 630 woodland, and the remainder waste. Its surface is hilly, and the prevailing timber, oak and ash; the soil is very various, in some parts loam, clay, and sand, and in others, gravel and peat bog; the substratum abounds with coal, of which several mines are in operation. The Grand Junction railway passes for more than four miles through the parish, and has a second-class station here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16.; patron, and impropiator, Hon. C. Offley. The great tithes have been commuted for £333. 8. 5., and the vicarial for £192, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is an ancient stone structure. Free schools for boys and girls were endowed in 1645, with a rent-charge of £60, by Sir John Offley, who in the same year founded almshouses for ten persons.

MADELEY-MARKET (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, within the liberties of the borough of WENLOCK, S. division of SALOP, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Shifnal, 15 (S. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 148 (N. W.) from London; containing 7368 inhabitants. The name of this town indicates its situation between two rivers, and its adjunct arose from the grant of a market, in the time of Henry III., to a community of Cluniac monks at Wenlock, to whom Madeley then belonged. After the disastrous battle of Worcester, in 1651, Charles II. obtained a temporary shelter in a house then occupied by Mr. Wolfe, near the church, and which is still remaining. Madeley stands on rising ground, and extends to Colebrookdale, which is environed by lofty hills and hanging woods, and in which are most extensive iron-works. Across the Severn, here, is a cast-iron bridge of one arch, erected in 1779, the span of which is 100 feet 6 inches, and the height from the base line to the centre, 40 feet; the total weight of iron being 378 tons: all the principal parts were erected in three months. Part of the parish derives the name of *Iron-Bridge* from this stupendous undertaking. About two miles south-eastward from Madeley, at the junction of the Shropshire canal with the Severn, is Coalport, where coal is landed from the mines in the neighbourhood, and conveyed thence to different parts of the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, to the average extent of 50,000 tons annually. Here are likewise a porcelain manufactory, rope-yard, timber-yard, and mill for extracting linseed-oil. A neat iron bridge was constructed across the river at this point, in 1817, instead of a former one of wood; and not far distant a tunnel, about one mile in length, and partially arched with brick, was begun, and intended as a more direct conveyance for coal, but was never completed. The original market having fallen into disuse, it was revived about 1763, when a new market-house was erected, near the foot of the iron bridge in Colebrookdale. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on January 26th, May 29th, and October 12th. The place is within the jurisdiction of a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 10.; net income, £241; patron, Rev. Sir E. Kynaston, Bart.; impropiator, Sir J. Hawley, Bart. The ancient church, which exhibited several early Norman specimens, was pulled down in 1796, when the present edifice was erected; and an additional church was built in 1834, containing 1060 sittings, 660 of which are free. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; and a school is partly supported by subscription. The house of industry was completed in 1797, at an expense of £1086, of which £806 were raised by subscription, and £235 by the sale of certain property previously held in trust for the poor. The union of Madeley comprises 12 parishes or places, containing a population of 26,253. In the different strata of coal, iron-ore, and sandstone which abound in the neighbourhood, numerous petrifactions, with impressions of animal and vegetable substances, of various kinds, have been found. The Rev. John William Fletcher, a native of Switzerland, whose *Checks to Antinomianism* is a standard theological work, and whose character is so deservedly admired, was appointed to the vicarage of Madeley in 1760, which he

held during the remainder of his life; and at his death, in 1785, he was interred in the churchyard.

MADINGLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **NORTHSTOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing 282 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ely, the appropriator, whose tithes have been commuted for £395, and those of the vicar for £74. 1.; the former has 9, and the latter nearly 10, acres of glebe.

MADLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **DORE**, hundred of **WEBTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Hereford; containing 932 inhabitants. The road from Hereford to Hay intersects this parish, which contains 5037 acres of a productive soil. The living is a vicarage, with that of Tiberton annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 8., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: the tithes of both parishes have been commuted for £1327, of which £750 are payable to the Dean and Chapter, £565 to the Vicar, and £12 to the Prebendary of Cublington; there are 3 acres of glebe. The church is a large and handsome edifice, principally in the decorated style, with an embattled tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

MADRESFIELD, a parish, in the union of **UPTON-UPON-SEVERN**, Lower division of the hundred of **PER-SHORE**, Upton and W. divisions of the county of **WOR-CESTER**, 7 miles (S. S. W.) from Worcester; containing 180 inhabitants. This parish, which is partly bounded on the east by the river Severn, comprises by admeasurement 1192 acres, whereof 356 are arable, 688 pasture, 98 woodland, and 9 hop plantations; the surface is varied, and the soil is a rich deep loam, producing abundant crops of wheat and beans, and apples and pears in profusion. Madresfield Court, a fine old mansion, is the seat of Earl Beauchamp. The living is a rectory, with the chapelry of Clevelode annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 11½., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £222, and the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church exhibits some portions of ancient architecture.

MADRON (*St. Madern*), a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**; containing, with the market-town of Penzance, which is within its limits, 11,144 inhabitants, of whom 2566 are in Madron. The parish is situated on the coast, and comprises by measurement 6000 acres, whereof 2440 are common or waste; the surface is boldly undulated, and the higher grounds command a delightful view of Mount's bay and the adjacent country. The substratum is rich in mineral produce, but no mines are worked; stone of sufficient quality for the roads is quarried, and granite of a superior kind is found in abundance. Clay, also, of a peculiar sort, is produced, for making bricks for smelting-houses and furnaces, being capable of enduring an intense degree of heat. The living is a vicarage, with that of Morvah annexed, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. 10.; patron, Rev. M. N. Peters; impropiators, Rev. C. V. Le Grice and D. P. Le Grice, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £431. 10. 10., and the vicarial for £660; the vicarial glebe contains $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre. The church is partly in the decorated and later

English styles, with a square embattled tower. There is a district church at Penzance; and the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. A school was founded by Mr. George Daniel, and endowed with lands, now let for about £106 per annum. Here is a stone with an ancient British inscription, stating it to be a sepulchral monument to Rialobran, son of Cun-oval; also the once celebrated well of St. Madern.

MAER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing, with the hamlet of Maerway-Lane, 559 inhabitants, of whom 287 are in the township, 7 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle. This place derives its name from a natural lake or mere, which occupies about 22 acres, at the foot of the village, and is the source of the Tern. The parish comprises by measurement 2614 acres. On the north side are several rocky hills, rising abruptly to a considerable elevation, and rendered highly picturesque by having their summits covered with plantations. Maer heath, an extensive rugged moor, lying west of the village, was inclosed and divided among the freeholders upwards of twenty years ago; but a large portion of it is still in a state of nature, and much of it is planted with trees. There are two sandstone quarries, which are worked for rough building. The Whitmore station on the Grand Junction railway is within half a mile. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Josiah Wedgwood, Esq., who is also impropiator: the great tithes have been commuted for £45, and the small for £160; the glebe comprises about an acre, with a house. The church, mostly rebuilt in 1610, is a neat structure, in the later English style, with an embattled tower; in the chancel is a handsome monument to Sir John Bowyer, Knt., and his lady. A school on the Lancasterian plan is supported by subscription.

MAERWAY-LANE, a hamlet, in the parish of **MAER**, union of **NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 272 inhabitants.

MAESBURY, a township, in the parish, hundred, and union of **OSWESTRY**, N. division of **SALOP**; containing 484 inhabitants.

MAGDALENE-STOCKLINCH, county of **SOMERSET**.—See **STOCKLINCH**, **MAGDALENE**.

MAGHULL, a chapelry, in the parish of **HALSALL**, union of **ORMSKIRK**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Liverpool; containing 1032 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 2059a. 6p., of which 1140 acres are arable, and 760 pasture: the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through it. The chapel has been repaired and enlarged: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £122; patron, Rector of Halsall, whose tithes here have been commuted for £630. A school is endowed with £12 per annum.

MAGOR (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT**, division of **CHRISTCHURCH**, hundred of **CALDICOT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Newport; containing, with Redwick, 641 inhabitants, of whom 386 are in the township. The parish is bounded on the south by the Bristol Channel, and consists of about 1300 acres of land, of which the soil is of a sandy and loamy quality, on a basis of limestone. A fair for cattle, &c., is held on the 11th of October. The

living is a discharged vicarage, with Redwick annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 0½.; net income, £285; patron and impropiator, Duke of Beaufort. It has been augmented with land, which lets at £54 per annum, purchased with grants from Queen Anne's Bounty. The church, which exhibits combinations of the early, decorated, and later English styles, is a cruciform structure, with side aisles, and a tower rising from the intersection of the transepts. Close to the church wall are the remains of a religious house. There is a place of worship for Baptists.



Corporation Seal.

MAIDENHEAD, a market-town, partly in the parish of BRAY, and partly in that of COOKHAM, having separate jurisdiction, though locally in the hundred of BRAY and COOKHAM, union of COOKHAM, county of BERKS, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from Reading, and 26 (W.) from London; containing 3315 inhabitants.

The ancient name of this place was South Aylington, or Elington, to distinguish it from a manor called North Elington, now North Town. The town consists principally of one street, which extends to the bottom of Folly Hill, and separates the two parishes, the north side being in that of Cookham, and the south in that of Bray; it is lighted with gas and paved, and is on the great thoroughfare from the metropolis to Bath, Bristol, and the West of England. Tradition states that at the house formerly known as the Greyhound inn, the unfortunate Charles I. had his last interview with his family. A bridge of timber was erected over the Thames here previously to the year 1297, and a tree was allowed annually out of Windsor Forest for its repair. This bridge was succeeded, in 1772, by the present substantial edifice, consisting of seven semicircular arches of stone, with three smaller arches of brick at each end, built by the corporation from a design of Sir Robert Taylor, at an expense of about £20,000: by an act of parliament the corporation were authorised to transfer the tolls received from vessels passing under the bridge to the traffic on the road over it. The adjacent country is in a high state of cultivation, and is richly adorned with woodland scenery, interspersed with elegant villas; the east bank of the Thames bearing high its hanging slope, enlivened by the crowning heights of Taplow, and the dark belting wood of Clifden, the respective seats of the Earl of Orkney and Sir George Warrender, Bart., and the latter celebrated by Pope. The trade is chiefly in malt, corn, meal, and timber, which are conveyed to London. The Great Western railway has a station at this place, and the line is carried across the Thames by a handsome bridge of 10 brick arches, of which the two principal, each spanning 128 feet, are the widest, in comparison with the smallness of the elevation, of any brick arches ever built; the others, which serve to lighten the abutments, are from 15 to 25 feet span, and the length of the whole is 768 feet. The market, established by Henry VI., is on Wednesday, and the trade in corn is of the best description. There are three fairs, each of which continues for three days, commencing respectively on

the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for horses, horned-cattle, and pigs; September 29th, for horses, cattle, and the hiring of servants; and November 30th, for horses and other cattle.

The principal inhabitants of the town, with a priest from the adjacent priory of Hurley, as warden, were constituted a guild, or fraternity, so early as 1452, by letters-patent of Henry VI., with permission to elect brethren and sisters into it, and to use a common seal; their chief object being to keep the bridge in repair and uphold the chantry, for which purpose a toll was granted at the bridge, on the river, and on all commodities sold in the market. These privileges were suspended at the Reformation; but in 1577, an *inspeximus* was issued, and it is a curious fact that, in the reign of Elizabeth, new letters-patent were bestowed by that queen upon the fraternity, confirming all former liberties, with its ancient Roman Catholic rights. This revival, however, continued only for four years, when the guild was abolished, and a lay corporation substituted; for, in the 24th of Elizabeth, was conferred the first charter of incorporation, which was renewed by James I., and, with still further powers, by Charles II. A charter, subsequently granted by James II., was the governing one previously to the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, by which the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the total number of borough magistrates is seven, and petty-sessions for the division are held here by the county justices, on the second and fourth Monday in every month. The town-hall is a handsome and commodious structure, under which the market is held; and there is a small gaol for the temporary confinement of criminals. The free chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew and St. Mary Magdalene, was rebuilt in 1826, by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, nearly on the site of the former edifice; it is a neat structure, in a chaste and simple style, from a design of the late Mr. Busby, and contains 400 free sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £200; patron, S. F. Maitland, Esq. The chapel first erected was commenced about 1269, by some of the inhabitants, on the boundary line of the two parishes of Cookham and Bray. A commodious parsonage-house has been erected by the corporation. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Wesleyans, and Independents. A national school is supported, partly by £30 per annum from an estate given by Abraham Spoor. A school for girls was established and endowed by Lady Pocock; and every two years a bounty of £100, in sums of £10 each, is given to ten female servants of good character, who have lived in the same family for a period of seven years. An almshouse for eight men and their wives was founded in 1659, by James Smyth, and has an endowment of £48 per annum. Sir Isaac and Lady Pocock bequeathed property for supplying poor persons weekly with bread, and 100 families with bread, meat, and coal, at Christmas; together with £50 in small sums to the aged and infirm, at the commencement of every year.

MAIDEN-NEWTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORCHESTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division of DORSET, 8¼ miles (N. W.) from Dorchester; containing 729 inhabitants, and comprising by

measurement 2853 acres. The manufacture of twine is carried on extensively, giving employment to about 70 persons. A market formerly held under charter of Henry III., has been long discontinued; but a fair for cattle is still held on the 22nd of November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 5., and in the gift of the Earls of Egremont and Ilchester alternately: the tithes have been commuted for £496, and the glebe comprises 111 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, in the Norman style, with a large embattled tower rising from the intersection. Near it is the rectory-house, a spacious antique building, the windows of which exhibit the arms of Wadham, Wyndham, &c., in stained glass. There are places of worship for Independents, and a national school. At the southern extremity of the parish is a fine specimen of Roman tessellated pavement.

MAIDEN-WELL, a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Louth; containing 59 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Farforth, united in 1753 to the rectory of Ruckland; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

MAIDFORD (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREENS-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Towcester; containing 339 inhabitants, and comprising by estimation 1049a. 1r. 17p. There are extensive quarries of limestone, of excellent quality, which supply the adjoining parishes with lime for manure; also some veins of good freestone. The manufacture of silk stockings is carried on to a moderate extent, and many of the females are employed in making lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 9.; net income, £289; patron, W. Grant, Esq. The greater portion of the tithes has been commuted for land, under an act of inclosure; the glebe comprises 171 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty well-built tower, surmounted by a pyramidal roof of tiles. There is a chalybeate spring, formerly in high repute.

MAIDS'-MORETON.—See MORETON, MAIDS'.



Seal and Arms.

MAIDSTONE (ALL SAINTS), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of MAIDSTONE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, of which it is the county town, 8 miles (S.) from Rochester, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ (S. E. by E.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Loddington, 18,086 inhabitants, of whom 9206 are in East, and 8880 in West, Maidstone. Some writers have thought this to be the *Caer Meguiad*, or *Megwad*, enumerated by Nennius among the principal cities in Britain. Camden considers it to be the *Vagniaca* mentioned in the second Itinerary of Antoninus; but more modern authors are doubtful as to the accuracy of this opinion, on a supposition that that celebrated antiquary mistook the

Watling-street for another Roman road passing by this town to London, from the *Portus Lemanis*, the landing-place for the Romans after the *Portus Rutupensis* and *Dubris* had fallen into disuse. All, however, allow Maidstone to have been occupied by the Romans, and that it was at an early period of considerable note; and several Roman coins and urns have been found in the neighbourhood. The Saxons named it *Medwegestun*, a town on the *Medwege* or middle river, now Medway; in Domesday book it is written *Meddestane*, and in records of the time of Edward I., *Maydenestane*, from which the transition to its present appellation is easy. Among the historical events that contribute to distinguish the place may be mentioned the celebrated meeting on Penenden heath, about a mile north-eastward from the town, for the purpose of adjusting the differences that had arisen between Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Odo, Earl of Kent, brother of the Conqueror, in consequence of the appropriation by the latter of various lands and privileges previously enjoyed by the primate, and which this assembly decided should be restored. During the reign of Mary, Maidstone was deprived of its charter, in consequence of the firmness the inhabitants evinced in support of the Protestant cause, by opposing the queen's marriage with Philip of Spain; many of them were put to death, and Sir Thomas Wyatt, who had excited them to make a stand in favour of their religious principles, was executed on Hay hill, London, and his estates were confiscated. In 1648 the town was stormed by Fairfax, at the head of 10,000 of the parliamentary forces, and taken after a most obstinate resistance on the part of the royalists.

The town, which is well paved, and lighted with gas, consists chiefly of four large streets, and stands principally on the eastern bank of the river Medway, over which is a bridge of five arches. The inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water, conveyed from a reservoir at Rocky Hill, about half a mile distant, by means of pipes laid across the bed of the Medway. Among the recent improvements is the formation of a new line of road from Trinity Church, past the infirmary, into the Queen Anne road, where are several good houses; also the erection of some handsome houses near the London road, called Rocky-Hill Terrace; and respectable residences on the Bower-road. Pleasantly situated on the bank of the river are the barracks, used as a dépôt for the king's regiments of cavalry serving in the East Indies and at the Cape of Good Hope, and for drilling recruits previous to embarkation. Opposite, on the other side of the road, are the county ball-rooms, built in 1819; and a theatre, a small neat building in the High-street, is opened every third year for a limited number of nights. The Medway being navigable up to the town for large hoys, Maidstone enjoys the advantages of a cheap communication by water with the metropolis; and in 1843 an act was obtained to enable the South-Eastern Railway Company to make a branch railway to the town. Here are mills for the finer sorts of paper; many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of blankets, thread, hop-bagging, ropes, linseed-oil, and oil-cakes; and a considerable trade is carried on in corn, timber, grocery, orchard-fruit, and hops, for the production of which two last the soil in the neighbourhood is particularly favourable. The

market for corn and hops is held on Thursday, in a magnificent room recently erected for the purpose; and at the back of these premises, that for provisions takes place on Thursday and Saturday. The market for cattle is on the second Tuesday in each month; and the fairs are on February 13th, May 12th, June 20th, and October 17th, for cattle and pedlery, and the last also for hops.

The town was INCORPORATED in 1549, by Edward VI., but it appears that the charter was not in force in the 2nd year of the reign of Elizabeth, who bestowed a new one, which was confirmed and extended by James I. and George II., the charter of which latter monarch, bearing date 17th of June, 1747, was that whereby the town was governed until the passing of the Municipal act. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; the borough is divided into four wards, called High-street, King-street, Stone-street, and Westborough; the number of magistrates is eleven. The freedom is obtained by birth and apprenticeship. Maidstone returns two members to parliament; the borough is co-extensive with the parish, comprising an area of 4333 acres, and the mayor is returning officer. The corporation hold quarter-sessions for the trial of persons charged with offences not capital; petty-sessions take place twice a week; and the assizes for the county, and the quarter-sessions for the western division, are held here. The shire-hall, on that part of Penenden Heath which is in the parish of Boxley, is a neat edifice of stone, rebuilt in the year 1830: the heath is the place of election for the western division of the county. The new county gaol, situated at the north end of the town, contains seventeen wards for males; the house of correction for males has twelve wards. The common gaol for females consists of four classes, and the house of correction for females comprises three. New courts, in which the assizes are held, have been built adjoining the gaol; the structure occupies fourteen acres of ground inclosed within walls, and is built of the Kentish ragstone procured on the spot.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the appropriator; net income, £720. The church, situated at the south-western end of the town, is the largest in the county, but when built is not with certainty known. Archbishop Courtenay obtained leave of Richard II. to convert the parochial edifice into a collegiate one, for the warden, chaplain, &c., of a college which he had established here. The church had formerly two chantries, one founded in 1366, by Robert Vintner, of the parish of Boxley, and the other about 1405, by Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury. On the dissolution of the college, the church was again used for its original purpose. The altar-piece, painted by Mr. William Jefferys, a native of the town, justly excites admiration; in the vestry-room is a parochial library, considerably augmented in 1735 by a collection left by Dr. Bray. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and containing 1200 free seats, and 800 others, has been built at an expense of about £13,000: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £335; patron, Rev. James Reeve. Another district church, with a neat parsonage-house, in the hamlet of Tovil, was erected on a site given by the Earl of Romney, and consecrated by the Arch-

bishop, in August, 1839; it is of Kentish ragstone, and was endowed by the Archbishop and John Charlton, Esq., lord of the manor of Pimps-Court. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Unitarians. The *Free Grammar school* was founded in 1548, by the corporation, who purchased the lands belonging to the fraternity of Corpus Christi for £205, given by the crown, on the dissolution of the college founded by Archbishop Courtenay; it has two scholarships in University College, Oxford, of £15 per annum each, founded agreeably to the will, dated December 15th, 1618, of the Rev. Robert Gunsley. The *Blue-coat school* was founded in 1711, by the Rev. Dr. Woodward, for girls; *Sir Charles Booth's school*, endowed by him, in 1795, with the interest of £2000 (now augmented to more than £3000), affords instruction to boys; and a national and a Lancasterian school are supported by subscription. An excellent *infirmary* and dispensary was built in 1832, and there are several societies for the relief of the indigent. The *almshouses* are, six founded and endowed by Sir John Banks, Bart., a native of the town, and one of its representatives in several parliaments, who, in 1697, bequeathed the yearly income of £60; six by Edward Hunter, Esq., in 1748; four by John Brenchley, Esq., in 1789; and three by Mrs. Duke, for decayed gentlewomen of the Presbyterian denomination: in 1826 another house was added. The poor law union of Maidstone comprises 15 parishes or places, containing a population of 32,310.

The palace here, which was formerly the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, was commenced in 1348, by Archbishop Ufford, and finished by Simon Islip; it now forms two dwelling-houses. An hospital for pilgrims, or travellers, was founded in 1244, or, according to some, in 1260, by Boniface of Savoy, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Thomas the Martyr: the chapel of the house, called St. Peter's, was consecrated in 1839, and is now used for the district of Westborough. It was called the hospital of the *New work of Prestes Helle*, and a dwelling-house erected on part of the site is still known by the name of *Newark*. The college founded by Archbishop Courtenay, which possessed various lands, was dissolved about 1546, and is now a farmhouse. The house of the fraternity of *Corpus Christi*, at present used as the grammar school, was founded by a few of the inhabitants; the religious professed the rules of St. Benedict, and their number was from 120 to 130. A small part of *St. Faith's Church*, considered by some parochial, though more probably a free chapel, is still remaining; it was, at successive periods, used as a place of worship by the Walloons, who settled in the town in the reign of Elizabeth, and by English Presbyterians. In digging the foundation for a soap-manufactory, near the ground on which the chapel stood, several human skeletons were found. The Rev. William Newton, who published the *History and Antiquities of Maidstone*; and William Woollet, engraver to the king, to whose memory a monument was erected in Westminster Abbey, were natives of the town; and in the churchyard are deposited the remains of William Shipley, Esq., founder of the Society of Arts. Maidstone gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Winchilsea.

MAIDWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BRIXWORTH**, hundred of **ROTHWELL**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 10 miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 258 inhabitants. The parish, comprehending also Maidwell St. Peter's, formerly distinct, is intersected by the road between Northampton and Harborough, and comprises 1765 acres; the surface is agreeably undulated, and the soil in some parts clayey, and in others suited to the growth of good corn. Limestone is quarried for building purposes and for burning into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 1½.; net income, £218; patron, H. H. Hungerford, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1696; the glebe comprises 92 acres. The church is a small handsome edifice, very neatly arranged, and contains some monuments to the Hazlewood family. St. Peter's church, having become dilapidated, was taken down in 1543. A rent-charge of £20 has been appropriated by Lady Trott to the foundation of a scholarship at Clare Hall, Cambridge, for a youth of Maidwell. In a place called the Dales is a petrifying spring, and there is a chalybeate spring near Scotland wood.

MAINSFORTH, a township, in the parish of **BISHOP'S-MIDDLEHAM**, union of **SEDFIELD**, N. E. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 8½ miles (S. S. E.) from Durham; containing 42 inhabitants. The township comprises about 810 acres; it is intersected by the little Skerne, and the ford or main way across a morass formed by the stream gives name to the village. Limestone abounds. Some years since, a pair of moose deer horns was found in a hollow, upon the summit of a conical hill near the place. On an adjoining hill is an old house, named the Swan-house, where certain dues called Swan-oats, were formerly paid to the convent of Durham, and afterwards to the chapter. Mainsforth was the residence of the late Robert Surtees, Esq., the indefatigable antiquary and accomplished scholar, who published several folio volumes of an elaborate history of the county.

MAINSTONE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **CLUN**, partly in the hundred of **PURLOW**, S. division of **SALOP**, and partly in the hundred and county of **MONTGOMERY** (North Wales), 4 miles (W. by S.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing, in the English portion, 276 inhabitants, of whom 91 are in the township. The parish occupies a considerable portion of hilly and undulated ground, and is surrounded by the parishes of Clun, Bishop's-Castle, Lydham, and Church-stoke. A small brook rises in, and flows through, the parish, which is also intersected by Offa's dyke; and the main road from Bishop's-Castle to Montgomery passes at the extremity of the township of Castlewright. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £293. The church is 112 feet long, by 22 wide, and contains 140 sittings, of which 40 are free. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MAINSTONE, a tything, in the parish of **ROMSEY-EXTRA**, union of **ROMSEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SOMBOURN**, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 144 inhabitants.

MAISEMORE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the Lower division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, union, and E. division of the county, of

GLOUCESTER, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Gloucester; containing 421 inhabitants. At the time of the Conquest, this place formed part of the parish of **St. Mary-de-Lode**, in Gloucester, but it was separated at a very early period, though the exact time is not known. The name is derived from *Maes*, a plain, and *Mor*, water, descriptive of its situation on the banks of the river Severn, which occasionally overflows the adjoining lands. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £89; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: the tithes were commuted for land in 1793. The church is partly Norman, but principally in the decorated and later English styles. A school is chiefly supported by the incumbent.

MAISEY-HAMPTON.—See **HAMPTON**, **MAISEY**.

MAKER (*St. Macra*), a parish, in the union of **ST. GERMANS**, partly in the S. division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, and partly in the hundred of **ROBOROUGH**, Roborough and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 2¼ miles (S. by W.) from Devonport; containing, with the tything of **Vaultershome**, 2725 inhabitants, of whom 1569 are in Cornwall. This parish comprises by computation 2183 acres, of which 71 are common or waste land; and is bounded on the south-east by **Plymouth Sound**, for the defence of which a formidable battery has been erected on the heights above the village. Mount-Edgumbe House, the noble seat of the Edgumbe family, and from which its representative derives the title of Earl, was originally built in the reign of Mary, and, with the exception only of **Salcombe**, was the last garrison that held out for **Charles I.**; it occupies an elevated site, commanding an extensive prospect, and combining within its domain a variety of picturesque and beautiful scenery. At the populous village of **Inceworth**, and also at **Millbrook** (formerly market-towns), fairs for cattle are held, at the former on May 1st, and at the latter on September 29th, when courts leet are held for those places, at which a portreeve, constables, and other officers are appointed. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 11. 0½., and has a net income of £223; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church is in Devon; and, occupying a commanding site on a hill between Mount-Edgumbe and Ramhead, its steeple serves as a landmark, and in time of war is made a signal station. It contains some interesting monuments to the Edgumbe family. At Millbrook is an Episcopal chapel. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Baptists; and a national school is supported by subscription.

MALBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **STANBOROUGH**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Kingsbridge; containing, with the chapelry of **Salcombe**, 1951 inhabitants. This place is situated at the southern extremity of the county, on the coast of the English Channel, and was formerly defended by **Iton Castle**, erected in 1336, of which there are some slight remains, and by another called **Fort Charles**, which, during the civil war in the reign of **Charles I.**, was repaired by that monarch, at an expense of £3000, and was taken by the parliamentary forces in 1645. The parish comprises 4635 acres, of which 1010 are waste, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is partly a white loam, partly red

marl, and partly sand. The neighbourhood is remarkable for the mild temperature of its climate; and at Woodville, within its limits, lemons, oranges, citrons, and olives flourish in the open air, requiring only temporary protection in very severe weather. The surface is hilly, and the scenery richly diversified. An estuary extends from Bolt-Head, in the parish, to Kingsbridge quay, a distance of six miles. The Earl of Devon holds a court of admiralty here, the jurisdiction of which embraces an extensive line of coast. The living is annexed, with those of South Huish and South Milton, to the vicarage of West Alvington. The church, which has a spire, is situated on a commanding eminence near Bolt-Head on the English Channel. A school is partly supported by the rent of parish lands.

MALDEN (*St. John*), a parish, in the union, and Second division of the hundred, of KINGSTON, E. division of SURREY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Ewell; containing 232 inhabitants. At this place was anciently the original establishment of the College of Merton, founded here in 1264, and removed in 1267 to Oxford; the site of the buildings is near the church. The parish comprises 1255a. 1r. 13p., of which 1053 acres are arable, 125 pasture, and 45 wood and common; the surface is varied, and a rapid stream called Hogsmill flows through the lands. Extensive powder-mills have been established. The living is a vicarage, with that of Chessington annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; net income, £417; patrons and appropriators, Warden and Scholars of Merton College. The great tithes have been commuted for £240, and the vicarial for £75, with a glebe of 15 acres. A school is maintained by the incumbent.

Seal and Arms of Maldon.



Obverse.

Reverse.

MALDON, a borough, port, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 10 miles (E.) from Chelmsford, and 38 (E. N. E.) from London; containing 3967 inhabitants. This place is supposed by Camden and by Horsley to have been the *Camalodunum* of the Romans, one of the earliest colonies established by that people in Britain, but which other antiquaries have fixed at Colchester. Its name is said to have been derived from an altar dedicated to Mars, under the name of *Camulus*, by which also that divinity is designated in some coins, still extant, of Cunobeline, King of the Trinobantes, who, prior to the conquest of the Romans, had his royal residence in the town. During its occupation by the Romans, in the reign of Nero, it was destroyed by an insurrection of the Britons, who defeated with great slaughter the

ninth Roman Legion, which had been sent to its assistance. From the Roman name *Camalodunum*, it was called by the Saxons *Meal dune*, or *Male dune*, from which its present appellation is evidently derived. During the time of the Saxons, it does not appear to have been distinguished by any events of importance previously to its destruction by the Danes, from which it was restored by Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, who, to guard it against future attacks, fortified it with a castle, of which there are at present no visible remains. The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence, near the confluence of the rivers Blackwater and Chelmer, and consists principally of one spacious street, extending for more than a mile from west to east, and intersected by a smaller street. The houses, which were in general ancient, have been much improved in their appearance, and within the last half century many ranges of handsome modern ones have been erected; the town is lighted with gas, partially paved, and amply supplied with water. A library was founded by Dr. Thomas Plume, who bequeathed all his valuable books and pictures, and £40 per annum as a salary to a librarian in holy orders, who should reside in the town; and there are some book societies. The haven, formed by the bay of the Blackwater river, affords safe anchorage to vessels not drawing more than eight feet of water, and ships of heavier burthen anchor in the offing, and discharge their cargoes by lighters on the quay. The trade is chiefly in coal, of which not less than 90,000 chaldrons are, on the average, imported annually; also in corn, deals, and iron. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 58; and their aggregate burthen 4704 tons. There is an excellent fishery, extending for more than 20 miles along the coast; and oysters of a very superior quality, called the Wall-fleet oysters, are found in abundance. The custom-house is a neat brick building. A canal from Heybridge to Chelmsford passes within a mile of the town. The market, principally for corn, is on Thursday; and fairs take place on May 1st and September 13th and 14th.



Admiralty Seal, now disused.

Maldon claims to be a BOROUGH by prescription. Its burgesses are mentioned in Domesday book, where it is recorded that "in the half hundred of Maldune the king has one honour and pasture for 100 sheep;" also "180 houses which the burgesses hold, and 18 demolished manses, 15 of which (burgesses) hold half a hide and twenty acres, and the other men hold no more than their own houses in the borough." The earliest known charter was granted in 1155, by Henry II., who gave to the burgesses all the possessions which they then held of the crown, and all their liberties, by tenure of free burgage, the service reserved being the supply of one ship for 40 days, when summoned by the king: to which liberties and customs was then added a complete exemption from the county jurisdiction. This charter was afterwards confirmed several times. The borough is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve

councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, and the number of magistrates is six. The freedom is inherited by birth (not limited within the borough), and obtained by servitude. The town first exercised the elective franchise in the 2nd of Edward III., since which time it has continued to return two members to parliament: the adjoining parish of Heybridge was, in 1832, added to the ancient borough for electoral purposes, comprising together an area of 5274 acres: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session on the days before those for the county; and the petty-sessions for the hundred of Dengie are held here weekly. The admiralty jurisdiction was totally abolished by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV. The town-hall is an ancient edifice of brick, built in the reign of Henry VI., and called D'Arcy's tower.

The old borough comprises the parishes of *All Saints*, containing 864; *St. Peter*, 1878; and *St. Mary*, 1225, inhabitants. The united parishes of All Saints and St. Peter comprise by measurement 1430 acres, of which 40 are in the former. The living of All Saints is a vicarage, with that of St. Peter's annexed, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £319; patron, Rev. J. Matthew; impropiators, the Landowners. The great tithes of St. Peter's have been commuted for £6, and the vicarial for £212. The church is a spacious structure, in the early Norman and early English styles, with a triangular tower surmounted by an hexagonal spire; in the south aisle are three chapels, or chantries, founded by Robert D'Arcy, in the reign of Henry VI., and there are various ancient monuments. For its repair, premises, producing £50 per annum, were devised by Mrs. Anastasia Wentworth, in 1630. The church of St. Peter has been demolished, the tower only remaining, adjoining to which is the library erected by Dr. Plume. The living of St. Mary's is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; net income, £165. The church, a large and very ancient structure, is said to have been founded prior to the Norman Conquest, by Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman; part of it was rebuilt in the reign of Charles I., and a gallery was erected in 1834. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. Ralph Breder, in 1608, bequeathed £300 for the endowment of a free grammar school, to which several small bequests were subsequently added; a national school is partly supported by £25 per annum from Dr. Plume's charity, and there are some charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The union of Maldon comprises 32 parishes or places, containing a population of 20,838.

Within less than a mile of the town are the remains of the *Abbey of Beleigh*, founded in 1180, by Robert Mantell, for Præmonstratensian canons, and dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £196. 6. 5.: the chapel, which is the most perfect portion of the ruins, is a small edifice, chiefly in the early English style, with later insertions; the roof is groined, and supported on slender-shafted columns and gracefully pointed arches. Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, and his Countess, were interred in the chapel; and in digging for gravel in the ground adjoining, some leaden coffins and skeletons were discovered. A *priory for Carmelite friars* was established in 1292, by Richard

Gravesend, Bishop of London, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £26. 0. 8.; but there are no vestiges of it at present, except the garden walls. An *hospital for lepers* was founded by one of the English monarchs, prior to the 16th of Edward II., and, by Edward IV., was annexed to the abbey of Beleigh; the remains, now converted into a barn, exhibit a mixture of stone and of bricks and tiles, which appear to have been of Roman origin. To the west of the town are the remains of a camp of quadrilateral form, including 22 acres, through which is the road to Chelmsford: on the north is a fine spring, called Cromwell's. Dr. Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, who founded the Plumean Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge, was born at Maldon in 1630. The town gives the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Essex.

MALHAM, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Settle; containing 233 inhabitants. This township is situated in the fertile vale to which it gives name, and comprises about 3870 acres, principally the property of Lord Ribblesdale, who is lord of the manor. The lands are chiefly pasture and meadow, and lying on a substratum of limestone; the herbage is of the finest quality. Calamine and lead are found in the neighbourhood, and mines have been wrought by successive adventurers with ruinous effect, and are still in unprofitable operation. The surface is strikingly varied, and the scenery of the boldest and most romantic character, finely contrasting with some parts which are of softer features and more pleasingly picturesque. At the head of the dale is Malham Cove, a gigantic mass of limestone rock nearly 300 feet in height, extending across the valley, and at the foot of which issues a rivulet, that, in times of flood, not finding vent for its accumulating waters, rises to the summit of this stupendous barrier, and precipitates itself with resistless fury into the vale beneath, forming a truly magnificent cataract. Near the village is Jenet's Cave, a dark and gloomy recess, overhung with ivy; and about a mile to the east is Gordale Scar, a huge cluster of limestone rocks, nearly 300 feet in height, apparently torn asunder in some parts as if by some great natural convulsion, and projecting several yards over the line of their base. The village is in the most fertile part of the vale. A fair for lambs is held on the 30th of June, and continued on the 1st of July as a pleasure-fair; and a fair for sheep is held on the 15th of October. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1717, by Rowland Brayshaw, Esq., who endowed it with property now producing £74 per annum.

MALHAM-MOOR, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Settle; containing 102 inhabitants. The township comprises about 8880 acres, the property of Lord Ribblesdale and others; the surface is chiefly high moorland, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep, and the scenery abounds with variety and beauty. Within an area inclosed by precipitous rocks of limestone, is a sheet of water called the Tarn, a lake long celebrated for its trout and perch,

weighing from 3 to 10lb.; and which, on one side overflowing its barrier, or forcing its way through some fissures in the rock, forms a picturesque cascade thirty yards in height. On an eminence commanding a fine view of the lake and its surrounding scenery, is Tarn House, the handsome seat of Lord Ribblesdale. The whole of the lands formerly belonged to the abbey of Fountains, and on the Dissolution were granted as part of the demesnes to Sir Richard Gresham.

MALIN'S-LEE, a township, in the parish of **DAWLEY MAGNA**, union of **MADELEY**, Wellington division of the hundred of **SOUTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**; containing 2721 inhabitants.

MALLERSTANG, a chapelry, in the parish of **KIRKBY-STEPHEN**, **EAST** ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 223 inhabitants. The township comprises 4944 acres, of which 3006 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, Earl of Thanet. The chapel, having fallen to ruins, was repaired in 1663, by the celebrated Countess of Pembroke, who endowed it with lands now producing £23 per annum, on condition that the curate should teach the children of the dale. At Castlethwaite are the ruins of a square tower that formed part of Pendragon Castle, built by Uter Pendragon, in the time of Vortigern; the walls are twelve feet thick. It was at one period the seat of the lords de Clifford, and was burned by the Scots about the year 1541, but was completely repaired in 1661, by the Countess of Pembroke, who also built the bridge across the Eden, and erected the stone pillar on the hill called Morrill's Seat. The castle was dismantled by the Earl of Thanet, in 1681. Near it is an ancient fortification, surrounded by a moat and vallum. At the southern extremity of the chapelry rises the lofty mountain called Wild Boar Fell.

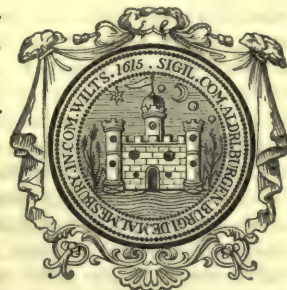
MALLING, EAST (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **MALLING**, hundred of **LARKFIELD**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Maidstone; containing 1578 inhabitants. The river Medway bounds the parish on the north: the manufacture of paper is carried on to some extent, and a fair for pedlery is held on July 15th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 4.; patron and impropriator, Sir J. Twisden, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £210, and the vicarial for £800, and the glebe comprises $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower. The Rev. Edward Holme, in 1781, erected and endowed a school, in which children are now educated on the national plan; and in 1829, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith founded and endowed five almshouses for widows.

MALLING, SOUTH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **LEWES**, hundred of **RINGMER**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 1 mile (N.) from Lewes; containing 646 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Ouse. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patroness, Lady Maclean; impropriators, the principal Landowners. The church, described as collegiate in Domesday book, and said to have been founded by Ceadwalla, King of the West Saxons, who died in 668, is a small neat edifice, rebuilt on the site of the former, and consecrated May 23rd, 1632; it was repaired and repewed by subscription in 1837; the chancel contains an altar-tomb to the memory

of Sir William and Lady Kemp. The dean and prebendaries possessed, at the Dissolution, a revenue of £45. 12. 5. The archbishops of Canterbury had formerly a palace here, of which the chapel has been converted into a cottage. In December, 1836, an avalanche of snow, from the hill above the workhouse, fell upon the building, by which eight persons were killed. Richard Russell, M.D., whose treatise on the efficacy of the sea water of Brighton, laid the foundation of the subsequent prosperity of that place, was buried here.

MALLING, WEST, or **TOWN** (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, and formerly a market-town, in the hundred of **LARKFIELD**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Maidstone, and 29 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 1784 inhabitants. In the year 1090, a Benedictine nunnery was founded here by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in honour of the Blessed Virgin. About a century afterwards, the town and the nunnery were nearly destroyed by fire, but soon restored, and the revenue of the latter, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £245. 10. 2½: the front of the abbey, which is of Norman architecture, with later insertions, still remains, forming an interesting ruin. The town is neat and clean, and contains some good houses; the streets are wide, and well paved, and the surrounding walks and scenery are pleasing and picturesque. Petty-sessions for the upper south division of the lathe of Aylesford are held here on the first Monday in every month. The market, granted, with the fairs, to the abbess, in the reign of Henry III., was held on Saturday: fairs take place on August 12th and October 2nd, for pedlery, and November 17th, for cattle. The parish contains 1230 acres, 560 of which are woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; income, £400; patron and impropriator, T. A. Douce, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, with a fine Norman tower at the west end, and contains a splendid monument to Sir Robert Brett: the roof having fallen in 1778, through the decay of the main columns, the whole of the nave was rebuilt; the old spire of the tower has been removed, and an elegant one erected by subscription. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; and a school is supported by subscription. The poor law union of Malling comprises 22 parishes or places, containing a population of 17,933: the workhouse, calculated to receive 360 inmates, is situated on the road to Mereworth.

MALMESBURY, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **MALMESBURY**, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 42 miles (N.) from Salisbury, and 94 (W.) from London; containing, with the chapelries of Corstone and Rodborne, and the tythings of Burton-Hill, Cole with West Park, and Milbourn, 2367 inhabitants. This place is stated by Leland to have been an ancient British town, called *Caer Bladon*; but its origin may, with more probability, be ascribed to the



Seal and Arms.

period of the Saxon heptarchy. A castle, named Ingelburne, existed before the middle of the seventh century; and about 642, Maildolph, an Irish monk, founded a hermitage, and being joined by Aldhelm, nephew of Ina, King of Wessex, they, with the assistance of Lutherius, Bishop of Winchester, erected a monastery, styled, from the name of its founders, *Mealdelmesbyrig*, which has been gradually altered to the modern appellation of Malmesbury. The monastery, which was one of the most considerable in Wiltshire, belonged to the Benedictines, and was splendidly endowed by several princes and noblemen; its abbot was made a mitred parliamentary baron by Edward III.; its revenue, at the Dissolution, amounted to £803. 17. 7. A part of the nave only of the conventual church remains, which has been long used as the parochial church. Buildings gradually arose round the abbey, and notwithstanding that the town suffered from the incursions of the Danes, who burned it in the reign of Alfred the Great, it became a place of so much importance as to obtain a charter from Edward the Elder, which was confirmed by his son Athelstan, who renewed it, and was a munificent benefactor both to the town and the monastery. He bestowed an extensive tract of land, called the Common of King's Heath, on the men of Malmesbury, who had assisted him in gaining a victory over the Danes. In the reign of Henry I., or Stephen, a strong castle was built here by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, who was obliged to surrender it to the king; and on the invasion of England by Prince Henry, afterwards Henry II., he laid siege to this fortress, and took it after an obstinate defence. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., Malmesbury was a royal garrison, and that prince lodged in the town one night, in 1643. Shortly after, the place was captured by Sir William Waller; but was retaken by the royalists, who did not, however, long retain possession of it, for the parliament having recovered it, their troops were stationed here till June, 1646.

The TOWN, situated on a pleasant and commanding eminence, is nearly surrounded by two streams, which unite at its southern extremity, and form the Lower Avon. The principal thoroughfare extends southward from the market-place, near which it is crossed by another street, leading to that part of the town called Westport. These streets are paved and lighted, under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1798, and the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from wells. In the centre of the market-place is a fine market-cross, built in the reign of Henry VII., and ornamented with flying buttresses, pinnacles, and an octangular central turret. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was anciently carried on very extensively; and, after it had entirely decayed, it was again introduced, in the latter part of the last century, and now constitutes the chief employment of the lower class. Some trade is carried on in tanning and brewing, and bone-lace is made by the women and children. The market, principally for butchers' meat, is on Saturday; and large cattle-markets are held on the last Tuesday in every month, except March, April, and May. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, take place on March 28th, April 28th, and June 5th. The first charter of INCORPORATION was granted by Charles I., but the charter now in force was obtained from William III., in 1696, and under it the corporation consists of an alderman, deputy-alder-

man, eleven capital burgesses, and 24 assistants, with a high steward, and deputy-steward. Besides these there are 52 landholders, and an indefinite number of commoners, or free burgesses; the alderman and steward, with their deputies, are justices of the peace; and the alderman is coroner and clerk of the market. The borough has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.: by the act of the 2nd of William IV. cap. 45, it was determined that it should thenceforward return only one, and the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising 22,606 acres: the alderman is returning officer. The petty-sessions for the hundred of Malmesbury are held here once a month; and a court of requests for the hundred takes place every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40s. King's Heath, or Malmesbury Common, which has been inclosed, is subdivided into allotments, averaging about one acre and a half each, assigned to each commoner as tillage, or garden ground. To the east of King's Heath are the "Acres," one acre belonging to each of the assistant burgesses and landholders; and near them are other lands, called "Burgess Parts," varying in extent from six to fifteen acres, and belonging, one each, to the capital burgesses.

The old borough, which contains 130 acres, comprises parts of the parishes of *St. Paul*, *St. Mary Westport*, and the *Abbey district*. The entire parishes collectively include 5056a. 3r. 25p.; the lands are chiefly in meadow and pasture, with a moderate proportion of rich arable land, and 74 acres of common or waste. The living of *St. Paul's* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 1½, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £265; impropiators, the family of Gaby. The church is dilapidated, but the tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, is still standing, and contains the bells rung on public festivals, &c. The nave of the conventual church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was purchased, at the Dissolution of monasteries, by William Stumpe, a clothier of Malmesbury, and presented to the townspeople for a parochial church. This edifice is chiefly in the Norman style, and has a noble south porch, consisting of receding arches, with sculptured mouldings, and other ornaments; the western porch was of a similar character, but a small portion of it only remains. In the interior, at the west end, is a sepulchral chapel, in which is an ancient tomb with a recumbent crowned statue, ascribed to King Athelstan, who was interred near the high altar of the church. A few years since, the whole fabric was substantially repaired, and the vaulted roof and other parts of the interior restored: over the altar has been placed a painting of the Resurrection of Lazarus, presented by the Earl of Suffolk. There are chapels of ease at Corstone and Rodborne. The living of the parish of *Westport* is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of *Brokenborough* and *Charlton* united, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 8½, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £310; impropiator, Earl of Suffolk. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Moravians, and Wesleyans. A free school, under the patronage of the corporation, is endowed with £20 per annum; and another school was founded and endowed with £30 per annum by Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, in 1725: both are conducted on the national system. Here is also an

almshouse, endowed with £20 a year. The poor law union of Malmesbury comprises 25 parishes or places, 24 of which are in the county of Wilts, and one in that of Gloucester, the whole containing a population of 14,716. There was anciently a convent of the Knights Hospitallers, some small portions of the buildings belonging to which are still standing. Among the distinguished persons connected with the monastery were, St. Aldhelm, the second abbot, who died Bishop of Sherborne in 709; Ælfric, a learned abbot in the tenth century, who was made Bishop of Crediton; and William of Malmesbury, precentor to the monastery, the celebrated English historian in the reign of Stephen. Thomas Hobbes, author of the *Leviathan*, and other philosophical works, was born here in 1588; and Mrs. Mary Chandler, an ingenious poetess, was also a native. Malmesbury confers the title of Earl and Baron on the family of Harris.

MALPAS (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of WREXHAM, chiefly in the Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, but partly in the county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES; comprising the townships of Agden, Bickerton, Bickley, Bradley, Broxton, Bulkeley, Chidlow, Cholmondeley, Chorlton, Cuddington, Duckington, Edge, Egerton, Hampton, Larkton, Macefen, Malpas, Newton, Oldecastle, Overton, Stockton, Tushingham, Wichaugh, and Wigland; and containing, exclusively of the Welsh portion, 5211 inhabitants, of whom 1092 are in the township of Malpas, 15 miles (S. S. E.) from Chester, and 165 (N. W.) from London. The early name of this place was *Depenbech*, and was of similar import with the present appellation, which signifies a bad pass or road. The barony, prior to the Conquest, formed part of the possessions of Earl Edwin, and was subsequently given by the first Norman Earl of Chester to Robert Fitz-Hugh, one of the eight barons of his parliament; it was soon afterwards divided into two unequal parts, and still continues so. The ancient barons exercised capital jurisdiction within the limits of the barony, and in them was vested (but distinct from their rights as barons of Malpas) the office of serjeant of the peace for the whole palatinate, excepting the hundreds of Macclesfield and Wirral: the punishment for capital offences, designated in some records as "the custom of Cheshire," was decapitation, and it was usual to present the heads of felons at the castle of Chester. The jurisdictions have undergone considerable alteration, and the remaining portion of the old baronial rights has descended with the manor of Malpas. The castle, the head of the barony, was built soon after the Conquest, and stood immediately adjoining the church; the only vestige of it is a circular mound, on which the keep stood. The town is very pleasantly situated on an eminence on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester, and commands an extensive prospect over a great part of North Wales, Staffordshire, and the Vale Royal: it consists of four streets, which diverge at right angles from a common centre, and are well paved; the houses are low and irregularly built; the inhabitants are well supplied with water from a public well. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held on April 5th, July 26th, and Dec. 8th, for cattle, linen and woollen goods, toys, and pedlery. There are courts leet and baron annually, at which constables are appointed, and debts under 40s. are recoverable.

The LIVING is a rectory, divided from time immemorial into two portions; the first, valued in the king's books at £48. 8. 6½., has a net income of £1000, and is in the gift of the Marquess of Cholmondeley and T. T. Drake, Esq.; the second, valued at £44. 19. 2., has a net income of £910, and is in the gift of Mr. Drake: an excellent parsonage-house and glebe are attached to each portion. The church is a spacious and venerable edifice, in the later English style; the windows are enriched with elegant tracery, and in the chancel are some ancient oak stalls, niches, and monuments; at the end of the north and south aisles are sepulchral chapels belonging to the families of Cholmondeley and Brereton. There are two chapels in the parish, St. Chad's and Whitewell, the former of which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £144; patron, Rector of Malpas. A domestic chapel, open for the tenants and neighbours, is attached to Cholmondeley Castle, about four miles distant; and in the town and parish are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The grammar school was founded early in the seventeenth century, by subscription, to which Hugh, first earl of Cholmondeley, contributed £200. Richard Alport, in 1719, bequeathed £500 for the support of a school, which is now incorporated with one recently established on the national plan; and Dr. Townson, archdeacon of Richmond, and rector of Malpas, left £500 old South Sea stock, the dividends on which are applied in educating children. An almshouse was built by Sir Randle Brereton, in the time of Henry VIII., and endowed by Sir Thomas Brereton, in the reign of Charles I.; it was rebuilt in 1721, by Hugh, Earl of Cholmondeley, for six widows; and a bequest, by Thomas Poyser, Esq., of the interest of £600, made an addition of £3 per annum to the income of each of the inmates. In 1748, Miss Elizabeth Taylor left £500 for clothing poor men in the townships of Malpas and Edge. The late learned and pious Dr. Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, was a native of the town, where his father was rector of the higher mediety. Philip Henry, the nonconformist, resided at the Broad Oak, in the parish, where his son, Matthew Henry, the celebrated commentator on the Bible, was born. Malpas confers the title of Viscount on the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

MALPAS (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CAERLEON, hundred of WENTLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Newport; containing 270 inhabitants. It comprises 988a. 3r. 20p., of which 315 acres are arable, 587 meadow and pasture, and 26 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, Sir C. Morgan, Bart. The church is a handsome structure, in the early English style, with a tower embattled and crowned by pinnacles; it has a lofty ceiling of wood, richly carved, and in the chancel are some ancient oak stalls. There is a national school. A small establishment of Cluniac monks, a cell to the priory of Montacute, in Somersetshire, was founded here about the time of Henry I.

MALSWICK, a tything, in the parish and union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 234 inhabitants.

MALTBY, a chapelry, in the parish of RAITHBY, union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles

(S. W. by S.) from Louth. Here was formerly a preceptory of Knights Templars, to which Ranulph, one of the earls of Chester, was the first benefactor; it afterwards belonged to the Hospitallers.

MALTBY, a township, in the parish of STAINTON, union of STOCKTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Yarm; containing 171 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of a family of the same name, who continued in possession for several generations; and since the time of their connexion with the spot, land has been held by the families of Morley, Wentworth, Pennyman, and others. The township is in the district called Cleveland, and comprises about 1180 acres of land, partly the property of the Earl of Harewood. The village, which is but indifferently built, is situated on an eminence, and on the road from Stainton to Yarm.

MALTBY (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Hooton-Levet, 839 inhabitants, of whom 763 are in the township of Maltby, 6 miles (E.) from Rotherham. This parish is on the road from Sheffield to Gainsborough, and comprises by computation 4473 acres, whereof 81 are common or waste. The celebrated Roche-Abbey quarries, which furnished materials for the groined roof of King's College chapel, Cambridge, are in the parish. The village is pleasantly situated in a fertile and richly-wooded valley, and the surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque. Sandbeck Park, formerly the residence of the lords Castletown, and now the seat of the Earl of Scarborough, who is lord of the manor, is a stately mansion in an ample and tastefully embellished demesne. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl, who, with others, is impropiator; net income, £120. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Viscount Castletown, in 1714, gave certain waste land for a school, now producing £20 a year; and there are a national, an infants', and a Sunday school.

MALTBY-LE-MARSH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Alford; containing 229 inhabitants, and comprising 1377a. 1r. 13p. A pleasure-fair is held in June. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. George Allott: the tithes have been commuted for £294, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a handsome tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a school founded in 1705, by Mrs. Anne Bolle, who endowed it with $65\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land producing £78. 12. per annum. On a bridge over a drain which divides this parish from Mablethorpe, a battle is said to have taken place between the knights of the respective places, in which both parties fell; and in the church is a recumbent effigy of a knight. The bridge is called Earl's Bridge.

MALTON, NEW, an ancient borough and market-town, and the head of a union, in the wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 18 miles (N. E. by N.) from York, and 213 (N. by W.) from London; contain-

ing, with Old Malton, 5317 inhabitants, of whom 4021 are in New Malton. This place is of very remote antiquity; and the numerous military roads in the vicinity apparently leading to it, the remains of intrenchments yet discernible, and the many Roman coins and other relics which have been found at various times, and are still occasionally discovered, seem to indicate its importance as a Roman station. From an inscription dug up in 1753, near the lodge of the original castle, it would appear that the "Equites Singulares," or body guards of the emperor, were stationed here, and most probably in the time of Severus. During the heptarchy, the town seems to have been a royal vill of the kings of Northumbria, of whom Edwin was saved from assassination at this place by the fidelity of his servant Lilla. A spacious castle of formidable strength was erected here soon after the Conquest, by one of the De Vesci family, to whom the manor belonged, and in 1138 was seized and garrisoned by the Scots, who had made an irruption into this part of the country; the town was burnt by Archbishop Thurstan in his attempt to expel the invaders, but was rebuilt shortly afterwards, and then named New Malton. The castle was finally destroyed by Henry II., during whose reign a priory for Gilbertine canons was founded and endowed about a mile from the town, by Eustace Fitzjohn, which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £197. In the reign of James I., Ralph, Lord Eure, erected a handsome castellated mansion on the site of the ancient castle; but in consequence of some disagreement between his granddaughters and coheirresses, it was taken down, and the materials were divided between them by the Sheriff of Yorkshire, in 1674; only the lodge and entrance gateways are remaining. Mary, the younger of these coheirresses, who succeeded to the manors of Old and New Malton, conveyed them by marriage to William Palmes, Esq., by whom they were transferred to Sir Thomas Wentworth, whose descendant obtained the title of Lord Malton, and was afterwards created marquess of Rockingham; on the death of the last marquess, in 1782, the title became extinct, and the manor passed to his nephew, the late Earl Fitzwilliam.

The town is pleasantly situated on elevated ground on the north side of the river Derwent, which, flowing through the adjacent valley, forms a boundary between the East and North ridings; it is above half a mile in length, and consists of several streets diverging from a spacious market-place. The houses are generally well-built, and many of them, both in the town and suburbs, are handsome and of modern erection; the streets are lighted with gas from works originally constructed in 1832, by Messrs. John and James Malam, and purchased for £4000, by a proprietary of £10 shareholders, in 1836. A theatre, and a commodious suite of public rooms, were erected in 1814; the theatre has been converted into a mechanics' institution, consisting of 400 members, with a library of 1000 volumes; and the public rooms comprise a subscription library and newsroom, assembly and concert rooms, and accommodations for the shows of the Malton Horticultural Society. The new Talbot hotel is beautifully situated in elevated grounds tastefully laid out, and formed into a fine terrace with hanging gardens, commanding a good view of the course of the Derwent, winding through its fertile and picturesque vale, and affording a delightful and well-frequented promenade.

Over the river is a handsome stone bridge of three arches, connecting the town with the populous suburb of Norton, in the East riding; and the environs abound with a variety of scenery. The Derwent, made navigable from Malton to the river Ouse in the reign of Anne, furnishes a means of communication with Hull, Leeds, Halifax, and other places; and a considerable trade in corn, butter, hams, and provisions, is carried on with those towns, from which groceries, coal, woollen-cloths, and stuffs, and various other articles are received in return. The York and Scarborough Railway Company, also, will have a station at Malton. There are two iron-foundries, some small manufactories for linen, gloves, hats, and pelts, and several flour-mills, breweries, and large malting establishments. The market, which is on Saturday, is amply supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions of every kind. The market-place is spacious and well adapted for business; and on the west side of the town is the cattle-market, occupying an open area of three acres, near which slaughter-houses have been erected by Earl Fitzwilliam. Fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held during the week before Palm-Sunday, on the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, the 15th of July, the 11th and 12th of October, and the Saturday before Martinmas. During the week before Palm-Sunday, great numbers of horses are exhibited here for sale, and races frequently take place.

The inhabitants had anciently a charter of incorporation, and the borough was governed by two bailiffs, till the reign of Charles II., when on a writ of *Quo warranto*, judgment was given in favour of the crown, and the town has since been under the controul of a bailiff appointed by the lord of the manor. The town first sent representatives to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and at that time the prior of Old Malton, who was one of the members, was arrested on his return from the parliament, for debt, but pleading his exemption while going to, or returning from, his parliamentary duties, he was liberated. The borough still returns two members, but the limits of the borough have been extended, under the Reform act, by the addition of Old Malton and Norton; the bailiff is returning officer. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Saturday, and the general quarter-sessions for the North riding formerly took place here. The town-hall is a neat edifice in the market-place. Malton comprises the parishes of St. Leonard and St. Michael, the former containing 2391, and the latter 1630, inhabitants, and the livings are perpetual curacies united to that of Old Malton. The church of St. Leonard is an ancient structure, in the later English style, with a spire, not carried up to its full height, from an apprehension of danger to the stability of the tower. The church of St. Michael, situated in the market-place, is also ancient, in the Norman style, with a square western tower. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; and several schools. The poor law union comprises 68 parishes or places, containing a population of 21,949, and a spacious union workhouse has been erected. At the foot of an eminence called the Brows, is a chalybeate spring, with properties similar to the waters of Scarborough; it has an appropriate building over it, and is surrounded by delightful walks.

MALTON, OLD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of MALTON, wapentake of

RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N. E.) from New Malton. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the river Derwent, and the Rye pursues its course on the north: the village is pleasant, and is on the road from New Malton to Pickering. The living is a perpetual curacy, with those of St. Leonard and St. Michael in New Malton; net income, £198; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam; appropriator, Archbishop of York. The church, extensively restored in 1844, is formed of the remains of a priory, founded in 1150, by Eustace Fitz-John, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for Gilbertine canons, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, amounted to £257. 7. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded in the 38th of Henry VIII., by the Archbishop of York, for instruction in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, with an endowment now amounting to about £100 per annum.

MALVERN, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 8 miles (W.) from Worcester; containing, with the chapelry of Newland, 2911 inhabitants. This place is situated on the eastern declivity of a range of hills separating the counties of Worcester and Hereford, and extending from north to south for nearly nine miles, the greatest elevation being 1440 feet; the heights vary from one to two miles in breadth from east to west, and the most prominent are the Worcestershire and Herefordshire beacons, the summits of which command most extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country. Around the base of the Herefordshire beacon is a double intrenchment, from six to twelve feet deep, and in some places more than 30 feet broad, dug by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, as a boundary between his portion of Malvern Chase, and that belonging to the Bishop of Hereford; and in other parts of these mountains are similar works. The more ancient portion of the village is irregularly built, and consists of houses scattered on the declivity of the mountain; but since the celebrity of the springs and the purity of the air have made it a place of fashionable resort, handsome ranges of modern houses have been erected; and in detached situations, and at different degrees of elevation, several good villas have been built as private summer residences. There are a chalybeate and a bituminous spring, the water of which is remarkable for its purity, and for its gently aperient and diuretic properties: the former is in the eastern part of the village, near the church; the latter, called Holy well, is situated two miles to the south of it. On the eastern ridge of the hill, and at St. Anne's well on the north side of the Worcestershire beacon, are some respectable hotels; and every accommodation has been provided for drinking the waters, and for hot and cold bathing. The water of the Holy well has been found, on analysis, to contain, in an imperial gallon, 1.6 grains of carbonate of lime, 5.33 carbonate of soda, .9199 carbonate of magnesia, .625 carbonate of iron, 2.896 sulphate of soda, 1.553 muriate of soda, and 1.687 of residuum. The water of St. Anne's well contains, in one gallon, 3.55 carbonate of soda, .352 carbonate of lime, .260 carbonate of magnesia, .328 carbonate of iron, 1.48 sulphate of soda, .955 muriate of soda, and .470 of residuum. The public library is a neat building of the Doric order.

The parish comprises 4297*a.* 1*r.* 11*p.* of land, of which

628 are common or waste. The **LIVING** is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; net income, £181; patron, E. T. Foley, Esq.; improPRIATORS, the family of Wilson. The church, formerly the church of the Benedictine abbey, was at the Dissolution purchased by the inhabitants, and made parochial; it is a venerable and elegant cruciform structure, partly rebuilt under the direction of Sir Reginald Bray, in the reign of Henry VII., and combining the Norman and the later English styles, with a fine square embattled tower rising from the centre. The exterior is in the later English style; the interior retains much of the original character; the nave is Norman, with low massive piers and circular arches, and the chancel is in the later English style; the east window and that in the north transept are particularly beautiful, and several portions of the ancient stained glass, and of the carved seats, and other evidences of antiquity, remain. In 1826, the building was repaired at the expense of the neighbouring gentry. A church has been built and endowed by the Rev. P. C. Boisseur; and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster have given land and £300 towards the erection of the North Hill district church at this place, towards which also the Dean of St. Asaph has contributed £200. There is a place of worship for Methodists; and a national school and a school of industry are supported by subscription. Here was a hermitage, endowed by Edward the Confessor, which, after the Conquest, was converted into a Benedictine priory: an abbey and conventual buildings, having been erected in 1083, by Aldewine the hermit, and endowed by Gisleber, abbot of Westminster, with ample possessions, it became in consequence subordinate to the abbey of Westminster, and subsisted till the Dissolution, when the revenue was estimated at £375. 0. 6. Of this abbey, the parochial church, already noticed; the ancient gateway, a beautiful specimen of the later English style; and the abbey barn, a building in the decorated style; are the remains.

MALVERN, LITTLE (ST. GILES), a parish, in the union of **UPTON-UPON-SEVERN**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Upton and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Upton; containing 103 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the roads from Ledbury to Worcester and Upton, in the heart of a district abounding with picturesque and romantic scenery, and comprises about 1300 acres, of which 200 are arable, 350 rich meadow, and 100 woodland. From the Herefordshire beacon, which is partly in the parish, a fine prospect extends over the rich plains of Worcester, Gloucester, and Herefordshire, embracing the distant hills in South Wales. There are some remarkably fine oaks, of which one called St. Benedict's oak, is of most majestic growth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron, Earl Somers; improPRIATOR, W. Berington, Esq. The church, which has long been in decay, part of it forming a beautiful and interesting ruin, belonged to a Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Worcester, founded in 1171, in a gloomy cavity near an ancient intrenchment round the base of the Herefordshire beacon, by two brothers, Joceline and Edred, who were successively priors. At the Dissolution, the revenue was valued at £102. 10. 9.; and adjoining the church are some remains of the buildings, converted into a dwelling-house called Malvern Court. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MAMBLE (ST. JOHN), a parish, in the union of **CLEOBURY-MORTIMER**, Lower division of the hundred of **DODDINGTREE**, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Bewdley; containing 377 inhabitants. The parish, bounded on the west by a portion of Shropshire, comprises by measurement 2658 acres; the substratum abounds with coal of good quality, of which several mines are in operation, and there are some quarries of inferior stone, used for the roads. A railway has been constructed from the collieries to the Leominster canal, which approaches within half a mile of the parish, and to which it was the purpose of the proprietors to extend it. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Bayton united, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; improPRIATOR, Sir E. Blount, Bart.: the great tithes have been commuted for £235, and the vicarial for £180. The church is a very ancient structure, and contains many old monuments, among which are some to the Blounts, formerly of Sodington Hall, in the parish, and a handsome monument to the late Lieut.-Colonel Greswold, by the officers of the Enniskillen Dragoons, of which he had the command. Parochial schools are supported by subscription. Sodington, the ancient seat of the Blounts, was destroyed by fire, in the great civil war, by some troops of the parliament: what remained of it was taken down in the year 1807, when several curious Roman relics were discovered beneath the foundations.

MAMHEAD, a parish, in the union of **ST. THOMAS**, hundred of **EXMINSTER**, Wonford and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 8 miles (W.) from Exeter; containing 246 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1130 acres, of which 440 are arable, 360 pasture, 250 wood, and 30 common or waste land; the surface is pleasingly varied, and the scenery richly embellished; great quantities of fine flax are produced, and there are some quarries of good building-stone. On Mamhead point is an obelisk of Portland stone, 100 feet high, erected by Thomas Balle, Esq., of Mamhead House. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6., and in the gift of Sir Robert W. Newman, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £145, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the early English style. A national school is supported by subscription, for the instruction of the children of the poor in the principles of the Established Church.

MAMHILAD, a parish, in the union and division of **PONT-Y-POOL**, hundred of **ABERGAVENNY**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Usk; containing 303 inhabitants. It comprises 1678 acres, of which 120 are common or waste land. The high road from Abergavenny to Pont-y-Pool, and the Brecon and Monmouthshire canal, intersect the parish from north to south; and the road from Usk to Pont-y-Pool also affords facility of communication. The living is united, with that of Trevethan, to the vicarage of Llanover: the church is an ancient structure.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet, in the parish of **BEDWELTY**, union of **ABERGAVENNY**, Lower division of the hundred of **WENTLLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**; containing 6789 inhabitants, who are principally employed at the extensive coal and iron works in the neighbourhood.



Seal and Arms.

MAN, ISLE OF, an island annexed to the British dominions, in the Irish Sea, nearly at an equal distance from the English and Irish coasts, and lying between $54^{\circ} 2'$ and $54^{\circ} 26' 30''$ (N. Lat.), and between $4^{\circ} 14'$ and $4^{\circ} 47'$ (W. Lon.). The distance from Douglas to Liverpool (N. W. buoy) is 60 miles, and to St. Bees' Light 42; from the Point of Ayre to the Mull of Galloway 21, and to the Copeland islands at the entrance of Belfast Lough 38; and from the Calf of Man to Dublin 60, and to Holyhead 45. Within its limits are 7978 inhabited houses, 370 uninhabited, and 56 in the course of erection; and the population amounts to 47,975. This island was called by Ptolemy *Monoeda*, or *Moneitha*, the "Further Mona," to distinguish it from the Isle of Anglesey, or *Mona*; by Pliny it was styled *Monabia*; and by Bede *Menavia Secunda*, likewise in contradistinction to Anglesey, which he terms *Menavia Prima*. And on account of the rocky or stony nature of the soil, it was also called *Menang* and *Mauen*, from the latter of which its present name is derived. About the year 440, St. Patrick, having converted the ancient British inhabitants to Christianity, founded here a church and a see, of which he appointed St. Germanus bishop. Many years afterwards, on the irruption of the northern barbarians, the island fell under the dominion of the Scots, and was subsequently annexed to that kingdom by Aidan; but in 610 it was wrested from the Scots by Edwin, King of Northumberland; and from this period, for nearly 300 years, the British historians are silent with respect to any circumstances connected with its history. The Manks' traditions, however, record during this interval a succession of twelve petty kings, called Orries, of whom the first was son of the King of Denmark and Norway, an enterprising prince, who, having subdued the Orcades and the Hebrides, took possession of this island also, where he fixed his residence and enjoyed for many years a reign of uninterrupted tranquillity. Guttred, his son and successor, built the castle of Rushen, in repairing which, in 1815, a beam was discovered by the workmen inscribed with the date 947. In this castle Guttred was interred, and was succeeded by his son Reginald, on whose assassination his younger brother Olave assumed the government; but not having obtained a ratification of his title from the King of Norway, to whom the island was tributary, he was invited to that kingdom, and on his arrival was arraigned and put to death. Olain, his brother, next took possession of this and some other islands, and after a reign of twenty-three years died in Ireland, and was succeeded by Allen, who, being poisoned by his governor, made room for Macon; the latter refusing to do homage for his crown to Edgar, King of England, was dethroned, but was soon afterwards restored, and made admiral of the great fleet raised by that monarch to protect the English coasts from the repeated assaults of the northern pirates: Macon was one of the eight tributary kings whom Edgar, in token of their vassalage, compelled to row his barge on the river Dee.

Godred Crovan, son of Harold Harfager, King of Norway, who accompanied his father in his invasion of England on the death of Edward the Confessor, took refuge here on the defeat of his countrymen, and was hospitably entertained. Returning the following year with a numerous army, after being twice repulsed by the inhabitants, he at length took possession of the island, after a sanguinary contest, and established himself in the southern part, granting the remainder to the islanders, on the absolute condition of their holding it under him as lord of the whole. From this time the island became vested in the kings, or lords, of the isles, and was held of them till the commencement of the last century. Godred, who also held the sovereignty of the Hebrides, or Western Islands, maintained a naval force sufficient for the security of his conquests, and turned his arms against Ireland, at that time divided into petty principalities, reducing Dublin and a considerable part of the province of Leinster. He left three sons, Lagman, Harold, and Olave, of whom the first succeeded to the government, and being jealous of his brother Harold, whom he suspected of exciting insubordination among his soldiers, caused him to be put to death; but repenting, he resigned the crown to his youngest brother Olave, and died on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Olave being then a minor, and residing in the court of Henry I., where he received his education, the island, from its unsettled state, was exposed to the attacks of the neighbouring powers, and ultimately fell an easy prey to Magnus, King of Norway, who, having conquered the Orkneys and the Hebrides, possessed himself, almost without resistance, of the Isle of Man, over which he reigned more than six years; but having proceeded with a small naval force to reconnoitre the Irish coast, in 1102, and incautiously landing with a party of his followers, he was taken by surprise, and slain. Olave, who had been in exile for sixteen years, was now invited to the government, of which he held undisturbed possession for many years; but having gone over to Norway, to get his title acknowledged, on his return he found his dominions distracted by the rival pretensions of the three sons of his deceased brother Harold, who, having been educated in Ireland, raised considerable forces in that country, and landing in the Isle of Man, demanded one moiety of the isles; and a meeting having been convened at Ramsey, for taking their demand into consideration, Reginald, one of the brothers, feigning to address the king, suddenly struck off his head with his battle-axe: this preconcerted signal for a general attack led to a sanguinary conflict, in which many were slain on both sides. But such insidious treachery did not long remain unavenged: on the return of Prince Godred from Norway, where his father Olave had left him to be educated, the whole island submitted to his authority, and the three sons of Harold were delivered up for punishment. In 1158, Summerled, Thane of Argyle, and brother-in-law to Godred, attempted to usurp the government; but their fleets meeting, an obstinate and sanguinary conflict ensued, without victory inclining to either side, when a truce was agreed on, and afterwards a treaty, by which the kingdom of the Isles was divided between them. Godred died in 1187, leaving three sons, Reginald, Olave, and Ivar, of whom he appointed Olave, his only legitimate son, his successor; who being then a minor, the people made

Reginald king, but afterwards, on his attaining maturer age, raised Olave to the throne. To recover his lost dignity, Reginald did homage to John, King of England, for his crown, and made submission to the pope; and having obtained assistance from Allen, Lord of Galloway, and Thomas, Earl of Athol, landed on the island (while Olave, with his chief officers and soldiers, was in the Western Isles), massacred the unprotected inhabitants, plundered their houses, burnt the churches, and laid waste the southern part of the island; and, even after the return of Olave, succeeded in setting fire to the shipping, then at anchor under Peel Castle. An intestine warfare raged for some time with great fury, and Reginald was ultimately killed in a battle fought at Tynwald Mount. Olave died in 1237, and was succeeded by his son Harold, who, having gone over to Norway, was, with his wife, drowned on his return; and his brother Reginald, who assumed the government in 1249, was slain, with all his party, in an insurrection headed by a knight named Ivar. On the death of Reginald, who left only an infant daughter, his brother Magnus was chosen king, and, according to the usual custom, went over to Norway, where, after two years' attendance, he was declared King of the Isles, and received a confirmation of his title to him and his successors. Notwithstanding this, Mary, the daughter of Reginald, set up a claim for the kingdom, and did homage for it to Edward I., which circumstance was, 400 years afterwards, adduced as a plea on which judgment was obtained in favour of the heirs general of Ferdinand, Earl of Derby, against their uncle, Earl William.

From this time the power of the Norwegian kings began to decline, and that of the Scottish kings, from whom the isles had been wrested, recovered strength. Deprived of that support which the inhabitants had hitherto received from Norway, and threatened by the Scots, who were preparing to regain the islands by force, Magnus, in 1256, visited England, to secure the protection and assistance of Henry III. Aquinus, King of Norway, in 1265, made an unsuccessful attempt to avenge the insult offered to his authority, by a descent upon Scotland, where he met with such powerful resistance, that he was forced to take shelter in the Orkades, and died at Kirkwall. Magnus died without issue, in 1265; and Alexander, King of Scotland, having subdued the Orkneys and the Hebrides, attacked the Isle of Man, now unprotected, and, after many battles fought with varied success, at length achieved the conquest of it with a powerful army, in 1270, when, after a decisive battle at Ronaldsway, in which 900 of the Manks, with their leader, were slain, the kingdom was entirely subjugated, and annexed to the dominions of Alexander, who, in token of his conquest, substituted for the ancient armorial ensign of the isle, which was a ship in full sail, the device of the three legs, which it still retains. The tyrannical oppression of the lieutenants (by whom it was governed) under the Scottish kings inspired the inhabitants with the resolution of throwing off the Scottish yoke; but the bishop, informed of their determination, interfered to prevent the effusion of blood, and obtained their mutual consent to decide the contest by thirty champions selected from each party: in this contest the Manks' champions were all killed, and twenty-five of the Scottish warriors shared the same fate. This vic-

tory confirmed the conquest of the Scots, and the Manks, finding no resource, submitted to their fate: the ancient regal government was abolished, and a military despotism established in its place. In 1289, the island was surrendered by the Scottish commissioners to Edward I., who restored it the following year to John Balliol; and, on the death of Edward, in 1307, his successor, Edward II., seized it, and, in the course of one year, bestowed it successively upon his favourites, Piers de Gavestone, Gilbert de M. Gascall, and Henricus de Bello Monte. In the reign of Edward III., a female descendant of Mary, daughter of Reginald, revived the claim of her family to the sovereignty of the island, and solicited the protection of that monarch, who, having ascertained the validity of her title, gave her in marriage to Sir William de Montacute, and granted them such succours in ships and men, that Sir William expelled the Scots, and, to the great joy of the natives, restored the ancient government in the right line. But in the prosecution of his lady's claim, Sir William had contracted so large a debt, that he was compelled to mortgage the island for seven years to Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, who, in 1377, obtained from Richard II. a grant of it for life: at his decease, however, it reverted to the natural heir, William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who sold it, in 1395, to Sir William Scroop, afterwards Earl of Wiltshire, who was beheaded at the commencement of the war between the houses of York and Lancaster. In the reign of Henry IV. it was in the possession of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, upon whose rebellion against that monarch it was seized for the king's use by Sir William and Sir John Stanley, the latter of whom, in 1407, received a grant of the island, castle, peel, and lordship of Man, and the isles appertaining thereto, with all the royalties, regalities, and franchises, and the patronage of the see, to him and his heirs, in as full and ample a manner as had been granted to any former lord, or king, to be held of the British crown, by liege homage, paying to the king a cast of falcons at his coronation. In this family its royalties and revenues descended regularly to William Stanley, sixth Earl of Derby, who obtained from James I. a new grant of the isle, which was confirmed by act of parliament. The title of "King of Man" was first exchanged for that of "Lord of Man" by Thomas, second Earl of Derby.

During the parliamentary war, the island remained steadily attached to the interests of the king, and was among the last places that surrendered to the parliament. General Ireton, on the part of the parliament, offered to James, Earl of Derby, the repossession of all his estates in England, upon condition of his surrendering the Isle of Man; but the earl, in a most spirited and memorable reply, rejected the offer with stern indignation. On the execution of the earl at Bolton-le-Moors, in 1651, its defence was undertaken by his lady; but Receiver-General William Christian, who had the command of the garrison of Castle Rushen, into which she had retired, deeming her cause hopeless, surrendered to the parliament, and the island was subsequently granted to Lord Fairfax. Charles II. restored the island to the son of Earl James, and Christian, being tried by the Manks' authorities, and found guilty of treason, was shot, in January, 1662, and his estates confiscated; but the attainder was afterwards reversed,

and the family restored to their estates, by an order from the king.

One of the most important occurrences in the civil history of the island was the grant, in 1704, by James, the tenth Earl of Derby, and Lord of Man, of the Act of Settlement, by which the lessees of estates were finally established in possession of them, and their descent assigned in perpetuity, on the payment of certain fines, rents and duties to the lord. This nobleman dying without issue, in 1735, the lordship of Man descended to James Murray, second Duke of Athol, as heir general of his great-grandfather, James, Earl of Derby, who was beheaded at Bolton; and, in order to put an end to the contraband trade of the island, which, in the beginning of the last century, had attained such an extent as materially to effect the revenue of the country, an act was passed, in 1726, authorising the earl to sell the royalty and revenue of the island; but, though many overtures were made by the government, no purchase was concluded till after the death of the duke, whose only daughter, Charlotte, Baroness Strange, being married to her cousin James, heir to the dukedom of Athol, conveyed to him the lordship of Man. Proposals for the purchase were renewed to this nobleman, in 1765, and measures having been at the same time introduced into parliament for more effectually preventing the illicit trade of the island, the duke and duchess agreed to alienate the sovereignty for £70,000, reserving only the manorial rights, the patronage of the see, and some few emoluments and perquisites. A misunderstanding, however, arising, in consequence of the British government claiming more than the duke and duchess intended by the treaty to relinquish, a further sum of £2000 per annum was granted to them, upon their lives, and the sovereignty of the island was then transferred to the crown. Soon after this, an act of parliament was passed, which effectually checked the contraband trade. On the ground of inadequate compensation, their son John petitioned parliament, but unsuccessfully, until the year 1805, when an act was passed, assigning to him and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenue of the island; but, under another act passed in 1825, the lords of the treasury purchased the whole of the remaining interest of the Athol family, at a valuation amounting to £416,000; and the Isle of Man, with all its privileges and immunities, was thus entirely ceded to the British crown.

The ISLAND is about thirty miles in length, and from eight to ten miles in average breadth. It is divided into two unequal parts by a mountainous ridge reaching from North Barrule, at the northern extremity, to Brada Head, at the southern; and comprehending in the chain Sneafel, Mount Greeba, Ben-e-phot, and several others, of which the loftiest is Sneafel, 580 yards above the level of the sea. The sides, as is the case in most of the other mountains, are covered with turbary, or turf, to a short distance from the base, and with various kinds of moss, heath, and rushes, to the summit. North Barrule is a rock of clay slate, which is also the prevailing formation in South Barrule, the latter differing chiefly by being varied, on the north side, with large masses of granite, containing silvery mica, red and white feldspar, and grey quartz. Greeba is of very rugged and precipitous ascent, especially in that part near the road leading from Douglas to Peel:

the stratum near the surface is a glossy clay, intersected by many large veins of quartz, alternating in some parts with layers of mica slate. Ben-e-phot, consisting chiefly of clay slate from the base to the summit, is extremely marshy. From Ramsey to Derby haven, and round the south and west shores of the island, the land terminates in cliffs, consisting of clay slate, and varying in elevation from 100 to more than 250 feet; at the southern extremity is the promontory of Spanish Head, consisting of bold precipices, rising perpendicularly from the level of the beach to the height of more than 300 feet, and divided by extensive chasms into pyramidal and conical masses, which overhang the shore. Detached from this extremity of the island, by a rocky channel, several hundred yards in breadth (in the middle of which is an island, called Kitterland, whereon sheep are fed in the summer), is the Calf of Man, the largest of the rocky islets which surround the coast: it is nearly five miles in circumference, and comprises an area of more than 600 acres; on the western side the cliffs rise in perpendicular masses, to the height of 400 feet; and its summit, which commands an extensive view of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish mountains, is 500 feet above the level of the sea. On the south side of the Calf of Man is a very large mass of rock, called the Burrow, or Barrow, in form resembling a lofty tower, and separated from the other masses by an opening of romantic appearance: near it is another, called the Eye, perforated by a natural arch, resembling the eye of a needle.

THE HARBOURS are, Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, Port-le-Mary, and Castletown; and the natural havens are Derby haven, Laxey, and Port-Erin. *Douglas* harbour, which is dry at low water, and is considered the best dry harbour in the Irish Sea, admits vessels of considerable burthen to approach the quay at high water, the depth being then from fifteen to twenty feet. The pier, constructed by government, at an expense of £22,000, is 520 feet in length, and 40 feet broad to an extent of 450 feet from its commencement, when it expands to a breadth of 90 feet, terminating in a circular area of greater elevation than the narrower part, and having in the centre a lighthouse. All vessels having goods or merchandise for bonding are, by act of parliament, compelled to deliver their cargoes exclusively at this port. The bay is two miles across, and has good anchorage, except on the north side, being sheltered from all winds except the east and south-east: both its points are rocky, precipitous, and dangerous, and in the centre is a large bed of rocks, called St. Mary's Rock, or the Connister, which are just covered at high water. *Ramsey* harbour, accessible to vessels of 100 tons' burthen, was much improved, in 1830, by the construction of an additional pier, which increased the depth of water more than three feet: there is a lighthouse on the quay. This is the principal port from which wheat is exported. The bay is spacious, and the anchorage good; and several herring boats are laid up here during the winter. *Peel* harbour, affording shelter to vessels of small burthen, is formed by a pier 400 yards long, and varying from seven to ten yards in breadth, at the extremity of which is a harbour-light. A jetty, 40 yards in length, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £550: the depth of water at ordinary spring tides is about 15 feet, and at neap tides 11 feet. There are 70 herring boats, of from 16 to 30 tons' burthen each, be-

longing to the harbour. *Derby* haven is the principal resort of the herring boats during the latter part of the fishing season. At its southern extremity, and connected with the mainland by a stone wall, about 100 yards in length and 12 feet thick, is the small island of St. Michael, on which a strong circular fort was erected by Charlotte, Countess of Derby, during the protectorate; the walls of this fort, on which is placed a harbour-light, are still entire, and inclose an area 18 yards in diameter, in which are the ruins of two houses, and near them the remains of a church, now used as a place of interment for Roman Catholics, and for persons shipwrecked on that part of the coast. The haven, which is a mile and a half from the direct course, is, from the greater security which it affords, usually selected as a place of landing by passengers to Castletown from Ireland. *Port-le-Mary* has a good harbour, protected by a pier of considerable extent, erected a few years since, at the extremity of which is a harbour-light; and *Port-Erin* has an excellent bay, affording protection from all winds except the west, and much frequented by the fishing fleet at the commencement of the season.

In the high lands between North Barrule and Mount Greeba rise several *streams*, which run into the sea at Douglas, Ramsey, Peel, Laxey, and Castletown, and bear the same names as those places. Besides these, which are shallow and inconsiderable, there are numerous others in various parts of the island, but few of them are of sufficient force to turn a mill. The island, like those of the Hebrides, is destitute of natural woods, but, in various parts, *plantations* and shrubberies have been brought into a luxuriant state. The *climate* is rather milder in winter than that of the neighbouring coasts, but gales of wind and rain are frequent, and of long duration in the spring, rendering the seed-time unfavourable: the heat in summer is also more moderate, and the harvests are consequently later. The *soil* of the northern portion of the island is a light sand, resting on a bed of common clay, and in some places of clay marl; but the greatest part consists of a soil resting on greywacke and on clay slate, in general thin, and unproductive without good management. *Wheat*, *barley*, and *oats* are raised in abundance; and great quantities of wheat and barley are exported, and, together with herrings, constitute the chief export trade of the island. *Turnips*, for which the climate and the soil appear to be extremely propitious, are largely produced; *flax* is grown in most parts of the island, but not sufficient for the supply of the manufacturers; and artificial *grasses* thrive well. The *commons*, or uncultivated lands, are estimated at 31,000 acres. The principal *MINERALS* are *lead* and *copper* ores, of which veins are found in several of the mountains; the chief mines are at Laxey, Foxdale, and Brada Head, near Port Erin. Those at *Laxey* are worked in two levels driven from the steep banks of the river, in the higher of which, opened towards the close of the last century, and extending to the depth of 100 yards, lead and copper ores are found, together with much blende, some zinc, and a kind of mineral earth, called *black jack*, of which a great quantity is sent to Bristol, where, after being ground and prepared, it is converted into black paint; the lead-ore contains *silver* in some instances in the proportion of 200 ounces, and generally in that of from 60 to 80 ounces per ton. The *Foxdale* mines, between Castletown and St. John's, of

which the chief produce is lead, with a small portion of copper, after having been for some time relinquished, were re-opened; and, in 1830, a new vein of lead-ore was discovered within a few feet from the surface, affording an abundant supply with comparatively little labour and expense. *Limestone* is found in various parts; and below high-water mark, at Spanish Head, is a quarry of very tough *clay slate*, which is raised in large blocks, occasionally substituted for timber. The public *roads*, which were formerly exceedingly bad and dangerous, have been much improved since 1776, when an act of Tynwald was passed for improving the high ways and bridges, which has been amended by various subsequent acts; they are now little inferior to those of England, and are kept in repair by a fund arising from a tax upon retailers of ale and spirituous liquors, on lands, houses, and dogs, licenses for killing game, and by some fines.

The *herring-fishery*, for which the season commences about July and continues till the end of October, employs from 200 to 300 boats, of from fifteen to thirty tons' burthen, and mostly without decks: the number of herrings generally cured, though subject to great fluctuation, may be averaged at from eight to ten millions. The *COMMERCE* of the island, previously to the act of revestment in 1765, and the subsequent regulations, consisted principally in importing and exporting foreign goods, the average returns of which exceeded £350,000, and by some are stated to have amounted to half a million sterling per annum; but, on the passing of that act, the customs of the port became vested in the British crown. By an act passed in the 6th of George IV., a new code of *revenue laws* was framed, of which the principal feature is the system of licensing the importation of certain goods charged with high duties; thus confining it to an extent proportionate to the consumption of the inhabitants, and preventing the island from becoming a *dépôt* for smugglers. With some trifling exceptions, the exportation is confined to goods that are the produce or manufacture of the island, on which no export duty is paid. Among the *imports* are corn, meal, flax, seeds, linen-yarn, wood-ashes, and flesh of all kinds, which may be imported from any place free of duty; agricultural implements, black cattle, horses, sheep, boards, brick, cordage, and twine for nets, pack-thread, hemp, tackle for the fisheries, hoops, linen, utensils for cloth manufacturers, salt, soap-lees, leather, tiles, trees, and timber, which may be imported duty free from all parts of the United Kingdom; balks, barrels, staves and headings for pipes, ebony, hoops, rod and bar iron, oak-planks, oars, spars, pipe-clay, and naval stores, from the British colonies. The *manufacture* of sheeting, linen, towelling, sail-cloth, and sack-cloth, was introduced about the beginning of the present century, when flax-mills were erected; and about the same period the woollen manufacture was established. There are also extensive breweries, paper-mills, tanneries (chiefly for the Manks' hides and skins), candle and soap manufactories, and various others, which the freedom from the excise duties tends greatly to encourage: the quantity of leather being insufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, much is imported from England, which is of a very superior quality. Distilleries of all kinds are prohibited by the British government, under a penalty of £200, with forfeiture of all im-

plements employed in the process. Brandy, rum, geneva, wine, tea, coffee, and tobacco, are among the articles imported by license, but the exportation of them is prohibited.

The GOVERNMENT was originally vested in a council of elders, called from a Celtic term of that import, *Iaxiari*, or, according to another opinion, derived from *Iaxi*, a corruption of *Iaisgi*, a guardian, and *Acci*, hereditary property. The institution of the assembly is attributed to the Danish prince Orry, who, having added the Hebrides and Orcades to his conquest of this island, directed the inhabitants to choose sixteen representatives, and those of the out-isles eight, to assist him in the government. This assembly consisted of the principal land-owners, but for what time the institution continued, and what powers were exercised, cannot now be distinctly ascertained. Since the act of revestment, the functions of the several officers of administration have been more explicitly defined; but the internal policy, laws, and ancient usages of the island remain unchanged; and it is still free from the imposition of taxes, with the exception of those for the making and repairing of highways and bridges, previously noticed. The *civil government* is vested in the sovereign, and a council consisting of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and ten other principal officers, and the House of Keys, consisting of twenty-four constitutional representatives of the people; the two latter estates together constituting a court of Tynwald, by which all public laws are enacted and promulgated. The Governor, who, with all the civil and military officers, is appointed by the crown, is chancellor *ex officio*; and his consent is necessary to the enactment of a law. The Lieutenant-Governor performs all the functions of the governor in his absence. The Council consists of the governor, or lieutenant-governor, the lord bishop of the diocese, the attorney-general, the clerk of the rolls, the two deemsters, the receiver-general, the water-bailiff, or admiralty judge, the arch-deacon, and the two vicars-general, who are *ex officio* members of that body: the duty of the council is to advise the governor, and to assist him in the administration of justice in his several courts. The House of Keys, consisting of twenty-four of the principal proprietors of land, is the ancient assembly called *Iaxiari*: it is supposed to have obtained the name Keys from interpreting, in all cases, the common law; and to it lies an appeal from the inferior law courts, and in all cases of disputed titles to landed property, and then only to the Queen in council. The members fill up vacancies in their body by a majority of votes, nominating two persons, of whom the governor elects one, who thus becomes a member for life; the House may be assembled at the pleasure of the governor. The two Deemsters are officers of very extensive jurisdiction and of high authority, being chief justices of the island; one, presiding over the northern part, keeps his court at Ramsey; and the other over the southern division at Douglas. They have cognizance of all causes exceeding the sum of 40s. not being actions in which damages are to be assessed, or such as properly belong to the court of chancery. A High Bailiff is appointed for each of the four towns, by commission from the governor, and is conservator of the peace, and superintendent of police, having jurisdiction in all matters of debt under the amount of 40s. A Coroner, who also has powers analogous in many respects

to those of English sheriffs, is appointed by the governor to each of the six sheadings or great divisions of the island. In each parish there is an ancient officer, called a Moar, whose duty it is to collect the rents, escheats, waifs, and estrays due to the lord, and to execute the orders of the court baron.

The LAWS of the island still retain much of their ancient peculiarity of character, though modified by occasional acts of Tynwald, and in some respects rendered more in unison with those of England. The common law was formerly administered by the deemsters and keys, who, under the lord proprietor, governed the island by a *jus non scriptum*, committed to their loyalty and fidelity, as a sacred trust, and by them orally communicated to posterity. Hence the Manks, from the remotest period of antiquity, designated their common law by the name of "Breast Laws," from their being deposited in the breasts of the deemsters and keys, and only on important occasions divulged to the people. The island has always been governed by its own laws: its most ancient records are the laws and ordinances enacted by the court of Tynwald, in 1417. The statute book commences in 1422, and contains a collection of statutes, ordinances and customs, "presented, reputed, and used for the laws of the island." The laws enacted in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries have but little weight as precedents; but a more regular system of legislation subsisted about the year 1764, since which very few alterations have been made. By an act of Tynwald, in 1777, and subsequently, in the 57th of George III., the code now in general use was revised, the institution of the grand jury differing from that of England only in the additional benefit of receiving evidence on the part of the accused, which enables them with more certainty to decide upon the finding of a bill. The principal COURTS are those of Chancery, Exchequer, Common Law, General Gaol Delivery, Admiralty, the Deemsters, the High Bailiffs, and the Ecclesiastical courts. The Court of Chancery, in matters of civil property, has the most extensive jurisdiction of all the courts in the island, and is both a court of law and equity: the governor, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-governor, who is the representative of the sovereign, presides, assisted by the deemsters, the clerk of the rolls, and the water-bailiff or admiralty judge. The Court of Exchequer, which is generally held immediately after the court of chancery, under the governor, or lieutenant-governor, takes cognizance of all matters connected with the revenue. The Courts of Common Law are held at Castle Rushen, and Ramsey, four times in the year; the governor is president, but his duties are performed by one of the deemsters, agreeably to a statute law to that effect. The court takes cognizance of all actions, real, personal, and mixed, and of all suits at common law that require to be determined by a jury. The Court of General Gaol Delivery is held in Castle Rushen twice in the year, under the governor, or lieutenant-governor, assisted by the judicial members of the council, and other officers, for determining upon all offences which by the laws of the island are deemed capital. The Court of Admiralty, in which the water-bailiff presides as sole judge, is held every Saturday, and takes cognizance of all pleas respecting maritime affairs, and of all offences committed on the seas, within the distance of three leagues from the shores of the island. The Deemsters' Courts, which

are of great antiquity, are held weekly in the north and south districts into which the island is divided, the former at Ramsey, Kirk-Michael, or Peel, and the latter at Douglas and Castletown; they take cognizance of slanders, assaults, debts, contracts, and all causes not involving the inheritance of land. The *High Bailiff's courts* are held at Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The *Court for Insolvent Debtors* is held half-yearly at Castletown. The *Ecclesiastical courts* are, the *Consistorial Court*, in which the bishop, or his vicars-general, and registrar preside, for all matters relating to the probate of wills, granting letters of administration, alimony, church assessments, the guardianship of property belonging to minors, and on all matters *pro salute animæ*; the *Court of the Vicars-General*, which takes cognizance generally of all offences against religion and the interests of the church; and the *Chapter, or Circuit Court*, for matters connected with the see, and the general affairs of the diocese. The *military establishment* of the island consists generally of one or two companies of regular troops detached from regiments in England, stationed at Castletown, for manning the garrisons, and for the defence of the coast, under the command of the governor. Each of the parishes furnishes four men on horseback, armed, under a captain appointed by the governor; and in each is also an officer, appointed by the governor, called the captain of the parish, who on emergency calls out the militia under his command, and who is also by virtue of his office conservator of the peace.

The four towns are *Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey*. CASTLETOWN, in the parish of Kirk-Malew, anciently called Rushen, contains 2283 inhabitants, and, being the seat of government, is considered the capital: it is situated at the southern extremity of the island, and on the western shore of Castletown bay, opposite the promontory of Langness Point, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Douglas, the principal port. The town, which is the most ancient in the island, is supposed to be coeval with the erection of the castle of Rushen, from which it derived its name, and which was founded by Guttred, the second Danish sovereign in succession from Orry. It is intersected by a small river, over which are, a drawbridge, opposite to the castle, for foot passengers, and higher up a bridge of stone for carriages. Near the castle wall is a spacious area, forming the market-place; and a convenient market-house, with an assembly-room over it, was built in 1830. In the town and its vicinity are breweries, corn-mills, and tanneries. The *Castle*, which was originally the principal fortress in the island, is situated on the west side of the river, and is considered to bear a striking resemblance to the castle of Elsinore, in Denmark; it is surrounded by a lofty embattled wall and fosse, and defended by a glacis of stone, said to have been added by Cardinal Wolsey, when guardian to Edward, Earl of Derby. The building is quadrangular, with square towers on the sides, the largest more than 80 feet high: within the area are some commodious and recently modernised apartments, until of late, the residence of the lieutenant-governor, and rooms in which the courts are held; and on the walls are three buildings of small dimensions, where the records are kept, and the business of the Rolls' office is transacted. The keep, which is built of hard limestone resembling that found in the neighbourhood, is still entire, and forms the only prison

in the island. The old *chapel*, erected in 1698 by Bishop Wilson, was taken down in 1826; and the present edifice, handsomely built of limestone cemented, with an octagonal tower, was erected at an expense of £1600. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. *King William's College* was founded in 1830, by the trustees of property, now producing £500 per annum, assigned by Bishop Barrow, in 1668, for the promotion of sound learning, and for the education and support of two young men to supply the Manks' churches, and other charitable uses. The course of studies embraces religious instruction, the classics, mathematics, oriental literature, the modern languages, navigation, and other sciences, forming a complete and general system of education; the pupils pay a small sum per quarter, and a small admission fee towards the establishment of a library. The buildings, which were consumed by fire in Jan. 1844, were partly in the early English and partly in the Elizabethan style, and formed a spacious cruciform structure, 210 feet in length from east to west, and 135 from north to south: from the intersection rose an embattled tower, 115 feet high, strengthened with buttresses, and crowned by a parapet. They included a handsome church, in the early English style, the erection of which was defrayed from funds collected in England by Bishop Ward, for providing additional churches in the island; and the collegiate buildings, which cost £6000, defrayed partly with money saved out of the academic fund, and partly by the liberal subscriptions of the inhabitants, comprised a public lecture-room, a large hall for a library, four large class-rooms, and houses for the masters, containing numerous apartments for the accommodation of pupils as boarders. Mr. and Mrs. Taubman, in 1799, bequeathed £25 per annum for the support of a school for boys: a national school is maintained by subscription, and a small parochial school by the impropriate funds of the island. At Derby haven is a small village, chiefly consisting of cottages and some large herring warehouses; and in the neighbourhood of the town are several lime-kilns.

DOUGLAS, the largest, most populous, and greatest commercial town in the island, is situated partly in the parish of Kirk-Braddan, but chiefly in that of Onchan, near the centre of the eastern coast, and on the south of the large semicircular bay of the same name. The town, which contains 8647 inhabitants, derives its name from the rivers Dhoo and Glass uniting their streams a little above it and falling into the harbour; it is of a triangular form, the longest side extending from the bridge at the upper end of the harbour, in a north-easterly direction, towards the coast, and the shortest from the same point in a direction towards the pier. The streets are in many parts inconvenient and narrow, and the houses without order or uniformity of appearance; but, from the relative importance of its commerce, and the advantages of its port, it has undergone considerable improvement, and in the suburbs are several new streets regularly formed, and houses of handsome appearance. The town is partially paved, and lighted with gas by a company chartered by act of Tynwald, and the inhabitants are supplied with water: the pier forms an agreeable promenade. To the south is a range of hills, called the How of Douglas; and on the north-east are seen the cliff of Clay Head, and the moun-

tains of Sneafel and Ben-e-phot, with the spacious intervening bay, to the right of which is a long extent of the Cumberland coast, crowned with distant mountains; and from the summit of Douglas Head, still more to the right, the high lands of Wales are plainly discernible. The bay, with the town and country above it, rising from its shores in the form of an amphitheatre, forms a beautiful object, as approached from the sea; and to the north of the town are extensive and firm sands. About half a mile beyond the town is Mona Castle, a magnificent mansion, erected at an expense of £40,000, by the late Duke of Athol, of a fine white sandstone, brought from the Isle of Arran. Near it is the elegant marine villa, the late residence of Col. Stewart, pleasantly situated; and adjoining the lodge is the Marine Terrace, a handsome range of houses of modern erection. At the entrance of the bay, on the south shore, is a battery of two guns; and on the banks of the river, to the west of the town, are several handsome seats, among which is the Nunnery, a building in the early English style, so called from the contiguous ruins of an ancient religious establishment founded, according to Manks' tradition, in the sixth century, by St. Bridget, and of which the prioress was anciently a baroness of the island. The salubrity of the air, and the fineness of the beach, have rendered Douglas a place of general resort for sea-bathing, and suitable residences and lodging-houses have been erected at the northern extremity of the bay, and in the town, for the accommodation of the numerous visitors who frequent it during the summer months. A neat theatre is opened during the season, and assemblies are held in an elegant suite of rooms at the British hotel; there are several libraries and newsrooms in various parts of the town, and a United Service Club was established in 1829.

Considerable trade is carried on at Douglas with the neighbouring coasts; and ship-building, both for home and for foreign use, consisting chiefly of small vessels and fishing-boats, is greatly encouraged, the shipwrights being much esteemed for their skill in the construction of those vessels. There are also several soap-manufactories, tan-yards, breweries, and corn-mills, in the town and neighbourhood. The custom-house, a commodious building, situated on the quay, was formerly the residence of the Duke of Athol. There are two steam-packets to Liverpool direct, every other day; and during the summer the voyage, which is 72 miles long, is performed in eight hours. Scottish steam-vessels running between Liverpool and Glasgow call daily, and one from Whitehaven to Dublin every Saturday, on her way thither, and every Monday on her return, during the summer: there are also several traders from the port to Liverpool, Whitehaven, and to the Scottish and Irish ports. The market, on Saturday, is well furnished with provisions of all kinds; and there is an ample supply of fresh fish throughout the year, with a little salmon during the summer months. A fair for cattle is held on Nov. 12th. The deemster for the southern division of the island holds his court here as occasion requires, and the high bailiff every Saturday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The vicars-general hold an ecclesiastical court every alternate Friday, and a chapter or circuit court in spring and autumn. The court-house, situated near the pier, is a plain building, with a small lock-up house for the confinement of offenders previously to their being sent to Castletown for trial. On one side of the

market-place is a small chapel, dedicated to *St. Matthew*, to which is attached a library, established by Bishop Wilson, and augmented by Bishop Hyldesley, with a bequest of 200 volumes; on an eminence to the west of the town is a neat chapel, dedicated to *St. George*; and another, dedicated to *St. Barnabas*, was lately erected in Fore-street, in the early English style, with turrets crowned with pinnacles at the angles of the nave, and at the west end a handsome tower surmounted by a spire, 140 feet high. A condemned sloop of war, on the application of Bishop Ward, was presented by Earl de Grey, when first lord of the admiralty, and is moored in the harbour as a *mariners' chapel*. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. A national school, established in 1810, and for which commodious schoolrooms have been erected, at an expense of £1120, is supported by subscription; a house of industry has been established within the last few years, and there are various benefit and friendly societies.

PEEL, anciently called *Holme Town*, in the parish of Kirk-German, containing 2133 inhabitants, is situated on the western coast, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Douglas, and 12 from Castletown. It is chiefly remarkable for the remains of its ancient castle and cathedral, to which it was indebted for its early importance. Prior to the sale of the island in 1765, it was a place of considerable commerce, and the grand resort of smugglers; but since that period the inhabitants have been principally employed in agriculture and the fishery, herrings on this part of the coast being taken in abundance, and not less than seventy boats belonging to the harbour. The remains of the *Castle* are situated on a small rocky island, about 100 yards west of the town, and separated from it by Peel river, but joined to the mainland by a stone wall shelving towards the summit, built many years since to defend the harbour. The walls are flanked with towers, and inclose a polygonal area of about five acres, almost filled with the ruins of walls, buildings, and dwelling-houses; and in the centre is a pyramidal mound of earth, surrounded by a ditch, supposed to have been either a tumulus raised over the ashes of some illustrious chief, or from the summit of which harangues were made to the populace. Within the area are the ruins of the ancient church of *St. German*, erected about the year 1245, as the *Cathedral*, which has not been used, except as a burial-place, for many years: beneath the eastern part of it is a vault, eighteen feet deep, of which the groined roof is supported on low dwarf pillars, and which was anciently used as the ecclesiastical prison. Bishop Hyldesley was the last prelate enthroned in the church. The ruins of *St. Patrick's*, the first Christian church erected in the island, are a little to the westward of it, and exhibit some characteristics of the Norman style. In the rocks along the neighbouring coast are many curious caverns; and agates and cornelians are found on the sands. The market is on Friday, chiefly for provisions; and there are fairs on March 28th and July 24th, for horses and cattle. The deemsters hold their courts here occasionally; the high bailiff a court every Saturday, for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and the vicars-general a chapter or circuit court, in spring and autumn. A new court-house has recently been erected. The free grammar school was founded in 1746, by Philip Moore, Esq., who endowed it with £500; a mathematical school was founded in

1763, by the Rev. James Moore, of Dublin, who bequeathed the ground-rent of three houses in that city; there is also a national school, and several small bequests have been left for instruction. About three miles from the town is the *Tynwald Mount*, where all new laws, according to ancient usage, must be promulgated to the people. When the legislative assembly is collected, a chair under a canopy is placed on the summit for the governor, or lieutenant-governor, below whom, on terraces, the deemsters, the council, and the keys, take their places, according to their respective orders, the surrounding area being occupied by the people. The Tynwald court is held on July 5th, when officers are chosen for the year. The legislative assembly meet at St. John's chapel, from which, after divine service has been performed, they move in procession to the mount.

RAMSEY, containing 2104 inhabitants, is situated on the north-eastern coast, in the parish of Kirk-Maughold, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Douglas, and 25 (N. E.) from Castletown, near the mouth of the river Sulby, the largest in the island, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. The neighbourhood, which is exceedingly picturesque, and adorned with several handsome seats and pleasing villas, is remarkable as the scene of numerous battles fought between the Danes and the Scots, when the latter had possession of the island. The town is irregularly built; but the streets are wide, clean, and well paved. The trade consists principally in the exportation of Manks' produce, especially wheat, amounting in value to about £40,000 per annum; and several steam-packets between Liverpool and Glasgow call at the port twice in the week. The market, on Saturday, is abundantly supplied with provisions, which are lower in price than at any other town in the island. Common-law courts are held here quarterly, at which a deemster presides; the deemster for the northern division of the island holds his court occasionally, and the high bailiff every Saturday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. An ecclesiastical court, in which either the bishop or his vicar-general presides, takes place every alternate week; and a chapter or circuit court, in spring and autumn. The court-house, which is the largest in the island, is a neat building, ornamented over the entrance with the arms of England and those of the island sculptured in stone. A chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, and situated in the market-place, was erected in 1819, by subscription; and the old chapel, just without the town, is now used only as a burial-place for strangers. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; also two national schools; and some small sums have been left for instruction, and for the poor.

The SEE, according to Camden, was originally established in the ninth century, by Pope Gregory IV., in the small village of Sodor, in Iona, or St. Columb's isle, corruptly called Icolmkill, a small island of the Hebrides. In 1098, Magnus, King of Norway, having by conquest obtained possession of those islands and the Isle of Man, united them under one bishop, in whose jurisdiction they continued till 1333, when the English took the island; since which period,



Arms of the Bishopric.

though the bishop has maintained no claim to the see of Sodor, he has retained the ancient title of Sodor and Man. He enjoys all the dignities and spiritual rights of other bishops, with the exception of having a vote in the house of peers, in which, by courtesy only, he has a seat. The see was annexed to the province of York in the 33rd of Henry VIII. The ecclesiastical government is vested in a bishop, archdeacon, two vicars-general, an episcopal registrar, an official, and an archdeacon's registrar; the bishop has jurisdiction over 17 benefices, including 28 churches, and has an endowment of £2000 per annum, the appointment of the vicars-general, and the patronage of 4 livings.

The Island is divided into the north and south portions, each of which contains three *sheadings*. In the north division are, Ayre sheading, comprising the parishes of Kirk-Andreas, Kirk-Bride, and Kirk-Christ-Lezayre; Garff sheading, those of Kirk-Lonan and Kirk-Maughold; and Michael sheading, those of Kirk-Ballaugh, Jurby, and Kirk-Michael. In the southern division are, Glanfaba sheading, comprising the parishes of Kirk-German, Kirk-Marown, and Kirk-Patrick; Middle sheading, those of Kirk-St. Anne, Kirk-Braddan, and Kirk-Onchan; and Rushen sheading, those of Kirk-Arbory, Kirk-Christ-Rushen, and Kirk-Malew. The parish of KIRK-ANDREAS is situated in the northern part of the island, and contains 2332 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £800. The church, which was rebuilt in 1802, contains a handsome marble font, which formerly belonged to Philip I. of France, but, being confiscated at the time of the Revolution, was presented to the parish by Mr. Corlett: near the entrance gate is an ancient cross with Runic inscriptions. There is a parochial school, and at Kerro-Garroo is a school for girls; also a national school. A fair is held in the village on the 11th of December, for cattle. Near a seat called Ballacurry, is a quadrangular encampment, supposed to have been constructed by the parliamentary troops in the civil war of the 17th century. Some barrows have been opened in the parish, and found to contain urns and other relics of antiquity.

KIRK-ST. ANNE parish, 4 miles (N. E.) from Castletown, on the road to Douglas, contains 769 inhabitants, and comprises by measurement 4000 acres, chiefly in pasture: stone of good quality is quarried for building and also used for repairing the roads. The village is neatly built, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified. A fair for cattle is held on Whit-Monday. The living is a vicarage in the patronage and impropriation of the Crown: the vicarial tithes, by a recent act of the Manks' legislature, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175. 3. 10½., and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is a small neat edifice, built in 1720. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A national school was endowed with £100, by Mr. William Leece, of Liverpool, in 1805; and in the village is a small school of industry for girls. About a mile to the east of the church, is an irregular circle of stones probably Druidical remains; and on the coast to the left hand of Greenock Creek is an oblong tumulus called Cronk na Myrrhow, or the Hill of the Dead.

KIRK-ARBORY parish is situated in the southern part of the island, and, including the village of Colby, contains 1615 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the

patronage of the Crown; net income, £97; impropriator, G. Quirk, Esq. There is a parochial school. Fairs are held on June 22nd, October 28th, and December 6th. Near Balladoole is a brackish spring, probably issuing from a salt rock. Behind Colby House is Kiel-Pharrick, or Kirk-Patrick, a good specimen of the ancient kiels, or kirks, so common in the island: these kiels consist of a small inclosed area occupied with graves, in the centre of which are the ruins of the ancient church, generally of a quadrangular form, and of diminutive proportions. In the vicinity are five lofty stones of uncommon dimensions, and some other Druidical remains; and there are barrows in various parts of the parish.

BALLAUGH parish lies in the north-western portion of the island, and contains 1516 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £300; one-third of the rectorial tithes belongs to the bishop. The old church, dedicated to St. Mary, is about a mile from the village, near which a new building has recently been erected, in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower of three stages, strengthened with buttresses and crowned by pinnacles. There is a parochial school. A public brewery has been established; and fairs take place on May 20th and August 26th. In this and the adjoining parishes are several rabbit-warrens; and near the village are pits of shell marl, in which heads, horns, and skeletons of gigantic antediluvian elks have been found, of which a complete skeleton, of the largest dimensions, is deposited in the museum of the University of Edinburgh.

KIRK-BRADDAN parish includes part of the town of Douglas, and contains 2379 inhabitants. There are paper and corn mills, and a linen manufactory, employing about 400 persons, to which are attached a flax-mill and spacious bleaching-grounds. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the tithes of four quarter lands, and with the living of St. George annexed; net income of Braddan, £95; and of St. George, £245; patron, and appropriator of the remainder of the tithes, the Bishop. The church is pleasantly situated in a picturesque spot, about two miles from Douglas, on the road to Peel: in the churchyard are a Runic pillar, with an inscription, and several ancient crosses. There are two other churches, the livings of which are perpetual curacies; net income of St. Barnabas', £200; patrons, Trustees: net income of St. Matthew's, £57; patron, the Bishop. Here is a parochial school. Near the bleaching-green, on that branch of the Douglas river called the Glass, is a fortified hill named Castle Ward; and in the vicinity are various ruins of kiels, or kirks, which are preserved with scrupulous veneration.

KIRK-BRIDE is the most northerly parish in the island, and contains 1153 inhabitants. A fair for cattle is held on February 12th. In the parish is the Point of Ayre, forming the northern extremity; the land is very low, and the shoals that extend to a considerable distance from the shore have occasioned many shipwrecks. A few years since, a lighthouse was erected near the Point, to the height of 106 feet above the level of the sea. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Crown; one-third of the rectorial tithes belongs to the bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Bridget. A school is supported by subscription. There are several tumuli in the parish.

KIRK-CHRIST-LEZAYRE parish, situated near the town of Ramsey, contains 2322 inhabitants; it is very extensive, and abounds with picturesque views and much beautiful scenery. Turf and bog timber are found in considerable quantities within its limits. Fairs for cattle are held at the village of Sulby, in the parish, on the 4th of June and 24th of July. The living is a vicarage, with a net income of £97; the patronage, and two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, belong to the Crown, and the remaining third to the Bishop. The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A chapel of ease was erected at Sulby in 1839; it is a handsome cruciform structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains under the same roof schoolrooms for boys and girls, which, being thrown open by sliding panels, form on Sundays a part of the space allotted to the congregation. In addition to the parochial school are, the Sulby school, endowed with £11 per annum; and the Mountain school, founded in 1764.

KIRK-CHRIST-RUSHEN parish, 4 miles (W.) from Castletown, contains 3079 inhabitants, and comprises several thousand acres, of which 5428 are titheable; it includes Spanish Head, the Calf of Man, and the villages of Port St. Mary and Port Erin. The Calf of Man contains only a small portion of arable land, the remainder consisting entirely of sheep-walks, wearing a dreary aspect, unenlivened, with the exception of the garden of the farmer, by either shrub or tree. This small isle is the resort of sea-fowl and aquatic birds of every kind, and abounds with rabbits, of which not less than 2000 are annually killed. In the other parts of the parish some lead-mines were formerly wrought, but have been for a long time discontinued; there are good quarries of limestone, and also of freestone for building. The villages of Port St. Mary and Port Erin are pleasantly situated and neatly built, and the surrounding scenery abounds with romantic features. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe contains one acre, with a house, recently built. The church is a plain neat edifice, erected in 1757. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a parochial, a national, and a girls' school, are supported. Between Port St. Mary and Port Erin are two huge masses of unhewn slate called the "Giants' quoining stones;" and within a mile of them is Fairy Hill, a barrow situated in a low morass, from which two defiles lead to Port Erin bay and the creek of Fleswick.

KIRK-GERMAN parish, including the town of Peel, contains 4029 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £90; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a parochial school; and at St. John's is a chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown. Fairs are held at St. John's on March 17th, May 1st and 18th, July 5th, and November 1st; and a fair takes place at Peel on the 28th of March. There are several ancient kiels in the parish.

KIRK-JURBY parish occupies the north-western part of the island, and contains 1063 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £90; patron and appropriator, the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, stands about half a mile to the north-east of Point Jurby, on an elevated site, from which the high lands of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may be plainly discerned. In the churchyard is a barrow, and in the parish

are various others, besides several watch and ward hills. There is a parochial school. A statute-fair is held on April 5th, for hiring female servants. Turf and bog timber are found in the parish, in great abundance.

KIRK-LONAN parish, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Douglas, contains 2220 inhabitants, and comprises 755 acres, of which about 600 are sheep pasture, a few acres woodland, and the remainder inferior arable; the substratum is chiefly freestone of good quality for building, which is extensively quarried, and there are some mines of lead and copper ore. The village of Laxey is finely situated on the sea-shore, near the influx of a stream, on the banks of which are a flax-mill and a paper-mill, in the latter of which a considerable quantity of paper is manufactured for home consumption and exportation. Fairs are held on the 10th of May and the 5th of August, for horses and cattle. The living is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of the tithes of the parish; the net income is £140, and the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown; the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church, dedicated to St. Lomanus, was rebuilt by subscription, in 1833, and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a tower, surmounted by a spire. Here are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; also a parochial, and a national school. About two miles on the road to Douglas are parts of a Druidical tomb called the Cloven-stones, from two stones loftier than the others, and by tradition said to have been erected over the remains of a Welsh prince who, having landed at Laxey, for the invasion of the island, was killed by the natives, and interred on the spot. There are also numerous cairns and barrows.

KIRK-MALEW parish, including Castletown, the capital of the island and the seat of government, and the villages of Ballasalla and Derby haven, contains 5368 inhabitants; it is situated at the south-western extremity of the island, and comprises by computation 12,000 acres, of which 9000 are arable, and the greater portion of the remainder meadow and pasture. The surface is boldly varied, rising in some parts into hills of mountainous elevation, and the lower grounds are watered by a river which flows into Castletown bay; the scenery is richly diversified and beautifully picturesque. There are mines producing lead and copper, and also some quarries of excellent building-stone; on the northern declivity of South Barrule mountain are extensive slate-quarries, and within the parish are the Foxdale lead-mines. On the banks of the river are flax and corn mills, and there are likewise some public breweries. A considerable trade is carried on in lime, not only for the supply of the island, but also for exportation to England, Scotland, and Ireland; the whole is raised from the quarries and lime-works belonging to Thomas Moore and Thomas Jefferson, Esqrs. The village of Ballasalla, which is the largest and most populous in the island, is beautifully situated, comprehending some fine views, in which the venerable ruins of Rushen Abbey, on the opposite bank of the river, form an interesting feature. Fairs are held at St. Mark's on the 5th of January and the 12th of May, and at Ballasalla on the 12th of August and 29th of September, for cattle. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe contains 7 acres. The church, erected in 1688, is a neat structure, and contains numerous handsome monuments. The chapel of ease,

dedicated to St. Mark, was erected in 1772, chiefly under the auspices of Bishop Hyldesley, who endowed it with a glebe of 60 acres; it was repaired in 1830, at the expense of the bishop of the diocese. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The free grammar school at Castletown was founded in 1666, by Bishop Barrow, who endowed it with £60 per annum, arising from the impropriate fund, as a salary to the master. The parochial school at Ballasalla is endowed with £8 per annum for the master; a national school at Castletown is maintained by subscription; and there are schools at Ballasalla and Grenaby supported by small quarterly payments. Near Ballasalla are the remains of the monastery of St. Mary of Rushen, founded in 1098, and endowed with one-third of the tithes of the island; and in several parts of the coast are vestiges of ancient fortifications, among which is a circular encampment, surrounded with a moat, and defended by a parapet.

KIRK-MAROWN parish, situated on the road between the towns of Douglas and Peel, contains 1317 inhabitants, and comprises by computation 10,000 acres, of which about one-half are arable, and the other pasture and mountain, with a moderate proportion of woodland. The surface is mountainous, and the scenery much diversified, being in some parts embellished with plantations of firs, chiefly larch, and with timber, principally ash, elm, and sycamore; the soil in the valleys is a rich loam, and on the hills a lighter kind of loam intermixed with gravel. The substratum is mostly primitive rock, and abounds with mineral produce of various kinds, but chiefly lead. A fair for horses and cows is held on the 2nd of February. The living is a vicarage; net income, £70, with 13 acres of glebe; patron, the Crown. The church was erected in 1754, by subscription, aided by the Athol family, and is a neat structure, in the early English style, containing 300 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school, and an infants' school, are supported, partly by an endowment from the Improprate Fund and from Lady Elizabeth Hastings' charity. The old church of the barony forms an interesting ruin. On the northern acclivity of Mount Murray are the most perfect remains of a Druidical temple to be found in the island; it consists of stones of moderate size, placed erect, and at regular distances, inclosing a circular area 14 yards in diameter, and to the east of the inclosure are two semicircular mounds of stone and earth, with an interval of five yards between them, circumscribing the eastern part of the circle; the spot is bleak and sterile, but the name Glen Darrah, signifying in the Manks language the vale of the oaks, would imply that it was formerly planted.

KIRK-MAUGHOLD parish, which includes the town of Ramsey, and the villages of Maughold and Port Vullin, contains 3689 inhabitants; it is situated on the north-eastern coast, extending to the bold promontory of Maughold Head, which terminates in a lofty and precipitous cliff, forming the eastern extremity of the island. The surface is boldly varied, and the scenery richly diversified, and in many parts embellished with wood; the higher grounds command extensive sea-views, embracing in the distance the mountains of Scotland and of Cumberland. On one of the acclivities is a fine spring called St. Maughold's Well, formerly of great celebrity, and still resorted to for its medicinal

properties; and at Ballaglass is a natural cascade of great beauty, surrounded by well-wooded scenery. The soil is for the greater part a gravel, but produces excellent barley; the substratum abounds in mineral produce, and there are mines of iron in operation, of which the ore is exported to England and Scotland, and also some extensive quarries of good building-stone. Fairs are held in March and November, chiefly for cattle. The living is a vicarage, with a net income of £105; the glebe comprises 70 acres; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The church is an ancient structure, in the later English style, situated in an area of three acres in extent, and was formerly a sanctuary for criminals; a portion of the churchyard was appropriated to the use of the Society of Friends. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is endowed with £15 per annum. Opposite to the church gate is a cross, and near it a column consisting of a circular shaft about five feet high, supporting a cubic block of stone, with figures sculptured on the sides; they are both supposed to be of Danish origin. About half way between the village and Ramsey, also, is a stone cross of great antiquity.

KIRK-ST. MICHAEL parish, situated on the road to Ramsey from Peel, contains 1376 inhabitants, and comprises by computation 9000 acres, of which 5000 are arable, 2000 pasture, and about 2000 mountain and common land. It is intersected from north-east to south-west by the mountains Slieudhoo, Slieu-ne-Graughane, and Sartyl, from which the lands slope towards the sea-shore, terminating in precipitous heights, varying from 20 to 100 feet above the level of the sea. The scenery is in many parts beautifully romantic; the heights are indented with several deep glens, watered by small streams descending from the hills and flowing into the sea, making in their progress some picturesque waterfalls; of these glens the principal are Glen Trunk, Glen Val Eirab, Glen Wyllan, and Glen Balla Gawn. Stone of excellent quality is abundant. This place forms the principal residence of the bishop of the island; and within a mile to the west of the village is Bishops' Court, the *Episcopal Palace*, an ancient structure, of which mention occurs in the thirteenth century. The building was originally a massive tower, surrounded by a moat, including a spacious area, but has been improved at various times by successive prelates; Bishop Murray erected an elegant chapel, and added several apartments to the palace, and also embellished the demesne, which comprises from 500 to 600 acres. Near the village, a neat court-house has been built within the last few years, in which the consistory court is held on the last Thursday in every month, except in September and December, in which the bishop presides, either in person or by his vicars-general and registrar, and in which also the vicars-general hold their chapter or circuit courts in spring and autumn. The village, which is situated near the sea-shore, is neatly built; there are three mills for grain, and one for flax, with a carding-mill and a dye-house. Fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep are held on the 10th of October. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £94, with a glebe of 25 acres. The church, rebuilt in 1835, at a cost of £1300, is in the Norman style, and contains 800 sittings; it has been recently coated with Roman cement,

at an expense of £200. In the churchyard are the tombs of the venerable Bishop Wilson, who died in the 93rd year of his age, and the 58th of his prelacy, and of his successor, Bishop Hyldesley: Dr. John Phillipps, Dr. George Mason, and Dr. C. Crigan, also bishops of the see, were likewise interred here. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A parochial and a national school, in one building, erected in 1841, are partly supported by a small endowment from the Improprate fund and Lady Elizabeth Hastings' charity. Opposite to the churchyard gate is a lofty square Runic pillar of slate stone, curiously sculptured from the base to the summit, with devices singularly involved, and bearing an inscription to the honour of Thurulf, a Norwegian chief. There are several barrows in the neighbourhood. The late Col. Mark Wilks, author of *Historical Sketches of the South of India*, was a native of the parish, of which his father was incumbent.

KIRK-ONCHAN parish includes the chief part of the town of Douglas, and contains 10,980 inhabitants; it is situated on the road to Ramsey, and comprises 4782a. 3r. 16p. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe, in two detached portions, comprises 23 acres, with a house, built in 1839. The church, dedicated to St. Paul, and erected in 1833, is a handsome structure, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is partly supported by an endowment from the Improprate fund and Lady Elizabeth Hastings' charity.

KIRK-PATRICK parish, containing 2768 inhabitants, is situated about a mile and a half from the town of Peel, and was formerly a part of the parish of Kirk-German, from which it was separated in 1714. It is bounded by the small river Neb, which, except in times of flood, is merely a trout stream flowing through Peel into the sea. The surface is mountainous, with comparatively little wood, though recently some plantations have been commenced, which, when sufficiently extended, will greatly enrich the scenery; the lands are chiefly arable, and the produce excellent wheat, of which considerable quantities are sent to Liverpool. To the south of the church is the romantic Glen Moij, celebrated for its beautiful waterfall, and near it is a vein of lead-ore; there are also several quarries of blue slate, little inferior to that of Wales. The manufacture of woollen-cloth and blankets is carried on occasionally for the use of the country people, on a very limited scale. The living is a vicarage; net value, £122, with a detached glebe of 40 acres; patron, the Bishop. The church was erected on the separation of the parish, chiefly through the exertions of Bishop Wilson, who contributed £50 towards its endowment; it is a plain structure. The old church, now in ruins, is within the walls of Peel Castle. A church was erected at Dalby, in 1838, by Bishop Ward, and is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, dedicated to St. James. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; also a parochial school, with an endowment of £12 per annum. Near Dalby is a spot said to have been anciently the cemetery of the Manks monarchs; it is situated under a lofty cairn, and is accessible at high water by boats. Ballamoore was formerly

the seat of Sir George Moore, the only native of Man that ever attained the honour of knighthood.

The service in the several churches is performed alternately in the Manks' and English languages. The entire number of dissenters' places of worship exceeds forty. By letters-patent, dated 1675, Charles II. granted an annuity of £100, payable from the exchequer, out of the excise duties, towards the maintenance of poor clergymen of the isle, out of which £3 per annum were to be paid to the schools of Castletown, Douglas, Ramsey, Kirk-Andreas, Ballaugh, and Kirk-Bride. The impropriate tithes of several parishes were also purchased from Charles, Earl of Derby, by Bishop Barrow and Archdeacon Fletcher, for the sum of £1000, as appears by indenture, dated November 1st, 1666, for the purpose of augmenting the stipends of the poorer livings, and for the erection of a free school, and the support of a master, in each parish in the island. On the death of James, Earl of Derby, in 1735, James, Duke of Athol, as heir-general of the Derby family, took possession of the tithes, for the recovery of which, or for indemnity for the loss, Bishop Wilson and Archdeacon Kippax, in 1742, filed a bill in chancery. The earl agreed to pay the annual sum of £219. 7. 10½.; but this payment having been discontinued in 1809, a bill of revivor was filed by Bishop Crigan and Archdeacon Mylrea, who eventually obtained the payment into the Bank of England of £16,000, in discharge of the obligation. The produce of this sum, £600 per annum, is appropriated to the augmentation of all church livings under £90 per annum, which are raised to that sum; to the payment of £60 per annum to the master of the grammar school at Castletown, and £5. 10. per annum to each of the masters of the parochial schools. James, Duke of Ormond, in 1676, charged certain estates in Ireland with the payment of £60 per annum, for the establishment of a lectureship in philosophy, history, and logic; but after the duke's death the payment was discontinued, and Bishop Wilson obtained, in commutation, the sum of £600, the produce of which is appropriated to that purpose. Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in 1739, bequeathed £40 per annum, arising from lands and tenements in the West riding of Yorkshire, to be distributed among certain parishes, for instruction. Mrs. Halsalls, in 1758, bequeathed property in the isle, now producing £111 per annum, to erect a house for the master of the grammar school at Castletown, and to build and endow a free school there for girls; the residue to be annually applied to the support of the widows, and apprenticing the orphan children of clergymen. For this last purpose the income, augmented by subsequent benefactions, is about £110 per annum. Bishop Hyllesley left £600 to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, to supply the islanders with religious books.

MANACCAN, or MONATHON (*St. MENAACUS AND St. DUNSTAN*), a parish, in the union of HELSTON, W. division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 7 miles (S. W. by S.) from Falmouth; containing 569 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in a pleasant vale of the same name, is bounded on the east by the river Hel, and includes the small port of Helford. The parish comprises by measurement 1718 acres: there are slate-quarries at Treath, and

stone of good quality for building is obtained. In a stream that flows through the vale into the estuary adjoining the parish, a mineral was discovered a few years since, which was called Manaccanite, and subsequently Titanium; it is one of the varieties of Titaniferous iron. The river, which at Helford is nearly a mile in breadth, is navigable for three miles beyond that port for vessels bringing timber from Norway; and the port affords safe anchorage for vessels of from 200 to 300 tons' burthen, if detained by contrary winds from reaching Falmouth. Fairs are held on the 11th of March and 15th of October, or on the Tuesdays nearest to those days. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 0½.; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, G. W. F. B. Gregor, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £240, and the vicarial for £180, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, an ancient structure, in the early English style, received, in 1824, an addition of 100 free sittings: a large fig-tree growing out of the south wall, and about sixty years old, is in a flourishing state. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans, and a national school. At Tregonwell are vestiges of an old chapel, and Roman coins have been frequently found there; and at Resmorden is a double intrenchment, running parallel with the road from Helston to St. Keverne. The Rev. R. Polwhele, historian of the counties of Cornwall and Devon, was vicar from 1794 to 1821.

MANATON (*St. WINIFRED*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, 6 miles (S.) from Moreton; containing 429 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4200 acres, of which 2469 are common or waste land: tin is procured in abundance, and at Challacombe are mines in operation; granite also is found, and from the quarries, which are not now worked, were supplied great quantities used in the erection of Waterloo bridge, London. The river Bovey flows through a rocky subterranean channel, about a furlong in length, and forms a picturesque cascade; and on Hayne Down is a pillar of granite. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 8½.; net income, £209; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. Carwithen, D.D.: the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. A school is partly supported by subscription. At Grimspound, in the parish, is an inclosure of loose stones, containing about three acres, within which are several minor inclosures. The Rev. J. B. S. Carwithen, Bampton lecturer at Oxford in 1809, and author of the *History of the Church of England*, was born here in April, 1781.

MANBY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Louth; containing 211 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation about 1500 acres, of which the surface is rather level, and the soil strong. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 2.; net income, £482; patron, Rev. John Waite: the tithes were commuted for 346 acres of land and a money payment in 1815. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MANBY, a hamlet, in the parish of **BROUGHTON**, union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, E. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Glandford-Brigg. Manby Hall is a neat mansion, situated in pleasant and well-laid-out grounds.

MANCETTER (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **ATHERSTONE**, Atherstone division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**; containing, with the town of Atherstone, and the hamlets of Hartshill and Oldbury, 5182 inhabitants, of whom 332 are in the township of Mancetter. The parish consists of 1493 acres: the river Anker and the Coventry canal run through it, and the roads from Atherstone to Hinckley and Nuneaton branch off at this place. Here are very extensive stone-quarries, and several productive mines of manganese, of superior quality. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; net income, £229; patron and incumbent, Rev. Benjamin Richings; impropiator, J. M. B. Pigott, Esq., M.D. The church occupies an eminence supposed to have been the site of a camp, being deeply intrenched; it is a spacious and ancient structure of very picturesque appearance, and has an eastern window of stained glass. There is a chapel of ease at Atherstone. Near the church was the Roman station styled by Antoninus *Manduessedum*, of an oblong form, with large ramparts inclosing an area of about seven acres, intersected by the Roman Watling-street; the north-western side, named Castle banks, is in Warwickshire, and the south-eastern, called Oldfield banks, in Leicestershire. Oval flint axes, or celts, Roman bricks, coins of gold, silver, and brass, with various other relics of antiquity, have been found. In the village of Mancetter is an hospital, endowed with a bequest of £2000 from James Gramer, in 1724, for eight poor men. During the persecutions in the reign of Mary, Robert Glover and Mary Lewes, of this place, suffered martyrdom; the former was burnt at Coventry, and the latter at Lichfield. Tablets to their memory are erected in the church.



Seal and Arms.

MANCHESTER (*Blessed Virgin, or St. Mary*), a borough and parish, in the hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**; containing 353,390 inhabitants, of whom, including Salford (which is the head of a union), 217,056 are in the town, 36 miles (E. by N.) from Liverpool (but only 31 by the railway), 54 (S. E. by S.) from Lan-

caster, and 186 (N. W. by N.) from London. The origin of this town, which is remarkable for the extent of its trade and the importance of its manufactures, may be traced to a period of remote antiquity. In the time of the Druids it was distinguished as one of the chief stations of their priests, and celebrated for the privilege of sanctuary attached to its altar, which in the British language was styled *Meyne*, signifying a stone. Prior to the Christian era it was one of the principal seats of the Brigantes, who had a castle, or stronghold, called *Mancenion*, or the place of tents, near the confluence of

the rivers Medlock and Irwell, the site of which, still designated the "Castle Field," was by the **ROMANS**, on their conquest of this part of the island under Agricola, about the year 79, selected as the station of the *Cohors Prima Frisiorum*, and with reference to its original British name, called by them *Mancunium*; hence its Saxon name *Manceastre*, from which its modern appellation is obviously derived. This station was for nearly four centuries occupied by the Romans, and amply provided with every thing requisite for the accommodation and subsistence of the garrison established in it, having also a water-mill on the Medlock, at some distance below the town, the site of which still retains the name of Knott Mill. The station included a quadrangular area 500 feet in length and 400 in width, the interior not exactly level, but rising from the centre towards the sides, on which a rampart of earth sloping inwards was raised from the ground surrounding the inclosure, which is consequently lower than the site of the castrum. On the summit of this rampart a wall was originally built, which extended round the inclosure, on one side of which was the castle or fort; but very little of the foundation of the wall is at present discernible, the few remaining portions being under ground, and the greater part of the site covered with modern buildings. From this station, as from a common centre, Roman roads branched off to *Cambodunum*, *Eboracum*, *Condate*, *Rigodunum*, *Veratinum*, and *Rerigonium*. In the vicinity of the aboriginal settlement, which has obtained the name of Aldport, Roman urns and other vessels, stones inscribed to centurions of the cohort, votive altars, coins, fibulæ, and lachrymatories, have been found at various times; and without the vallum, foundations of Roman buildings, and other vestiges of antiquity, have been frequently discovered.

After the departure of the Romans, the fort of *Mancunium* was taken from the Britons, about the year 488, by a party of the *Saxons*, who had forcibly established themselves in this part of the kingdom: they placed a garrison in it, which, however, surrendered to the *British*, who retained possession whilst Arthur Pendragon was prosecuting his victories over that people. In 620, it was captured by Edwin, King of Northumbria, who annexed it to his dominions; and soon afterwards a colony of Angles settled here. In 627, the inhabitants were converted to Christianity by the preaching of Paulinus, a missionary employed by Gregory I., and a Christian church was built, and dedicated to St. Michael. Manchester having been taken by the *Danes*, was, about 920, wrested from their possession by Edward the Elder, who repaired and fortified the castle, and rebuilt the town, which had been almost destroyed in the assaults of the invaders, placing in it a strong garrison of his own soldiers, on account of its being a frontier town between the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria. It was raised to the distinction of a burgh, with extensive privileges, and for some time continued highly prosperous; but being exposed to repeated attacks, and having suffered so much injury in the wars between the Northumbrians and the Danes, notwithstanding its enlargement by Edward, it appears, at the time of the Conquest, to have been in every respect inferior to Salford, a Saxon settlement on the opposite bank of the Irwell, which, being a royal demesne, had risen into importance, and imparted its

name to the hundred. In the *Norman survey* we find that Manchester contained two churches, but it is not otherwise mentioned as a place of any note. Soon after the Conquest, it came into the possession of Albert de Gresley, whose descendant, Robert, the fourth lord of Manchester, obtained for it, in the reign of Henry III., the grant of a fair on the eve and festival of St. Matthew. In the reign of Edward I., the barons, in order to raise a great number of men to serve in the army destined for the invasion of Scotland, conferred several privileges on their vassals; and Thomas de Gresley, sixth baron of Manchester, upon that occasion, granted to the inhabitants those rights and immunities which have been emphatically called the *Magna Charta* of Manchester. This charter, which was granted on the 14th of May, in the year 1301, among other privileges, confers the right of choosing a borough reeve; of disposing of their lands of inheritance according to pleasure, reserving only to the heir, in such cases, the prior right of purchase; the power of arresting for debt within the borough the persons of knights, priests, or clerks, and various other privileges. The baron of Manchester was thrice summoned to parliament by writ in the reign of this monarch, by whom he was made Knight of the Bath, and was one of the barons who, in the reign of Edward II., conspired against Piers Gavestone. About seventy years before this, Salford was made a free borough, by charter from Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester.

In 1352, the manufacture of "Manchester cottons," a kind of *woollen-cloth* made from the fleece in an unprepared state, was introduced, and obtained a high degree of celebrity; and in the course of this reign numerous Flemish artisans, who had been invited into England by Edward III., settled in the town, where, finding every requisite advantage, they brought the woollen manufacture to a considerable degree of perfection, and laid the foundation of its staple trade, which, though interrupted by the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, and subsequently, in the reign of Edward VI., by a dreadful malady called the sweating sickness, had, in the reign of Elizabeth, become of such importance, that one of the queen's aulnagers (officers appointed to examine, and affix the seal to, manufactured cloth) was stationed here in 1565. During the progress of the *Reformation*, an ecclesiastical commission for the diocese of Chester was established at Manchester, and numbers of popish recusants, from various parts of Lancashire, were imprisoned in the New Fleet, which appears to have been erected about that time, and probably for that purpose. The commissioners were, Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon; Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York; the Earl of Derby; and Dr. Chadderton, Bishop of Chester, who then resided in the episcopal palace at Manchester, but, in consequence of frequent disputes between his servants and the inhabitants, removed to Chester. The commissioners, though principally engaged in promoting the reformed religion, and in the detection and punishment of popish recusants, published, during their sittings at Manchester, a declaration against pipers and minstrels attending bear and bull baitings, and against the "superstitious ringing of bells, wakes, festivals, and other amusements;" to counteract the influence of which prohibition, James I. published his celebrated Book of Sports. Upon the threatened invasion by Philip of Spain, Man-

chester supplied 144 men armed with bills and pikes, 38 archers, and 38 arquebusiers, to assist in repelling the "Invincible Armada."

During the *Parliamentary war* Manchester was the scene of much obstinate contention. The commissioners of array visited it, to demand ammunition for the use of the king; but the town having been previously secured for the parliament, by Ralph Asheton, one of the representatives of the county, the inhabitants refused to surrender; and Lord Strange, with a considerable force, attempting to enter it, they took up arms, and, being joined by numbers from the adjacent country, a skirmish took place, in which several men on both sides were killed. This event, which was regarded by the house of commons as the commencement of the war, was, by the Speaker, announced as "terrible news from the north." The inhabitants, apprehending a more serious attack, fortified the town; and the king, having set up his standard at Nottingham, sent Lord Strange with 4000 infantry, seven pieces of cannon, and some cavalry, to reduce it. After an obstinate conflict for several days, during which it was defended by Captain Bradshaw, aided by Lieutenant-Colonel Rosworm, an able German engineer, Lord Strange, being summoned, on the death of the Earl of Derby, to join the king, whose head-quarters were then at Shrewsbury, withdrew his forces, and raised the siege. To guard against future assaults, the fortifications, which had been hastily thrown up, were completed and enlarged; and, in 1643, Sir Thomas Fairfax entered the town, which now became the head-quarters of the parliamentary army stationed in Lancashire. It was again summoned by the Earl of Newcastle, at the head of 10,000 or 12,000 men, but, being unsuccessful, the earl took the route to Hull, in pursuit of Fairfax. During the protectorate of Cromwell, Manchester, in obedience to the Protector's writ to the high sheriff of Lancaster, made two successive returns of a member to serve in parliament, in common with other towns, which did not subsequently exercise the elective franchise. In 1652 the walls were thrown down, the fortifications demolished, and the gates carried away and sold; a measure that appears to have originated in its growing commercial importance, and its increase in wealth and population. The restoration of Charles II. was celebrated in the town with the most splendid pomp and ceremony; the utmost festivity and rejoicings took place, and the public conduits were made to flow with wine in copious streams. In 1715, a tumultuous assembly, headed by one Syddall, a barber, demolished the Independent chapel, in Acres Fields, at that time the only dissenting place of worship in the town, and proceeded to commit other depredation; but the insurrection was quelled, and Syddall, with several of his accomplices, was committed to Lancaster gaol. On his liberation, he joined the rebels in Preston, and being again taken prisoner, he was sent to this town and executed.

In 1745, *Prince Charles Edward*, who the year before had visited Manchester, where he was hospitably entertained for several weeks at Ancoat's Hall, the mansion of Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., entered the county of Lancaster, at the head of an army of 6000 men, and advanced to this town, with a view to recruit his forces, and to raise supplies of men, arms, and money. On November 28th, the young Pretender took up his quar-

ters in the house of Mr. Dickenson, in Market-street, from that circumstance called the palace, and issued a proclamation, requiring all persons who had any duties to pay, or any of the public money in their hands, to pay the same to his secretary at the palace. The sum of £3000 was levied in money; from 200 to 300 men raised for the service; and many horses were put under requisition for mounting the cavalry and drawing the baggage. On December 1st, the rebel army quitted Manchester, marching southward to Derby, which they reached on the 4th; but, to avoid the danger of being inclosed by the armies of Marshal Wade and the Duke of Cumberland, retreated northward to Manchester, where they arrived on the 8th, and, continuing their retreat to the north, reached Carlisle on the 10th. In 1759, an act of parliament was passed for discharging the inhabitants from their obligation to *grind corn* and other grain at the school mill on the river Irk, a custom which had prevailed from a remote period, and had frequently excited a strong spirit of popular discontent. By this act the inhabitants were released from every obligation, except that of grinding malt, which is still retained; and though the sum paid to the feoffees of the mill is very moderate, yet the compulsory clause of grinding malt has induced almost all the public brewers to establish themselves in townships which, though adjoining to, and within the immediate vicinity of, the town, are not subject to that obligation. *Christian, King of Denmark*, on his tour through England, in 1768, took up his abode in the town, and lodged, with his suite, at the Bull inn. In 1773, the Russian princess, *Czartoriski*, arrived here from Birmingham, to inspect the aqueducts and excavations at Worsley, and during her stay visited the principal factories. In 1805, the *Archdukes John and Lewis* of Austria, accompanied by a retinue of scientific men, spent some time here; and in 1817, the Grand Duke *Nicholas*, now Emperor of Russia, honoured the town with a visit.

The town is situated on the banks of the river *Irwell*, which here receives the tributary streams of the *Irk* and the *Medlock*, and on the north-west bank of which is the borough of Salford, connected, by means of five bridges, with Manchester, of which it forms an integral part. Of these bridges, the most ancient, which had existed from time immemorial, was rebuilt in the reign of Edward III.; the Strangeways iron bridge was erected in 1817; and a sixth bridge, in connexion with the Manchester and Liverpool railway, has been built across the same river. Over the *Medlock* are nine bridges, in various parts of the town, of which that leading from Oxford-street crosses the stream in an oblique direction. There are also seven bridges over the *Irk*, of which six are very low, and subject to be flooded at high water; the seventh is a lofty structure of three arches, and a great ornament, connecting a new line of road from the extremity of Miller-street, with what was anciently Strangeways Park, and forming an entrance into the town, which avoids the steep ascent of the Red Bank, and the dangerous turn in the old road from Scotland-bridge. Exclusively of these, there are several smaller bridges over the *Shooter's brook*, and not less than thirty across the numerous branches of the canals which intersect the town. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and were formerly under the direction of 240 commissioners, appointed by an act passed in the 9th

of George IV., for cleansing, paving, lighting, watching, and regulating the town; but in 1843 an act was obtained, transferring the powers and property vested in these commissioners to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. The inhabitants are supplied with water by the Manchester and Salford Company, established by an act of parliament, in 1809; the water is conveyed by pipes from reservoirs at Beswick and Gorton, of which the latter covers more than fifty acres of ground, excavated in 1825. Salford was formerly included in the same jurisdiction as Manchester, with respect to its police; but by an act procured in the 9th of George IV., they were separated, and Salford is now governed by a distinct code of regulations, under an act of the 11th of George IV., and in the same session the local act for Manchester was amended. The *Environs*, in some parts, particularly in Broughton, abound with scenery pleasingly diversified; and in the neighbourhood are many handsome ranges of building, and numerous elegant villas. Among these are, Ardwick Green, in the centre of which is a fine sheet of water, surrounded with respectable residences; and Salford-crescent, occupying an elevated site, and commanding a beautiful view of the windings of the Irwell, with the fertile valleys on the opposite bank, and sheltered by rising hills. Close to the Irwell are several successive tiers of houses, which rise from the margin of the river; and on the Irk is Gibraltar, an irregular cluster of rural and picturesque cottages. The older part of the town contains several ancient houses (which, however, are fast disappearing), interspersed with modern dwellings; and the streets in this quarter, with the exception of such as have been improved under various acts of parliament, are inconveniently narrow. The more modern parts contain many spacious streets, in which are respectable houses; but the general plan, notwithstanding, seems to have been more adapted to the accommodation of its extended trade than to the display of elegance and symmetry in its general appearance. Cotton-mills, factories, and warehouses of immense extent, have been erected in those portions of the town previously occupied by the most pleasant dwelling-houses, and every other part of it is crowded with numerous cottages of families employed in the different works.

The *Literary and Philosophical Society* was founded in 1781; gold and silver medals are awarded for the best dissertations on particular subjects, and the society has published seven volumes of Transactions, in the English, French, and German languages, which are much circulated on the continent. The *Philological Society* was instituted in 1803. The *Agricultural Society*, consisting of members residing within thirty miles, was established in 1767, and is one of the earliest institutions of that kind in England. The *New Circulating Library*, in St. Anne's-street, containing 4000 volumes, was founded in 1792. A part of Cheetham's Hospital is appropriated as a library, to which, under certain regulations, the public enjoy free admission: Mr. Cheetham bequeathed £1000, to be vested in land, which fund, by the management of trustees, has considerably accumulated, and the library now contains more than 16,000 volumes, some valuable manuscripts, a collection of prints, and several natural and artificial curiosities. The *Portico*, an elegant edifice of Runcorn stone, of the Ionic order, erected by subscription in 1806, at an expense of £7000,

contains a library, committee, news, and reading rooms, and other offices. A *library* established in Spear-street, in 1802, is now held in *Fountain-street*, and contains a good collection of theological and other works. The *Law Library* was instituted by the members of that profession, in 1820. The *Society for Promoting the Study of Natural History* was projected in 1821, and rapidly attained its present state of maturity and importance: the buildings comprise a museum, lately erected in Peter-street, consisting of a large brick edifice with a handsome stone portico, containing an extensive and valuable collection; and attached to the museum are, a library of works on natural history, a council-room, a curatory, and apartments for the librarian and keeper. The *Royal Institution*, embracing a variety of objects connected with the pursuits of literature and science, and the cultivation of the fine arts, originated with a few public-spirited individuals in 1823, and was soon honoured with public, and finally with royal, patronage. The building, which was erected from a design by Mr. Barry, of London, and is of a durable and richly-coloured stone, from the vicinity of Colne, forms a splendid addition to the architectural ornaments of the town, and is in the Grecian style. The principal elevation, towards Mosley-street, has a noble portico of six lofty columns of the Ionic order, supporting a rich entablature and pediment in the centre, on each side of which are columns and pilasters connecting it with the wings; and the whole cost of the pile was estimated at about £50,000. The *Athenæum*, an institution for the benefit of young men in the middle rank of life, is a very handsome building of stone, erected close to the Royal Institution, from a design by Barry; it comprises a theatre for lectures, reading-room, &c., with a library of 4000 volumes.

The *Floral and Horticultural Society* was instituted in 1823, and the *Botanical and Horticultural Institution* in 1828. The garden for the latter, about two miles from the Exchange, on the new Stretford road, comprising about sixteen acres of ground, contains a great variety of green-house, herbaceous, Alpine, American, rock, and medicinal plants; the entrance is a fine structure, in the Grecian style and Ionic order, and cost about £2000. The *Mechanics' Institute* was established in 1824, and a building was erected in 1827, at an expense of £7000. The *Statistical Society* of Manchester held its first meeting on the 2nd of September, 1833, and is the first institution of the kind established in England. The *Theatre Royal* was erected in 1806, at an expense of £15,000. The Amphitheatre, or, as it is now called, the *Queen's theatre*, was built in 1753, for a principal theatre, but being found too small, was rebuilt by act of parliament in 1775, and having been burnt down in 1789, was again rebuilt and opened in 1790. The gentlemen's private *Subscription Concerts* were established in 1777, when a room, adapted to the accommodation of 800 auditors, was built in Fountain-street, which being afterwards found too small, a new concert room was erected in 1829, for the reception of 1200 subscribers, in Lower Mosley-street, at an expense of £7000; the entrance is through a handsome lofty portico of six columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a rich entablature and pediment. The gentlemen's *Glee Club* was founded in 1830, and is well known both for the talent of its members, and its prize glee composi-

tions. The *Choral Society*, established in 1833, consists of about 200 members, and holds its meetings in a large room in the Royal Institution. The *Geological Society* was instituted in 1838, and now consists of upwards of 220 members. The *Assembly-rooms*, in Mosley-street, were erected in 1792, and form a capacious suite of rooms, superbly decorated. The first of a series of triennial *Musical festivals* was attempted here, with complete success, in 1828; oratorios were performed in the collegiate church, and miscellaneous concerts and dress balls were given in the theatre and assembly-rooms; the performances combined the first-rate musical talents in the country, and after paying all expenses, a surplus of more than £5000 was distributed among the different charitable institutions. The *Races*, which were established in 1730, commence on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and continue to the end of the week; the course is on *Kersal moor*, and is about a mile in circuit; a grand stand and numerous booths have been erected on various parts of it, for the accommodation of the spectators. *Heaton Park races* are the more fashionable, and are held in the park of the Earl of Wilton, a few miles from Manchester; the riders are always noblemen and gentlemen. A *Riding School* and *Gymnasium* have been established, for which a building was erected in 1829, near the concert-rooms, at the lower end of Mosley-street. The *Barracks* for cavalry, in the township of Hulme, are a uniform and handsome range, affording accommodation for a squadron of horse; and those for infantry, situated in the Regent's road, Salford, are very extensive, and form a compact range, calculated for the reception of 1000 men.

The improvement in the various branches of the TRADE AND MANUFACTURES of Manchester has been uniformly progressive, and justly entitles it to be considered one of the most extensive and prosperous towns in the kingdom. Its staple trade is the cotton manufacture, which, in all its different ramifications, is carried on to an extent almost incredible. The town had obtained considerable eminence for its manufacture of woollen goods, called "Manchester cottons," introduced, as before mentioned, by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III.; and in that of Charles I. the linen and cotton trade had made some progress. In the *Treasure of Traffic*, published by Lewis Roberts, in 1641, Manchester is said to have purchased linen-yarn from Ireland, and cotton-wool from London, the goods woven from which were sent to those places for sale. About the year 1740, the manufacturers residing here employed agents in various parts of the country to procure a supply of raw cotton, which was manufactured, by the spindle and the distaff, in the cottages of the workmen, chiefly into fustians, thicksets, dimities, and jeans, to which were added cotton thicksets, goods figured in the loom, and subsequently cotton velvets, velveteens, and strong fancy cords. About the year 1760, these goods, which had till then been made only for home consumption, found a market on the continents of Europe and America; and as the quantity of weft produced in the whole of Lancashire, by about 50,000 spindles worked by hand, was insufficient to keep the weavers in Manchester constantly employed, and consequently to afford a supply adequate to the increasing demand, recourse was had to the aid of machinery, and Mr. John Kay invented the instrument called the pucking peg, by the

assistance of which the weaver was not only enabled to produce twice the quantity of work, but also to weave cloths of any width. The facility thus given to the weaving department caused a corresponding increase in the demand for yarn, and Mr. Thomas Highs, in conjunction with Mr. Kay, invented the spinning jenny, the powers of which were greatly augmented by the improvements of Mr. Hargreaves, whose success, exciting the apprehensions of the hand-workmen, led to the destruction of his machinery, and his retreat to Nottingham, where he died in indigence. Mr. Highs continued to make the spinning-jennies for sale, and also invented the water-frame, or throstle, for spinning twist by means of rollers; and these machines were subsequently improved under Sir Richard Arkwright, whose exclusive patent right was annulled by a decision of the court of king's bench, in 1785, when the privilege of using such machinery was thrown open to the public. The late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., assisted by Mr. Hargreaves, first brought the cylindrical carding-engines into use, and effected many improvements in the application of machinery to the cotton manufacture, by the adoption of which, aided by the powers of the steam-engine, the quantity of goods of all descriptions made in the town has been prodigiously increased.

Every process of that manufacture is carried on to a very considerable extent, but the branch of it for which Manchester is most distinguished is the spinning, in which department alone there are in the town and vicinity upwards of one hundred factories. The power-loom is a recent invention, originating with the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, of Holland House, in the county of Kent, who, after repeated attempts, ultimately succeeded in establishing a factory upon that principle at Doncaster, and was indemnified by parliament for the losses he had sustained in the course of his experiments. Mr. Grimshaw, of Manchester, adopting Mr. Cartwright's plan, established a factory in which were 500 power-loom, but the building having been destroyed by fire, the design was for a time abandoned. The difficulties which had impeded the general adoption of this invention were finally removed by the aid of Mr. Johnson's machine for dressing the warps, and, in 1806, the use of the power-loom was again introduced, with complete success. The factories, in several of which the whole process of the manufacture, from the introduction of the raw material to its completion, is carried on, are immense ranges of building, from six to eight stories in height; some employing from 1800 to 2000 persons each, and the whole furnishing occupation to upwards of 30,000 persons. The making of *muslin* was first attempted about the year 1780, at which time the machine called the mule was introduced into the spinning factories, and to such a degree of perfection has this branch of manufacture been brought, that the muslins of Manchester are little inferior to those of India. The *silk* manufacture has, within the last few years, been revived, under very favourable circumstances, and is rapidly improving; the number of mills already established is considerable, and the silks manufactured are as remarkable for the beauty of their texture as those of Spitalfields, or of France. The *principal articles* at present made are, velvets, fustians, jeans, ticking, checks, gingham, nankeens, diaper, quilting, calico, muslins, muslinets, cambric handkerchiefs, small wares, silks, and, in fact, every variety of cotton

and silk goods. There are also extensive *bleaching-grounds*, and works for *printing* and *dyeing*, and for every other department of the manufactures; and, in addition to what may be considered the staple manufactures of the town, are numerous others dependent on them, such as that of machinery of all kinds, for which there are large *forges*, *foundries*, &c. Here are likewise several laboratories for the making of *oil of vitriol*, and other chymical productions used in the different processes of the trade, for bleaching, dyeing, &c. In the vicinity are mills for the manufacture of *paper* of all descriptions, from the coarsest kind, for packages, to the finest kinds of writing and printing paper; all of which have been brought to a high degree of perfection, and are manufactured on a very large scale. There are extensive manufactories for *hats*, which have flourished for many years; and various other branches of manufacture, which have all improved with the increasing trade of the town, afford employment to a great portion of the inhabitants. *Engraving*, as connected with the printing of calico, muslin, and cotton goods, is extensively carried on; and there are *saw-mills* on a very extended scale. For the purchase of the diversified productions of the town, of which large quantities are exported, foreign merchants have either agents or one of their partners resident here, to conduct their commercial transactions, and to purchase, not only Manchester goods, but also the produce of all the adjoining manufacturing districts, which are accumulated here as in a central dépôt. A *Chamber of Commerce* was established in 1820, by which the trading interests of its members, and those of Manchester generally, have been greatly promoted.

The *Exchange* and *Commercial Buildings* were erected from a design by Mr. Harrison, in 1806, at an expense of £20,000, advanced on shares of £50 each, by 400 proprietary members, who subsequently added £30 each for the purchase of the site. It is a spacious, handsome, and well-arranged edifice of Runcorn stone, in the Grecian style, and the north front, which faces the market-house, is semicircular, and ornamented with lofty fluted columns of the Doric order. The newsroom, which occupies the basement story of this part of the building, is elegantly provided with every accommodation, and is lighted by a semicircular dome and handsome windows of plate glass: at the distance of fifteen feet from the walls is a circular range of pillars of the Ionic order, supporting the ceiling; and over the central fire-place is a full-length portrait of Thomas Stanley, Esq., for many years member for the county, finely painted by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence. There are 2000 subscribers belonging to the establishment. Above the newsroom, and resting on the pillars that support the ceiling, is a circular range of building, two stories high, of which the lower contains the Exchange library, belonging to a proprietary of 400 members, and comprising more than 15,000 volumes. A handsome geometrical staircase leads from the hall to the upper part of the buildings, in which is an elegant dining-room, with a rich mantelpiece of Abyssinian marble at each end, and an orchestra on the north side; the room was opened in celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of George III., in 1809. There are also several ante-rooms, and a variety of offices, connected with the general purposes of the institution.

The vast trade and commercial importance of the

town have been in a great degree promoted by its proximity to the port of Liverpool, whence its manufactures are exported to every quarter of the globe, and with which it has a facility of WATER COMMUNICATION by means of the *Mersey and Irwell navigation*, constructed in 1720, under an act of parliament amended in 1794, when the proprietors were incorporated; and by the celebrated *Bridgewater canal*, both of which communicate with the river Mersey, at Runcorn. The *Manchester, Bolton, and Bury canal*, constructed by act of parliament in 1791, crossing the Irwell at Clifton, and again at Little Lever, passes for 15 miles through a district abounding with coal and mineral produce, and unites with the Leeds and Liverpool canal near Blackburn, by a branch formed in 1793. The *Ashton-under-Line canal*, constructed in 1792, is carried, by a lofty archway, in an oblique direction over Store-street; and by another aqueduct, of equal strength and beauty of design, it crosses the river Medlock, branching off to Stockport, and at Fairfield, by another branch, communicates with Oldham. The *Rochdale canal*, constructed in 1794, forms a communication from the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester to the Calder navigation at Sowerby-bridge, beyond which is a cut from Salter-Hebble to Halifax. In 1836 an act was passed for making a canal to connect the *Rochdale canal* and the river *Irwell*. By means of the *Grand Trunk canal*, a line of communication has been established with London, Bristol, and other principal towns. A joint-stock company, for the conveyance of goods by water, called the *New Quay Company*, was originally established in 1822, with a capital of £30,000, and has a considerable number of vessels plying between Manchester and Liverpool.

The facilities afforded by lines of RAILWAYS are also of great importance, and tend highly to augment the trade of the town, and to increase the celerity with which business is transacted. In 1826, an act was obtained for the construction of a railway between *Manchester and Liverpool*, adapted to the use of carriages drawn by locomotive engines impelled by steam, for the conveyance of merchandise and passengers. This stupendous undertaking was completed in 1830, and the expenses of constructing the railway and the different works since erected, have been estimated at upwards of £1,370,000, subscribed in shares of £100 each by a company of proprietors. The principal station is in Water-street, and the grand dépôt, which is nearly contiguous, is on the Liverpool road; the whole corresponding in appearance to the importance of the undertaking. The line of road is carried, by a series of 22 arches, commencing at the company's warehouses, in the Liverpool road, across the roofs of the houses in Water-street, and over the river Irwell by a handsome stone bridge of two arches, each 65 feet in span, and 30 feet high from the surface of the water to the central summit. An act was passed in 1836, for making a railway from *Manchester to Leeds*, for which purpose a company were empowered to raise a capital of £2,599,000; the line, 50 miles in length, extends to Normanton, in Yorkshire, where it joins the North-Midland railway; the total expenditure up to July 1840, when the line was opened to the public, was £2,113,980. The principal station and dépôt, between Lee and St. George's street, are elevated on a viaduct approached from the booking-office below, by a flight of steps, and contain waiting-rooms for passengers, car-

riage-sheds, a polygonal engine-house, workshops; and all other requisites. The *Manchester and Bolton railway* was constructed by a company empowered to raise a capital of £454,000, and a loan of £196,000. The line originally projected was to be laid down in the bed of the Bolton and Bury canal, which was purchased by the company for £100,000; but this line was abandoned. The present one commences at the principal station at Salford, a handsome building in New Bailey-street, containing the requisite offices, and is thence conveyed by a viaduct of several arches, and passes under the Oldfield road at a distance of 320 yards from the line of the Liverpool railway, after which it proceeds in a direction nearly parallel with the canal, to Bolton, a distance of 10 miles; it was opened in May, 1838. The *Manchester and Birmingham railway*, constructed to join the Grand Junction and the Chester and Crewe railways, at Crewe, was undertaken by a company empowered to raise a capital of £2,100,000, and a loan of £700,000; the line, which is 30 miles in length, commences at the principal station in Store-street, a building comprising all the necessary arrangements. A highly important undertaking was completed in the spring of 1844, namely, the junction of the Leeds railway with the Liverpool line, at Hunt's Bank, Manchester, thus connecting the eastern and western seas, by means of continuous railway communication between Hull and Liverpool; the work has been carried out with the utmost skill, and in an exceedingly short space of time.

The *Market-days* are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of which the first is principally for the sale of *merchandise*, brought in great quantities in carts and waggons from the different factories. The markets are plentifully supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds. The *corn market* is held in a building in Hanging-ditch, which was opened as a corn-exchange in 1820; the *hay market* is in Bridgewater-street, and the *cattle market* in the new Smithfield, at Shude-hill. The markets for *butchers' meat* are held in Brown-street, Bridge-street, and the London-road, at the back of which is the *leather hall*, and in other parts of the town. The *fish market* is in a suitable building erected on the site of what was formerly called the Old Shambles, at the expense of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., near Smithy Door, in 1828; the *meal, flour, and cheese market* is in a building on Shude-hill; the *fruit, or apple, market* is held in Fennel-street, and the upper end of Long Millgate; the *vegetable market* is held in St. Mary's gate, and in the upper end of Smithy Door, the middle and lower end of which is the market, for butter, poultry, and eggs. *Salford*, which had been previously supplied from Manchester, has also a separate *market* for which accommodation has been provided under the town-hall, of which the first stone was laid by Lord Bexley, in 1825. The principal *Fairs* are on Easter Monday and Tuesday for toys; and October 1st and 2nd, for horses, cattle, and pigs. At Salford, a fair, commencing on Whit-Monday, is much frequented by the Yorkshire clothiers, blanket-manufacturers, button-makers, and japanners. The *Cloth-hall*, which is a spacious and convenient building, is occupied by numerous tenants during this fair, which lasts for 21 days; and there is another fair, beginning on November 17th, and continuing for the same space of time; the first day of each is for the sale of cattle.

By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Man-

chester was constituted a parliamentary borough, with power to return two representatives: the borough comprises 6006 acres; the number of voters is 10,423, and the mayor is returning officer. Under the same act also, Salford was invested with the franchise, with the privilege of returning one member: the limits of the borough comprise 5083 acres, and the number of electors is 2354. Manchester received a *charter* of incorporation on the 23rd of October, 1838, and is divided into 15 wards, which include the townships of Manchester, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Ardwick, Berwick, and Cheetham. The municipal body consists of a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors; the number of magistrates is 34. Her Majesty granted a separate court of quarter-sessions for the borough, and appointed a recorder; and a barrister, with a salary of £1000 per annum, sits daily as a magistrate. There is a large and effective police force under the controul of a chief commissioner; and a borough-reeve and two principal constables are chosen from among the most respectable of the inhabitants, by a jury impanelled by the stewards of the manor, at the latter of the courts leet, which are held after Easter and Michaelmas. A court of requests for the parish is held under an act passed in the 48th of George III., every alternate Wednesday, for the recovery of debts under £5. The lord of the manor holds a court baron every third Wednesday; a court for the hundred of Salford occurs every third Thursday, for debts under 40s.; and the sheriff's county court takes place here monthly, by adjournment from Preston, for the trial of pleas, and the recovery of debts not exceeding £10, in actions in which the parties reside in the hundred of Salford. The quarter-sessions are held at Salford by adjournment, at which the business for the whole of that hundred is transacted, under the superintendence of a chairman, who has a salary of £800 per annum. The *Town-hall* is a noble and elegant edifice, erected under the superintendence and from a design of Mr. Francis Goodwin, in the Grecian style, at an expense of £40,000, after the model of the Temple of Erectheus, at Athens, with a beautiful tower and dome in the centre, resembling the tower of Andronicus, called the "Temple of the Winds." The principal entrance to the *market-place* is from the centre of the town-hall, through a Doric colonnade; there are separate markets for meat, vegetables, fish, and poultry, chiefly covered over, and well ventilated: this building was erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Lane and Goodwin, at an expense of £10,000. The *Chorlton-Row town-hall* dispensary, and constable's dwelling-house, erected under the superintendence of Mr. Richard Lane, at an expense of £4500, are connected in one building, the front of which is handsome and imposing; one of the wings is appropriated as a residence for the constable, and the other as a dispensary, which was established and is supported by subscription. The *New Bailey*, or house of correction for the hundred of Salford, adjoining which is the governor's residence, was erected in 1790, upon the radiating principle, and comprises 24 wards, the same number of day-rooms and airing-yards, and 150 workshops.

The parish comprises the chapelries of Ardwick, Blackley, Cheetham, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Denton, Didsbury, Gorton, Newton, and Stretford; and the townships of Beswick, Bradford, Broughton, Burnage,

Chorlton-on-Medlock, Crumpsall, Droylsden, Failsworth, Harpurhey, Heaton-Norris, Haughton, Hulme, Levenshulme, Manchester, Moss-Side, Moston, Openshaw, Reddish, Rushulme, Salford, and Withington. Under the ECCLESIASTICAL arrangements provided by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, Manchester is to be one of the two new sees erected in the province of York; the diocese will consist of the whole county of Lancaster, except the deanery of Furness and Cartmel, and the collegiate church will become the cathedral. The *old collegiate church*, which, till after the Reformation, afforded accommodation for all the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, was founded, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by Thomas, Lord de la Warre, in the 9th of Henry V., who endowed it for a warden and eight fellows; the establishment, the revenue of which was £226. 12. 5., was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI., and re-established in that of Elizabeth under the designation of the Warden and Fellows of Christ's College. The dilapidation of the church, and the misappropriation of the collegiate funds, under the wardenship of Richard Murray, induced the inhabitants to petition the throne for a revival of the former charter, in 1635, and Charles I. conferred upon them a new charter of foundation, with rules for the government of the college, drawn up by Archbishop Laud. Under this grant, the management was vested in a warden, appointed by the Crown, who must at least be a bachelor in divinity, or of canon and civil laws; and in four fellows, who must be masters of arts, or bachelors of laws: they are a body corporate, with a common seal, and are denominated, by act of parliament passed in 1840, the "Dean and Canons of Christ's College." The charter provides for the appointment of a sub-warden, treasurer, collector, registrar, a master of the choir, organist, four singing men (either clerks or laymen), and four boys skilled in music; and ordains that there shall be continually in the college two chaplains, or vicars, of the degree of bachelors of arts, and two clerks, to administer the sacraments, visit the sick, and perform other religious offices. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the Independents established their own form of worship in the college, in 1649; the establishment was soon afterwards dissolved by an act of parliament for the sale of dean and chapter lands, and, during the interregnum, the last warden officiated as parochial minister, for an annual stipend. After the Restoration, the institution was revived, subject to the statutes of Charles I., and the warden reinstated in his office. The revenue is £4025, and is divided into six parts, of which two are paid to the dean, and one to each of the canons. The *Church* is a spacious and elaborately ornamented structure, in the later English style, with a handsome square embattled tower, strengthened with buttresses, and crowned by pinnacles; the roof of the nave, which rises to a considerable height above the aisles, is concealed by a rich pierced parapet decorated with pinnacles; the windows are filled with elegant tracery, and the exterior, which is relieved by the projection of some beautiful chapels, has a truly magnificent appearance. The view of the interior is also strikingly impressive; the lofty nave is lighted by a noble range of clerestory windows of fine proportion, and the choir is splendidly enriched with tabernacle-work of delicate execution; the roof is groined and ornamented with grotesque

figures of angels playing on musical instruments, shields, and other devices, richly carved. Portions of the original stained glass are still preserved in several of the windows; and the altar is decorated with a piece of tapestry representing the offerings of the early Christians, and the punishment of Ananias and Sapphira. In different parts of the church, and in several chapels, are many ancient and interesting monuments.

Trinity church, at Salford, was founded and endowed by Humphrey Booth, Esq., in 1635, but having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in 1752; it is a neat edifice, in the Grecian style, and of the Doric order, with a steeple, and contains some handsome monuments and mural tablets. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Sir R. G. Booth, Bart. *St. Ann's church*, on the south side of St. Ann's-square, founded in 1709, under the auspices of Lady Ann Bland, is a spacious structure, in the Grecian style, and of the Corinthian order, with a tower formerly surmounted by a spire, which has been taken down; the interior is a fine specimen of appropriate decoration. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £380; patron, Bishop of Chester. *St. Mary's*, between Dean's-gate and the river Irwell, erected by the Warden and Fellows of the College, by act of parliament, in 1756, is a handsome edifice of the Doric order, with a lofty tower and spire, 186 feet in height. The interior, though dark, from the massive proportions of the pillars supporting the galleries, is very elegant: the altar-piece is embellished with a well-executed painting of the Ascension, after Raphael, by Williams, and the window is enriched with stained glass, beneath which are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £166; patrons, the Dean and Canons. *St. Paul's*, a neat edifice of brick, was erected in 1765: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £293; patrons, the Dean and Canons. *St. John's*, in Byrom-street, was built by Edward Byrom, Esq., under the authority of an act of parliament, in 1769, and is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a tower: the interior is remarkably neat, and finely ornamented; some of the windows are embellished with beautiful stained glass, and in the vestry-room are several fine paintings. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £290; patron, Rev. W. Huntington, the incumbent. *St. James'*, erected by the Rev. Cornelius Bayley, D.D., in 1787, is a spacious brick edifice, with a small stone spire: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £158; patron, Rev. J. Piccope. *St. Michael's*, a large edifice of brick, with a foundation for a steeple not yet built, was founded by the late Rev. Humphrey Owen, in 1789: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Heirs of the founder; net income, £72. *St. Mark's* was founded by the late Rev. E. Ethelston, and finished by his son in 1794: the living is a perpetual curacy, also in the gift of the Heirs of the Founder. *St. Peter's*, erected by subscription among the inhabitants, and consecrated in 1794, is a handsome edifice of Runcorn stone, in the Grecian style, with a stately tower and a noble portico of the Doric order; the interior is remarkable for the elegance and chasteness of its decoration, and the altar-piece is embellished with a fine painting of the Descent from the Cross, by Annibal Carracci. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patrons, Trustees for building the church. *St. Stephen's*, Salford, a neat

building of brick ornamented with stone, with a handsome tower, was founded in 1764, by the Rev. N. M. Cheek, to whose memory a neat mural tablet has been erected: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Heirs of the Founder; net income, £145. *St. George's*, a large building of brick, with a tower of the same material, was opened for divine service in 1798, and consecrated in 1818, when it was purchased by subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £220; patron, Bishop of Chester. *All Saints'*, in the centre of Grosvenor-square, a large structure, in the Grecian style, was built at the charge of the Rev. Charles Burton, LL.B., at an expense of £14,000, and consecrated in 1820; the interior is elegantly ornamented, and in the window over the altar is a fine painting of the Passion of our Saviour in the Garden of Gethsemane. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Founder.

St. Matthew's, in Castle-field, was erected in 1825, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £11,917, and is an elegant structure, in the later English style, with a tower and spire: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £271; patrons, the Dean and Canons. *St. Philip's*, in Salford, a handsome edifice, in the Grecian style, with a tower and semi-circular portico of the Ionic order, was also erected in 1825, by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £13,423: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £410; patrons, the Dean and Canons. *St. George's*, Hulme, in the later English style, with a tower 135 feet high, was built in 1828, at an expense of £14,417, by grant from the same commissioners; the interior is elegantly arranged, and has a grand and imposing effect; the roof is elaborately groined and enriched with bosses and flowers, and the altar highly decorated. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £235; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons. A church in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in Travis-street, and dedicated to *St. Andrew*, in 1831, at an expense of £9988, under the act of the 58th of George III.: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £144; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons. *All Souls'* district church, in the early Norman style, with two turrets, was erected in Every-street, in 1839, by subscription, and by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies; it contains 1397 sittings, of which 697 are free. An episcopal chapel at Ardwick, dedicated to *St. Thomas*, was consecrated in 1741, and enlarged in 1777, and is a neat building of brick: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons. *St. Clement's*, in Lever-street, erected in 1793; and *St. Luke's* chapel, in Bedford-street, built in 1804, are open for the performance of divine service, according to the liturgy of the Church of England, but are not consecrated buildings.

The foundation-stone of the first of ten additional churches, to be erected and endowed in Manchester and Salford, was laid in Regent-road, Salford, in August, 1841; the church is dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, and the living is in the gift of Trustees. A second was erected on Pin-mill Brow, and dedicated to *St. Silas*, in Oct. 1841; it is a handsome structure, in the Norman style, and contains 1100 sittings, one-half of which are free. A third has been built at *Stretford*, for which the Incorporated Society granted £800. The foundation-

stone of a fourth was laid in March, 1842, in Rodney-street, in the densely-populated district of Islington; the site was given by Mr. W. Faulkner, and the church is dedicated to *St. Barnabas*, and will accommodate 1100 persons. There are also *places of worship* for Baptists, Bible Christians, the Society of Friends, the Friends' Evangelical Society, Independents, Welsh Independents, Independent Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion; Primitive, Tent, Wesleyan, and Welsh, Methodists; Presbyterians, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, and others, with four Roman Catholic chapels, and a synagogue. Of these, several are conspicuous for architectural beauty, among which may be noticed the *Roman Catholic chapel* of St. Augustine, an elegant edifice in the later English style, built in 1820, from a design by Mr. Palmer, at an expense of £10,000. The meeting-house for the *Society of Friends* is a spacious structure, erected under the direction of Mr. Lane, at a cost of £12,000, and equally conspicuous for the chaste simplicity of its character and the beauty of its Ionic portico, of which the design was taken from that of the Temple of Ceres on the Ilyssus. The *Wesleyan* meeting-house in Oxford-road has a handsome portico of the Doric order; and that in Irwell-street, Salford, has an Ionic portico and pediment. The *Unitarian* meeting-house, erected in 1839, is in the later English style. A general *cemetery*, for the interment of persons of all religious denominations, comprising four acres, surrounded by a wall, was opened in 1821, in the Rochdale-road, at an expense of £6000; the buildings are of the Grecian-Ionic order, and the entrance is from Rusholme-road, through a handsome iron gate, on the left of which is a chapel.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded in the 7th of Henry VIII., by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, who endowed it with houses and lands now producing a revenue exceeding £4000. There are twelve exhibitions, of £40 per annum each, to either of the Universities, belonging to the school, which also, in turn with the schools of Hereford and Marlborough, has an interest in sixteen scholarships in Brasenose College, Oxford, and in the same number in St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, in 1679, and varying in value from £18 to £26 each per annum. There are also in the nomination of the Dean of the Collegiate Church, and the Rectors of Prestwich and Bury, as trustees of Hulme's estates, fifteen exhibitions, varying from £60 to £120 each, to Brasenose College, for bachelors of arts, who may remain there four years after taking that degree; these were founded by William Hulme, Esq., and are frequently conferred upon scholars from Manchester. The old school-house is a plain spacious building, erected in 1777, on the site of the original edifice, having an owl, the crest of the founder, sculptured on a large stone medallion over the entrance. A new school-house has been erected, in consequence of the flourishing condition of the estates of the charity. The *Blue-coat hospital*, part of which is appropriated to the use of the Cheetham library, was founded in 1653, by means of a bequest from Humphrey Cheetham, Esq., who left £7000 to trustees, to purchase estates for its endowment; and a sum of money to provide a house for the reception of 40 scholars, who are maintained and educated. The buildings of the college founded by Lord de la Warre, were, after its dissolution, purchased by the trustees from the Earl of Derby,

to whom it had been presented by the crown, and appropriated to the use of the hospital. The premises occupy the site of the baronial mansion of the Gresleys, on the bank of the river Irk, near its confluence with the Irwell, and comprise an extensive range, exhibiting, through all its subsequent repairs, strong features of its collegiate architecture. A large reading-room is ornamented with antique carvings, and portraits of the founder; of Dr. Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; Dr. William Whitaker, successively Master of Trinity, Queen's, and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge; Robert Bolton, a learned divine; and John Bradford, a native of Manchester, and a pupil in the grammar school, who was afterwards burned as a heretic in the reign of Mary. The *Independent College*, situated about three miles to the south-west of the town, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the later English style, lately erected, at an expense of £14,000, and consisting of a central range, with two boldly projecting wings, forming three sides of a quadrangle. In the centre of the principal range, which is two stories high, is a square embattled tower, surmounted by an octagonal lantern turret; and beneath a lofty and elegant oriel window, is the chief entrance. The *Ladies' Jubilee school*, for maintaining, educating, and qualifying as household servants female orphans, was established in 1809, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III., and is a neat and commodious building on the borders of Strangeways Park: Miss Hall, one of the original and most zealous promoters of the institution, bequeathed, at her death in 1828, £44,000, to be equally divided among this school, the infirmary, the lying-in-hospital, and the fever ward. In 1723, Mrs. Anne Hinde bequeathed land, now producing nearly £200 per annum, for education. There is a school for *Roman Catholic* children, supported by subscription; *national* central schools in Manchester and at Salford were founded in 1812; and a *Lancasterian* school was commenced in 1809, and is held in a building in Marshall-street, erected in 1813, at an expense of £5000.

The *Infirmary* was established in 1752, by Joseph Bancroft, Esq., in conjunction with Charles White, Esq., M.D.; and in 1755 a building for the purpose was erected by subscription: the grounds are tastefully laid out, and hot, cold, vapour, and medicated baths have been fitted up, the profits arising from which are appropriated to the support of the institution. A *lunatic* hospital and asylum was founded in 1765; a *dispensary* was established in 1792, and the building is ample and commodious. In 1830, the late king, on the solicitation of the chairman and committee, became the patron of the institution, which is now styled "The Royal Infirmary, Dispensary, Lunatic Hospital, and Asylum." The *Fever hospital*, in Aytoun-street, is a plain and substantial structure of brick, erected by subscription, at an expense of £5000, in 1805, and under the superintendence of a Board of Health. The *Lying-in hospital*, in Stanley-street, Salford, was instituted in 1790. The school for the *Deaf and Dumb*, formerly held in this building, was established in 1823: the necessity of increasing its means of usefulness, having led to a public subscription and a bazaar, £3848 were paid to the treasurer as the commencement of a fund for a new building; and Mr. Henshaw, of Oldham, having bequeathed £20,000 for endowing a *Blind Asylum*, his trustees and

the committee of the Deaf and Dumb school determined to erect their buildings contiguous to each other. A beautiful pile has been built near the Botanic garden; the Deaf and Dumb institution occupying one wing, and the Blind asylum the other; the centre being allotted to a chapel for the use of both. The Deaf and Dumb institution cost about £11,000, and contains accommodation for 100 children; the Blind asylum affords room for 150 inmates. An institution in Faulkner-street, for curing *Diseases of the Eye*, was commenced in 1815, and though its annual income does not exceed £200, affords relief to 1500 patients generally during the year; the *Lock hospital*, in Bond-street, was established in 1819, and the *Female penitentiary*, in Rusholme-road, in 1822. There are funds at the disposal of the boroughreeve amounting to more than £4000 per annum, arising from charitable bequests, for distribution in bread, clothes, money, and other necessities, among the aged, infirm, and indigent poor. Among the distinguished natives of Manchester, or persons who have been otherwise connected with it, may be enumerated, William Crabtree, an astronomical writer and the inventor of a micrometer, born at Broughton, within the parish, and killed at the battle of Marston Moor in 1644; John Byrom, an ingenious poet, and the author of a popular system of short-hand, born at Kersal-Moor, near the town, in 1691; John Ferriar, M.D., author of *Illustrations of Sterne*, &c., and other popular works; Thomas Barritt, a distinguished antiquary, whose large and valuable heraldic collections in manuscript have been placed in the library of Cheetham's hospital; Thomas Faulkner, an enterprising traveller, who published the earliest authentic account of Patagonia, and died in 1774; the Rev. John Whitaker, the Manchester historian; Thomas Percival, M.D., an eminent physician and popular writer; Charles White, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished surgeon and anatomist; Joseph Farrington, R.A., a landscape painter of considerable celebrity; and Dr. Dalton. Manchester gives the titles of Duke and Earl to the family of Montagu.

MANEA, a chapelry, in the parish of COVENEY, union of NORTH WITCHFORD, hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from March; containing 1077 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

MANEWDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BISHOP-STORTFORD, hundred of CLAVERING, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 688 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2486*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*, of which 2057 acres are arable, 316 meadow and pasture, and 66 woodland. A considerable trade is carried on in malt, for which there are two malt-houses. The village is situated in a fertile valley on the banks of the river Stort; and a fair is held in it on Easter-Monday, chiefly for toys and pedlery. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; impropiator, Launcelot A. Cousmaker, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £630, and the vicarial for £215, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower of stone, and contains some handsome monuments.

MANFIELD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, partly in the wapentake of GILLING-

WEST, but chiefly in that of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Darlington; containing, with the township of Cliffe, 474 inhabitants, of whom 420 are in the township of Manfield. The parish is bounded on the north by the Tees, and comprises 3454*a.* 12*p.*, of which 2173 acres are arable, 1195 pasture, and 86 woodland; the surface is undulated, the scenery picturesque, and towards the river the soil rich and productive. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; income, £466; impropiators, the Landowners. The church is a handsome ancient structure, with a fine square tower. There is a national school with an endowment of £12 a year.

MANGERSBURY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Stow; containing 486 inhabitants. The workhouse of Stow union is situated here. The old Roman Fosse-way passes through the hamlet.

MANGOTSFIELD (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of KEYNSHAM, hundred of BARTON-REGIS, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bristol; containing 3864 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2442*a.* 3*r.* 31*p.* of arable and pasture land, in nearly equal parts, and 90 acres are common or waste; a considerable portion of the Kingswood Mining district is included within the parish, and coal is found in abundance; there are also quarries of good paving-stone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patron, Thomas Wadham, Esq. In addition to the parochial church, a neat chapel of ease, dedicated to Our Saviour, was built at Downend, in 1831, by subscription, aided by a grant of £1000 from the Incorporated Society; it is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, and contains 1024 sittings, of which 770 are free. There are places of worship for Independents, and other dissenters; also a national school.

MANLEY, a township, in the parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of CHESHIRE, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Frodsham; containing 385 inhabitants. The township comprises 1105 acres, of which 60 are common or waste.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOTTS, a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 148 inhabitants. This parish, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Llanthony, and subsequently, by grant from the crown, formed part of the large possessions of the Protector, the Duke of Somerset, comprises by computation 918 acres, whereof 670 are arable, 228 pasture, and 20 woodland. Its soil in some parts is sandy, and in others a clayey loam; the surface is gently undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet which, in its course to Salisbury, obtains the name of the Avon. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 2*½*; net income, £300; patron, Sir J. D. Astley, Bart. A small school is supported by subscription.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tything, in the parish of WILSFORD, union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 283 inha-

bitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £267, payable to St. Nicholas' Hospital, Sarum, and the vicarial for £133. 10.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **PEWSEY**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 265 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1100 acres; the soil is in some parts peat resting upon clay, in others sandy and light, and in some gravelly, with a substratum of chalk; the surface is generally flat, but towards the downs rises into gentle eminences, and the lower grounds are watered by a stream which flows into the Avon. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. G. Wells: the tithes have been commuted for £310, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church is an ancient structure, with a circular chancel; over the altar is a tablet inscribed to the memory of Mary Nicholas, who was instrumental in the preservation of Charles II., after his defeat at Worcester. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MANNINGHAM, a township, in the parish, borough, and union of **BRADFORD**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. W.) from Bradford; containing 5622 inhabitants. This township, which forms part of the north-western suburbs of Bradford, comprises by measurement 1230 acres, whereof 658 are arable, and 572 pasture; the soil of the arable land is fertile, and the scenery generally picturesque. **Manningham Hall**, the seat of E. C. Lister Kaye, Esq., is a handsome mansion, erected on the site of the ancient house of the Lister family, taken down in 1770, and is surrounded by a park. Clock House, the property of Francis Simes, Esq. (during his lifetime); Wheatley Hill, the seat of John Rand, Esq.; and Bolton Royds, the residence of John Garnett Horsfall, Esq., are all finely situated, and command beautiful prospects of the surrounding country; and Henry Leah, Esq., of Bierley Hall, has also a mansion here. The worsted manufacture is carried on, and there is a large mill for the purpose, belonging to Messrs. Lister. St. Jude's, a district church, was erected in 1842, at an expense of £3600, exclusive of the site, valued at £2000; the amount was raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Ripon Diocesan Society. It is a handsome structure, in the Norman style, from a design by Walker Rawstorne, Esq., and contains about 1000 sittings, of which 366 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. W. Scoresby, Vicar of Bradford. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

MANNINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **GUS-SAGE ALL SAINTS**, union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, hundred of **KNOWLTON**, Wimborne division of **DORSET**; containing 76 inhabitants.

MANNINGTON, a parish, in the union of **AYLSHAM**, hundred of **SOUTH ERPINGHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Aylsham; containing 20 inhabitants. The parish comprises 548a. 1r. 26p., of which 423 acres are arable, 61 meadow and pasture, and 63 woodland. **Mannington Hall** is an ancient mansion, erected by William Lumner, who had license to convert it into a castle; it is surrounded by a moat. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of **Itteringham**, and valued in the king's books at £1. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. The church, which is situated near the Hall, has

long been in a state of decay, and forms a picturesque ruin.

MANNINGTREE (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of **TENDRING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Colchester, and 61 (N. E. by E.) from London; containing 1255 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Sciddinghoo*, or, as in Domesday book, *Sciddinchou*; and in the reign of Henry VIII. it had received the name of *Many tree*, of which the present appellation is an obvious corruption. Here was formerly a guild, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the revenue of which was £8. 5. 4.; and the importance of the place may be inferred from a certificate of the value of chantry lands, in which it is termed "a great town and also a haven town, having in it to the number of 700 houseling people." The parish, which is extremely salubrious, and occupies the most pleasant situation in the hundred, is bounded on the north by the river Stour. The town is on the southern bank of the river, on the road from London to Harwich, and is irregularly built, but the streets are paved, and lighted with oil, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water. The malt trade is carried on to a great extent; and a brewery, belonging to Messrs. Alston, produces annually 5000 barrels of strong ale. At spring tides vessels drawing six feet of water come up to the quay, importing corn, coal, deals, &c. The Stour was made navigable from the town to Sudbury, by act of parliament in the 4th and 5th of the reign of Anne. The market is on Thursday, for corn and cattle; and there is a fair for toys on the Thursday in Whitsun-week. The petty-sessions for the division of Tendring take place on Mondays at Mistley and Thorpe alternately, when overseers, surveyors, and constables are appointed; and a court baron is held here annually by the lords of the manor of Mistley and Manningtree. The village of Mistley, about half a mile from the town, consists of several handsome houses; and a fair is held by permission on the green, on the 8th and 9th of August. The living is united, with the vicarage of Bradfield, to the rectory of Mistley. The church consists of a nave, with north and south aisles separated by ranges of massive pillars, and contains a monument on which is an inscription recording that a fuller, named Thomas Osmond, was burnt here for heresy, June 15th, 1555. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription.

MANSELL-GAMAGE (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of **WEOBLEY**, hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 136 inhabitants, and comprising 1279 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £114, and the impropriate for £93. 16. 6.; there are 2 acres of glebe. The church is seated on an eminence.

MANSELL-LACY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **WEOBLEY**, hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, county of **HEREFORD**, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 315 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the road from Hereford to Weobley, and comprises by computation 1335 acres, of which 569 are arable, 613 meadow and pasture, and 73 woodland. The living is

a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 11½.; net income, £162; patron, Sir R. Price, Bart.; impropiators, Trustees of Price's Hospital: the glebe contains about 8 acres. The church is a neat edifice, in the later English style.

MANSENGH, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, union of KENDAL, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 232 inhabitants. An act was passed in 1837, for inclosing 5000 acres of waste land, of which 16 were appropriated for the recreation of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was built in the year 1726. There is a school, erected and endowed by Christopher Wilson, Esq.

MANSFIELD (*St. Peter*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 14 miles (N. by W.) from Nottingham, and 138 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Pleasley-hill, 9788 inhabitants. The name of this place, anciently written *Maunsfield*, is derived from its situation on the small river Mann, or Maun, which rises about three miles westward. The town, which is of great antiquity, is supposed to have been of British or Roman origin; and during the heptarchy it was a temporary residence of the Mercian kings, for the convenience of hunting in the Royal Forest of Sherwood. In the reigns of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, it was a royal demesne, and so continued till the time of Elizabeth, except that, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was, with other manors, given to the Duke of Norfolk, but afterwards restored to the crown, in exchange for other property: it was ultimately granted away, by letters-patent, in the 44th of Elizabeth. Until the year 1715, the courts for the Forest of Sherwood, celebrated in ballad story, as the scene of the exploits of the renowned archer, Robin Hood, and his band of freebooters, were held at Mansfield.

The town is situated on the road from London to Leeds, in a deep vale, in the centre of the ancient forest, and consists of three chief streets, besides others branching from them, which are narrow and irregular; the houses are principally built of grey stone, and at the entrance to the town from Southwell are several excavated in the sandstone rock. Many improvements have been made within the last few years, under acts of parliament obtained in 1823 and 1825, agreeably with the provisions of one of which the town is lighted with gas, by a joint-stock company; the approach from the London road has been widened, and the market-place considerably enlarged. A small theatre is open during the summer months, and races take place at the July fair; a subscription library was established in 1825, and there is an excellent news and reading room. The moot-hall was erected in 1752, in the market-place, at the expense of Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, and its front was re-chiseled in 1831, and otherwise greatly improved in appearance. Mansfield has some important manufactures in cotton, hosiery, and lace; of the first, one mill contains 2400 spindles, and affords employment to 160 persons, and besides this there are six other cotton-mills upon

the river Maun, within two miles of the town. Upwards of 700 frames are at work in weaving stockings and gloves, both of silk and cotton. There are iron-foundries for light castings; and a very extensive business is carried on in malt, and in cutting and working into architectural ornaments the fine freestone obtained from the adjacent quarries. The trade has been much benefited by the construction of a double railway, about eight miles in length, from Mansfield to Pinxton basin, there communicating with the Cromford canal; it was formed under an act of parliament passed in 1817, at an expense of £33,000. In the reign of Henry III., the inhabitants procured a charter for a market on Monday, afterwards altered to Thursday; and also the privilege of *housebote* and *haybote*, or timber for repairs, and wood for fences, out of the forest, which they still enjoy. The market has been held on Thursday from time immemorial; and there are fairs on April 5th and July 10th, for the sale of cattle and hogs, and a chartered fair on the second Thursday in October, for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese. The town is the place of election for the northern division of the county.

The parish comprises by computation 7000 acres, 5000 of which are old inclosures and in cultivation, and the remainder is principally forest land. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; net income, £158; patron, Duke of Portland, as lessee under the Dean of Lincoln, appropriator. A chaplaincy is attached to the church, for the support of which the vicar and churchwardens were incorporated, and invested with lands, in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. The church exhibits specimens of each style, from the Norman to the later English; the two lower portions of the tower are early Norman, and there is one window in the early English style; the arches, piers, and north door, are of good decorated character; the tower is surmounted by a low spire. There are places of worship for General Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded by letters-patent of Elizabeth, dated March 8th, 1561, and was endowed by her with £30 per annum: the deed of incorporation having reference to the maintenance of the chaplain, as well as of the school, and the lands belonging to each having become undistinguishable, it was decided in chancery, about 1680, that two-thirds of the income of the estate, valued at £1200 per annum, should be paid to the chaplain, and the remaining third to the master as his assistant. A scholarship of £10 per annum was founded at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by Dr. Sterne, Archbishop of York, for a native of Mansfield. A free school was established in 1702. In 1709, Samuel Brunt bequeathed lands, directing the proceeds, which then amounted to £436. 15., to be applied chiefly to the relief of poor inhabitants. In 1725, Faith Clerkson left the sum of £2000 to trustees, for erecting a school-house, and vesting the remainder in land, of which the rental, producing £331. 18., is divided between Mansfield and Mansfield-Woodhouse, principally in support of a schoolmaster and mistress; and, in 1784, Charles Thompson bequeathed £1200 in the three per cents. to the trustees of Brunt's charity, for education, one-half for the augmentation of Brunt's charity, and one-half for educating children, for whom a school has been built in Tothills-lane. The present income of Brunt's

charity, including Thompson's bequest, amounts to £1049. By deed dated January 15th, 1691, Elizabeth Heath founded almshouses for twelve persons, and endowed them with property now producing a rental of £244. 9., of which £70 are appropriated to the apprenticing of children. The poor law union of Mansfield comprises 18 parishes or places, of which 9 are in each of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, the whole containing a population of 27,627 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are traces of several Roman exploratory camps, two Roman *villæ*, and two Roman sepulchres. Humphrey Ridley, an eminent physician and anatomist, was born here about 1653. Archbishop Sterne, and Dr. William Chapel, Bishop of Cork and Ross, in Ireland, were natives of Mansfield; Robert Dodsley, author of the *Economy of Human Life*, was born in the vicinity, and apprenticed in the town; and James Murray, inventor of the patent circular saw, resided here. Sir William Murray, on being appointed lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, was elevated to the peerage, in 1756, by the title of Baron Mansfield, of which place he was created earl, in 1776.

MANSFIELD-WOODHOUSE (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of MANSFIELD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Mansfield; containing 1871 inhabitants. This place, which anciently formed part of the parish of Mansfield, has undergone much improvement, and many hundred acres of barren waste have been converted into rich arable land, by a judicious system of irrigation adopted by the Duke of Portland, who caused a canal to be cut through this and the parish of Clipstone, communicating with the river Maun. About 1300 acres here, with some land in Mansfield, constitute the only uninclosed portion of the ancient forest of Sherwood. The substratum abounds with limestone of good quality, and there are extensive lime-kilns, and quarries of excellent freestone. The village is large, and contains several very respectable houses; many of the inhabitants are employed in frame-work knitting, and about 200 in cotton-spinning in the factories of Mansfield. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron and impropiator, Duke of Portland. The church is a large structure, with a spire steeple, which was rebuilt in 1304, with one of the aisles, after having been injured by a fire, which also destroyed part of the village. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free school was founded by Faith Clerkson, in 1725, and endowed with land; Richard Radford, by deed dated May 10th, 1827, gave £800, the interest to be applied in educating children; and there is a national school. In 1786, Major Rooke discovered two Roman *villæ* in the parish, of which one contained nine rooms and a hypocaust, with part of a very elegant mosaic pavement in the centre room, and the other thirteen rooms, two hypocausts, and a cold bath. About 100 yards to the south-east were two Roman sepulchres, in one of which was an urn containing ashes, with fragments of bones lying near it; and coins and various other Roman relics were also found. Dr. Mason, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was born in the parish.

MANSRIGGS, a township, in the parish and union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Ulverstone; containing 63 inhabitants.

MANSTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of DORSET, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shaftesbury; containing 127 inhabitants. It comprises 1346a. 1r. 31p., of which 83 acres are arable, and 1202 pasture and meadow: the river Stour forms a boundary between this parish and that of Fiddleford. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 5., and in the gift of G. F. St. John, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church is very ancient. A parochial school is supported chiefly by the rector. Thomas Dibden, a divine, orator, and Latin poet, who died in 1741, was born here.

MANSWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of CRITCHILL, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET; containing 119 inhabitants.

MANTHORP, with LITTLE GONERBY, a township, in the union, soke, and borough of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Grantham; containing 1968 inhabitants. Allotments under several acts of inclosure for the poor, producing £22 per annum, are appropriated in aid of the poor rates.

MANTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of WITHAM-ON-THE-HILL, union of BOURNE, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bourne; containing 113 inhabitants.

MANTON (*St. HIBALD*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, partly in the wapentake of CORRINGHAM, and partly in the E. division of that of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing, with the township of Cleatham, and the hamlet of Twigmoor, 182 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £252; patron, M. D. D. Dalyson, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1805.

MANTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Uppingham; containing 272 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1150 acres, of which 150 only are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £73; patron and impropiator, E. W. Smyth, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1772. A college or chantry was founded here, in the 25th of Edward III., by William and John Wade, for a master and two brethren, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £22. 18. 6.

MANTON, a tything, in the parish of PRESHUTE, union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 290 inhabitants.

MAPERTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of CATSASH, E. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wincanton; containing, with the hamlet of Clapton, 214 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 7., and in the gift of Wadham College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 89 acres. Here is a national school.

MAPLEBECK, a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles

(N. by E.) from Southwell; containing 162 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1200 acres. Stone of good quality is obtained, but is used chiefly for the roads; there were formerly quarries, from which the stone was raised for the erection of the bridge at Newark. An ancient mansion near the church, once the residence of the De Markham family, has been taken down, and the materials have been sold. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron and impropriator, Duke of Newcastle.

MAPLE-DURHAM (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BRADFELD, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Reading; containing 481 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Thames, and comprises 2850*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.*, of which 2029 acres are arable, 352 meadow and pasture, and 374 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The Hall is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, and contains some stately apartments, and an extensive collection of paintings; attached is a Roman Catholic chapel, erected by the late Michael Blount, Esq., in 1800. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10.; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The great tithes have been commuted for £59. 14. 3., and the vicarial for £807. 5. 9.; the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church has been the burial-place of the ancient family of Blount for many generations. There is a national school; and an almshouse for six persons is supported by M. Blount, Esq.

MAPLEDURWELL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Basingstoke; containing 214 inhabitants. The parish comprises 818 acres, of which 101 are common or waste land. The living is annexed to the rectory of Newnham: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 8½ acres.

MAPLESCOMBE, in the parish of KINGSDOWN, union of DARTFORD, hundred of AXTON, DARTFORD, and WILMINGTON, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Seven-Oaks. The parochial church of this place is in ruins, and the living annexed to Kingsdown.

MAPLESTEAD, GREAT (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of HALSTEAD, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Halstead; containing 452 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from the number of maple-trees that formerly grew here. The parish is intersected by the river Colne, and comprises 1902*a.* 3*r.* 3*p.*, of which 1440 acres are arable, 320 pasture, and 115 woodland and plantations; the soil is rich. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; patron, R. Myall, Esq.; impropriator, Rev. J. Sperling. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £335, and the vicarial for £175; the impropriate glebe comprises 88 acres, and the vicarial one acre. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a square tower, and attached to the south side is a chapel belonging to the proprietor of Dynes Hall, and containing two costly monuments of the family of Deane. Here is a national school.

MAPLESTEAD, LITTLE (*St. JOHN OF JERUSALEM*), a parish, in the union of HALSTEAD, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 2¼ miles (N. by E.) from

Halstead; containing 407 inhabitants. It comprises 1063*a.* 3*r.* 19*p.*, of which 845 acres are arable, 98 pasture, and 72 woodland and plantations; the soil is fertile, and the scenery finely varied. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patrons and impropriators, proprietors of the Hall farm, whose tithes have been commuted for £205. The church is ancient, and remarkable as one of the few remaining models of the Holy Sepulchre; the east end is semicircular, and the church is said once to have had the privilege of sanctuary. Juliana, wife of Fitz-Aldhelm de Burgo, in the time of Henry I., gave the parish to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a commandery here.

MAPPERCOMBE, with NETTLECOMBE, a tything, in the parish and liberty of POORSTOCK, though locally in the hundred of EGGERTON, union of BEAMINSTER, Bridport division of DORSET; containing 255 inhabitants.

MAPPERLEY, a township, in the parish of KIRK-HALLAM, union of BELPER, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Derby; containing 358 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £84, and the vicarial for £130. Here is a national school.

MAPPERTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport division of DORSET, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Beaminster; containing 94 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 804 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 1½., and in the gift of H. C. Compton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £193, and the glebe comprises 51 acres, to which there is a house. The church, in 1291 styled a chapel to Netherbury, was rebuilt in 1704, by Richard Broadrep, Esq., and the interior handsomely fitted up.

MAPPLETON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 1¾ mile (N. W.) from Ashbourn; containing 204 inhabitants. The river Dove is here crossed by a stone bridge having a remarkably flat arch. The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of Ashbourn. The church has a dome surmounted by an urn. Rowland Okeover, Esq., in 1727, vested land in trustees for building almshouses for three clergymen's widows; the income is £30 per annum.

MAPPLETON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hornsea; containing, with the hamlet of Great Cowden, and part of the township of Great Hatfield, 414 inhabitants, of whom 198 are in the township of Mappleton with Rowlston. This place, anciently *Mapleton*, from abounding in maple-trees, was part of the possessions of Peter le Brus: the present lord of the manor is R. Moiser, Esq. The township is bounded on the east by the German Ocean, and intersected by the road from Aldbrough to Hornsea, and comprises by computation 1946 acres, of which 250 are pasture, and the remainder arable. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £58; patron, Archdeacon of the East riding; impropriator, Mr. Moiser. A handsome glebe-house was erected in 1822, by the incumbent, at an expense of £1000. The church, situated on an elevation above the road, consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a square tower of

three stages, and comprises, on the north side, a chapel long used as a burial-place by the family of Brough, to several members of which there are monumental inscriptions. Here is a place of worship for dissenters; also a national school, erected in 1820. Marshal Brough, who presided as judge of the court of admiralty on the trial of Admiral Byng, was interred here.

MAPPLEWELL, a hamlet, in the chapelry of **WOODHOUSE**, parish and union of **BARROW-UPON-SOAR**, hundred of **WEST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**; containing 28 inhabitants.

MAPPOWDER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **CERNE**, hundred of **BUCKLAND-NEWTON**, Cerne division of **DORSET**, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Sturminster-Newton**; containing 275 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1800 acres; and good stone for rough kinds of building, and for the roads, is quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 7., and in the gift of Earl Beauchamp: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe contains 82½ acres. The church is an embattled structure, in the later English style, with a low plain tower, and contains a Norman font of Purbeck marble, and several monuments to the family of Coker, whose ancient mansion, a large and handsome building, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, has been converted into a farm-house. Of this family was Mr. Coker, author of a *Survey of Dorsetshire*.



Corporation Seal.

MARAZION, an incorporated market-town and chapelry, in the parish of **St. Hilary**, union of **PENZANCE**, hundred of **PENWITH**, W. division of **CORNWALL**, 63½ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Launceston**, and 282 (W. S. W.) from **London**; containing 1683 inhabitants. The ancient name of this town was *Marghasiewe*; the more recent appellation of *Market-*

jew, still in use among the common people, is supposed by some to take its origin from a market formerly held here, which was much frequented by Jews. In the early part of the reign of **Henry VIII.**, a party of French soldiers, having landed from a fleet then cruising in the channel, took possession of **Marazion**; but on the approach of the sheriff of the county with the *posse comitatus*, they set fire to the place, and retreated to their ships. It again suffered by conflagration in the reign of **Edward VI.** The town is very pleasantly situated on the eastern side of **Mount's bay**, chiefly at the foot of a hill, by which it is sheltered on the north: the air is particularly mild and salubrious; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. The profits of a fair held here were given to the priory of **St. Michael's Mount**, in the reign of **Henry I.**; and in the reign of **Henry III.**, that religious community was empowered by **Richard**, Earl of **Cornwall**, to hold three fairs and three markets, which had been previously granted to them at **Marghasbigan**, by charter of the kings of **England**, on their own land at **Marchadyon**. In the year 1331, a market on **Monday**, and a fair on the festival of **St. Andrew**, to continue three days, were granted to **Ralph de Bleyon**. There are several mines in the chapelry, but none at

present in operation; the chief manufacture is that of rope, which is carried on to a moderate extent. The market is on **Saturday**; and there is a fair on **Michaelmas-day** for horses and for cattle. The town was incorporated by charter from **Queen Elizabeth**, in 1595, and the corporation consists of a mayor, who is a magistrate, eight burgesses, and twelve capital inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by computation 650 acres: there are several quarries of good building-stone. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Corporation, subject to the approval of the Vicar of **St. Hilary**; net income, £98; impropiator, **Rev. J. Rogers**. The great tithes have been commuted for £105, and the vicarial for £147; the glebe comprises one acre. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Ervat**. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Bryanites**, the **Society of Friends**, and **Wesleyans**.

MARBURY, a township, in the parish of **GREAT BUDWORTH**, union of **NORTHWICH**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from **Northwich**; containing 37 inhabitants. The **Grand Trunk canal** passes through the township.

MARBURY, a parish, in the union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing, with the township of **Norbury**, 784 inhabitants, of whom 383 are in the township of **Marbury cum Quoisle**, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from **Whitchurch**. This parish, which takes its name from two meres, called respectively the greater and the less, is situated at the extremity of the county, bordering upon **Shropshire**, and is intersected by a branch of the **Chester and Ellesmere canal**. Courts leet are held for the manors of **Marbury** and **Norbury**. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Whitchurch**: the tithes have been commuted for £327, and the glebe comprises 11 acres. The church, an ancient structure, has an elegant chancel, rebuilt by the late Earl of **Bridgewater**. There are several charitable bequests, amounting to about £300, with two small crofts of land and some rent-charges, the produce of which is distributed among the poor.

MARCH, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of **DODDINGTON**, union and hundred of **NORTH WITCHFORD**, **ISLE of ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 31 miles (N. by W.) from **Cambridge**, and 80 (N.) from **London**; containing 5706 inhabitants. The town is situated on the banks of the navigable river **Nene**, by which communication is obtained with **Cambridge**, **Lynn**, **Peterborough**, and other places. The market, granted to **Sir Alexander Peyton**, in 1671, is on **Friday**, chiefly for butcher's meat; and there are two fairs, each of which continues three days, commencing on the **Monday** before **Whitsuntide**, and on the second **Tuesday** in **October**. Manorial courts are held in the guildhall, a modern and commodious edifice, situated in the **High-street**; and the place is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s. throughout the **Isle of Ely**, held here once a month. The tithes have been commuted for £5278. 10. 6., and there is a glebe of 5¾ acres. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Wendreda**, a very ancient structure, with a spire at the west end, was erected about the year 1343, at which period an indulgence was granted by the pope to all who should contribute to it; in the interior are several monuments. A school was founded in 1696, by **William Neale, Esq.**, and endowed with 33½ acres of land in **Whites Fen**;

and national schools were erected in 1827. There are charities for the poor yielding a rental of £470, of which part is applied to purposes of instruction. Between this town and Wisbech, urns, inclosing burnt bones, and a vessel containing 160 Roman denarii of different emperors, were discovered in the year 1730.

MARCHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **OCK**, county of **BERKS**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Abingdon; containing, with the chapelries of **Frilford** and **Garford**, and the hamlet of **Cothill**, 1109 inhabitants, of whom 760 are in the township of Marcham. The parish comprises 4069*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.* The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £455; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1815. The church was rebuilt, except the tower, in 1837, at an expense of £2000, of which a considerable portion was given by Thomas Duffield, Esq. At Garford is a chapel of ease.

MARCHAMLEY, a township, in the parish of **HONNET**, in the union of **DRAYTON**, Drayton division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**; containing 441 inhabitants.

MARCHINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **HANBURY**, union of **UTTOXETER**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 471 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, Vicar of Hanbury; appropriator, Bishop of Lichfield. Rent-charges amounting to £110 have been awarded as commutations in lieu of tithes, of which amount £90 are payable to the appropriator, and £20 to the vicar; and there is a glebe of nearly 20 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter. A school, endowed with £10 per annum, is conducted on the national plan.

MARCHINGTON-WOODLANDS, a township, in the parish of **HANBURY**, union of **UTTOXETER**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Uttoxeter; containing 286 inhabitants. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £60, payable to the Bishop of Lichfield, and the vicarial for £10.

MARCHWOOD, a tything, in the parish of **ELING**, union of **NEW FOREST**, hundred of **REDBRIDGE**, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 158 inhabitants.—See **ELING**.

MARCLE, **LITTLE**, a parish, in the union of **LEDBURY**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Ledbury; containing 152 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south-east by a portion of the county of Gloucester, and comprises 1218*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*, of which 540 acres are arable, 541 pasture, and 3 woodland; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery richly diversified. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 4.; patron, Bishop of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. A good glebe-house was recently erected by the Rev. W. Jones. The church is a small ancient structure.

MARCLE, **MUCH** (*ST. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the unions of **LEDBURY** and **ROSS**, hundred of **GREY-TREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ledbury; containing, with the township of **Yatton**, 1227 inhabitants, of whom 982 are in the township of Much Marcle. The parish is situated on the borders

of Gloucestershire, and comprises 4662 acres of land, intersected by the road from Ledbury to Ross. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 0. 5.; net income, £841; patron, Sir J. R. Money, Bart. Some small tithes were commuted for land in 1795, and others have recently been commuted for a rent-charge of £333; the glebe comprises 27 acres. The tithes belonging to the Bishop of Hereford have been settled for £430. The church, an ancient structure of great beauty, and containing many interesting monuments, has been repewed. A national school is partly supported by an endowment of £6 per annum.

MARDALE, a chapelry, partly in the parish of **BAMPTON**, and partly in that of **SHAP**, West ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Orton; containing 47 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, Vicar of Shap, in which parish the chapel is situated.

MARDEN (*ST. ETHELBERT*), a parish, in the hundred of **BROXASH**, union and county of **HEREFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Hereford; containing, with the chapelries of **Amberly** and **Wisterstone**, 945 inhabitants. The parish is seated on the left bank of the river Lugg, and consists of 3955 acres of a productive soil. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 5., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: the tithes have been commuted for £714. 5., of which £400 are payable to the Dean and Chapter, £298. 5. to the vicar, and £16 to an impropiator; there are $30\frac{1}{2}$ acres of appropriate, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ of vicarial, glebe. The church stands on the bank of the Lugg, over the spot where King Ethelbert was buried, and where a well, which still exists, is said to have sprung up at the time the edifice was dedicated to his memory. A school is endowed by Jane Shelley with £10 per annum.

MARDEN (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **MAIDSTONE**, hundred of **MARDEN**, Lower division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, W. division of **KENT**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 2076 inhabitants. The South-Eastern railway passes close to this place, by a gradual descent from Redstone Hill, near Reigate, where it diverges from the London and Brighton railway. A fair is held on October 10th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; net income, £829; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school.

MARDEN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **DEVIZES**, hundred of **SWANBOROUGH**, Devizes and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 7 miles (S. E.) from Devizes; containing 222 inhabitants. It is celebrated as the scene of a battle which took place between Ethelred and the Danes, of whom the latter were victorious. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 6.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £190, and the vicarial for £175; the glebe comprises about an acre. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, and has a fine Norman arch at the south entrance into the nave, and another separating the nave from the chancel, both richly ornamented.

MARDEN, **EAST**, a parish, in the union of **WEST BOURNE**, hundred of **WESTBOURN** and **SINGLETON**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 8 miles (S. E.)

from Petersfield; containing 67 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 955 acres, of which 550 are arable, 350 pasture, and 55 woodland: the village is pleasantly situated in a valley on the downs, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 8.; net income, £106; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Marden in the Cathedral of Chichester. The church is a handsome structure, in the early English style.

MARDEN, NORTH, a parish, in the union of **WEST BOURNE**, hundred of **WESTBOURN** and **SINGLETON**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 7 miles (S. E.) from Petersfield; containing 24 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Petersfield to Chichester, and comprises by computation 700 acres, of which 300 are arable, and 400 down pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 8., and in the patronage of Capt. Phipps Hornby: the tithes have been commuted for £68, and the glebe comprises $13\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The church is in the early English style, with a circular east end, and was restored and new-pewed in 1836, chiefly at the expense of the patron.

MARDEN, UP (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **WEST BOURNE**, hundred of **WESTBOURN** and **SINGLETON**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 8 miles (N. W.) from Chichester; containing, with the tything of West Marden, 348 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated; and on the downs is a telegraph communicating with others on the line between Portsmouth and London. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Compton. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style. There was formerly a chapel at West Marden.

MAREFIELD, a township, in the parish of **TILTON**, union of **BILLESDON**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 21 inhabitants.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union and soke of **HORNCASTLE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Horncastle; containing 713 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2000 acres, much improved by draining. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; net income, £355; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805; the glebe comprises 313 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated English style, and contains many interesting details. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and soke of **HORNCASTLE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Horncastle; containing 189 inhabitants, and comprising 142*a.* 2*r.* 23*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a very ancient and dilapidated structure, in repairing which, about 40 years since, some coins of Edward IV. and his successors were found concealed in the walls. A school is supported by subscription.

MARESFIELD (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of **UCKFIELD**, hundred of **RUSHMONDEN**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Uckfield; containing 1579 inhabitants. This pa-

rish, which is situated on the road from Lewes to London, and includes a great portion of Ashdown forest, comprises 7750 acres, whereof 1677 are arable, 1314 meadow and pasture, 4663 common and wood, and 95 orchard and garden. About a mile from the village is Woodland's nursery, celebrated for the cultivation of rose-trees, of which there are nearly 1500 varieties. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and Maresfield Park, the seat of John Villiers Shelley, Esq., is a handsome mansion. A fair for cattle is held on the 4th of September. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of Viscount Gage: the tithes have been commuted for £615. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the interior was entirely restored in 1838, and the chancel, at the expense of the Rev. Edward Turner, the rector. A national school is chiefly supported by Sir John and Lady Shelley.

MARFLEET, a parish, in the union of **SCULCOATES**, Middle division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (E.) from Hull; containing 141 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1175 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is level, and the soil clay. The village, which is scattered, is situated on the fertile marshes on the north side of the Humber. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patron, J. Hall, Esq.: the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Mander and the family of Carleil. The church was rebuilt in 1795, at the expense of the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MARGARET, ST., or **STREET**, a hamlet, in the parish of **IVINGHOE**, union of **LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**, hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**; containing 125 inhabitants. It takes its second name from its situation on the ancient Roman Ikeneld way, which pursued a north-eastern direction through the parish. A Benedictine nunnery for nine women, dedicated to St. Margaret, was founded here in 1160, by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester; the revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £22. 6.

MARGARET'S, ST., a parish, in the union of **DORSET**, hundred of **EWYASLACY**, county of **HEREFORD**, 13 miles (W. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 304 inhabitants. The parish consists of 2277 acres, in about equal quantities of arable and pasture land, the latter of which is of inferior quality; the surface is ornamented with fine sweeps of wood, in which the oak and ash are of very luxuriant growth, and extensive views are obtained from the high grounds. The great limestone formation, which runs across this part of the country, is here about a mile wide, and consists of numerous strata, resting upon a bed of marl of great depth; stone is quarried for various purposes. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Michael-Church-Eskley annexed; net income, £162; patron, Earl of Oxford; impropriator, Sir Velters Cornwall, Bart. The church is ancient, and has pointed windows; at the east end is a rood-loft, the lower part of which is distinguished by compartments painted and gilded.

MARGARET'S, ST., county of **HERTFORD**.—See **STANSTEAD ST. MARGARET'S**.

MARGARET, ST., at **CLIFFE**, a parish, in the union of **DOVOR**, hundred of **BESBOROUGH**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Dover; containing 748 inhabitants. This place

received the adjunct to its name from its high situation on the chalk cliffs overlooking the English Channel. It comprises 1758 acres, of which 28 are common or waste land. In a small bay, where is a small wooden pier, or jetty, for protecting the fishing craft, some of the finest-flavoured lobsters in England are caught. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £380, and the vicarial for £105; the appropriator's glebe comprises 98 acres, and the vicar's glebe 3 acres. The church is a spacious structure, in the Norman style.

MARGARET-MARSH (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, Shaston division of DORSET, 4 miles (S. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 83 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster.

MARGARET-ROOTHING, county of ESSEX.—See **ROOTHING, MARGARET**.

MARGARETTING (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 570 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from the Saxon *Ing* (meadow) and the saint to whom its church is dedicated. The Eastern Counties' railway runs through the parsonage-farm. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2., and in the patronage of the Heiress and Legatees of the late B. Hopkins, Esq.; net income, £168; impropiator, George Straight, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £430, and the vicarial for £189. 15.; the glebe comprises five acres. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a belfry of wood, surmounted by a shingled spire. A house, called Killigrew's farm, is said to have been the frequent resort of Henry VIII.; it seems to have been a place of great security, being surrounded by a moat, which, within memory, was crossed by a drawbridge, with two watch-towers.

MARGATE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the cinque-port liberty of DOVER, of which it is a member, and in the union of the ISLE of THANET, locally in the lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $72\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from London; containing 11,050 inhabitants. This place, formerly a small fishing-village, was distinguished by a mere, or stream, having its influx into the sea, from which circumstance it obtained the name of *Meregate*, afterwards changed to *Margate*. About the middle of the last century it became much frequented as a bathing-place, from the fineness of the beach and the purity of the air; and, though originally consisting of one scattered and irregular street, it has, by the erection of new buildings at various times, to meet the wants of the increased number of visitors, attained its present importance. The town is pleasantly situated, partly on the acclivities of two hills, and partly in the valley, and is lighted with gas, well paved, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from wells. Considerable improvements have been effected, and others are still in progress, by the commissioners for paving and lighting, under the authority of numerous acts of parliament. The London entrance, which is distinguished by an esplanade, protected by a stone wall, presents an imposing appearance, and forms an extended crescent, terminated by the pier: the whole of the sea defences, which are constructed of stone, and exceed a mile in length, cost upwards of

£15,000. The market is held on Wednesday and Saturday, under a grant obtained in 1777. The town-hall and market-place were rebuilt in 1821, at an expense of £2400. The public subscription library, in Hawley-square, is a handsome building, and there are three other excellent libraries. The different bathing-rooms in High-street, and on the New-road, and the more recently-constructed and extensive works of that kind on the Fort, are all of the best description. The theatre is a neat building, erected in 1787, at an expense of £4000. The subscription and assembly rooms, attached to the Royal hotel, are very spacious; and several handsome bazaars and boulevards have lately been erected by individuals at a considerable cost. Adjoining the town are the Tivoli Gardens for concerts, fireworks, &c., possessing the advantages of a delightful situation, ornamental sheets of water, and thick plantations; and at St. Peter's, two miles from Margate, are the Ranelagh Gardens, which are tastefully laid out. Steam-packets ply daily between London and Margate, making the passage in about six hours and a half, and in the season, 2000 persons frequently arrive in one day. The trade is almost entirely connected with the supply of visitors; there are, however, a very extensive brewery and a rope manufactory, and considerable quantities of corn are exported. Margate being a member of the port of Dover, the mayor of that place appoints one of the inhabitants to act as his deputy, and the town is subject to the jurisdiction of that port. A court of requests is held for the recovery of debts under £5, and a court leet for the manor of Minster takes place about Michaelmas.

A pier of timber was constructed at a very early period, and, for its preservation, two pier-wardens and sub-deputies were appointed by the lord-wardens of the cinque-ports, and certain rates on corn, and other imported produce, were granted in the reign of Elizabeth. In 1787, an act was passed for the paving, lighting, and general improvement of the town, and for rebuilding the pier, of which the entire property and management were vested in commissioners. Under this act the old wooden pier was cased with stone; but in a violent storm, on the 14th of January, 1808, it was irreparably

injured. In July, 1812, an act was obtained for establishing a joint-stock company, under whose direction a new pier was commenced; but in consequence of the destruction of part of the works by a succession of violent storms, the work was abandoned. A pier was, however, completed from a design by Mr. Rennie and Mr. Jessop, in 1815, at an expense of upwards of £67,000;



Seal of the Pier Company.

it is a handsome and substantial stone structure, 900 feet in length from east to west, in its plan forming a portion of a polygon, and well calculated to afford protection to the vessels in the harbour. It is divided into two stages of buildings, the lower forming a quay, and the upper a promenade, defended on the sea-side with a stone parapet, and on the land-side by iron railings: this promenade, which as a marine walk is probably unrivalled, was designed by Mr. Thomas Edmunds-builder, of Margate. At the extremity of the pier is a

stone lighthouse, erected from a design by Mr. William Edmunds, and a new pier-house has been built, under the superintendence of the same architect. To the east of the pier is the jetty for passengers, used when the depth of water will not allow vessels to reach the pier, and which was executed in the year 1824, without any additional toll or cost to the public, by the Pier Company, at an expense of £8000; it is constructed entirely of English oak, and extends northward into the sea 1120 feet from the shore. The harbour, though from its situation much exposed to storms from the north-east, has been greatly improved by the construction of the new pier, and affords good shelter; several trading vessels are constantly sailing between this place and the Dutch coast. Amongst the distinguished persons who have embarked or landed at Margate are, the Elector Palatine and his consort, in the reign of James I.; William III.; George I.; George II. and his queen Caroline; the Duke of Marlborough; the late Duke of York, on his expedition to Flanders, in 1793; and Admiral Duncan, after his victory off Camperdown, in 1797.

The parish comprises by measurement 3852 acres, of which by far the greater portion is arable land in a high state of cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £681; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. St. John's church, a spacious building of flint and stone, with a square tower and low spire, erected at various periods and in different styles, was originally a chapel of ease to Minster, and was made parochial in 1290. The new district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and completed in 1829, from a design of Mr. Wm. Edmunds, is an elegant structure of Bath stone, in the early English style, with a tower which rises to the height of 135 feet, and is visible at a considerable distance: at the west end of the interior is a deep recess for the organ, which cost £750, and was presented by the late James Taddy, Esq. The total expense of the building was about £28,000, towards which the Parliamentary Commissioners contributed £10,000, and the Pier Company £2000; the living is held by the vicar of St. John's, but after his death will be made parochial. The Baptists, Wesleyans, Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship; there is a Seamen's chapel; the Wesleyans have a small meeting-house at Garlinge, and the Society of Friends possess one at Drapers' hospital. Here are a national, and an infants' school, for which the late James Taddy, Esq., in 1825, invested £500 three per cents. Drapers' hospital, about half a mile from the parochial church, was founded in 1709, by Michael Yoakley, a member of the Society of Friends, for nine aged women. The Royal sea-bathing infirmary was instituted in 1792, and opened in 1796, under the patronage of George IV.; the building consists of a centre and two wings, capable of accommodating 200 patients. In 1839, Mrs. Kidman bequeathed the interest of £2500 consols., to poor seamen at Margate, and their widows, to be paid annually; and there are numerous other charitable bequests for the relief of the poor. At the distance of a mile to the south-west of the town is Dandelion, the fortified mansion of a family of that name in the reign of Edward I., of which a gate-house is still standing: the last of the family

was buried in the north chancel of St. John's church, and the stone over his grave bears his effigy in brass, and the date 1445. About a quarter of a mile to the south of the church is Salmstone Grange, where are the remains of a chapel, or oratory, formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Augustine; and in the middle of a field, about a mile and a half further, at a place called Chapel Bottom, are the ruins of Dene chapel, held under a license from the abbey of St. Augustine, in 1230, by Sir Henry de Sandwich. It is supposed that a severe battle was fought between the Danes and the Saxons in this neighbourhood, from the number of graves discovered on both the hills contiguous to the town. Various coins, also, and other antiquities have, at different times, been dug up; and, on the excavations being made for Trinity church, two urns, filled with human bones, standing in, and likewise covered with, *patere*, were found, in a fine state of preservation, having the name of the Roman Emperor Maximilian impressed on the different pieces.

MARHAM-CHERRY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles (N. E.) from Downham; containing 817 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3966a. 3r. 24p., of which 2529 acres are arable, 1169 pasture and meadow, 74 woodland, and about 200 fen, allotted to the poor. It was anciently remarkable for the number of its cherry-trees, and subsequently for walnut-trees of stately growth. The river Nar intersects the parish on the north-west, and near the village are some chalk-pits, in which various fossils are found. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patrons and impropiators, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £645. 15., and the vicarial for £371; the glebe comprises 28 acres, with a house, built in 1830, by the Rev. A. Browne. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; under a canopy are the recumbent effigies of Sir John Steward and his lady. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; also a national school, erected in 1841. A Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1251, by Isabella de Albini, Countess of Arundel, and, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £42.

MARHAM-CHURCH (*ST. MARVENNE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Stratton; containing 659 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north-west by the Bristol Channel, and comprises by estimation 2600 acres, of which 150 are common or waste land: the Bude canal passes through it. There is a small iron-foundry. Fairs are held on the Wednesday after the 25th of April, and on the 12th of August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 11. 0½., and in the gift of the Rev. John Kingdon: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises 38 acres, with a house.

MARHOLM (*ST. CUTHLAC*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 197 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 3½.; net income, £266; patron, Earl Fitzwilliam. The church

has an ancient font, and, amongst other memorials, a magnificent marble monument to William, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Anne, his countess. In the parish is Abbey Milton, one of the seats of that noble family, a large irregular structure, the most ancient part of which is of the time of Elizabeth.

MARI-ANSLEIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from South Molton; containing 338 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1740 acres, of which 540 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patrons, Trustees of Davey's Charity; impropiator, W. Stabback, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £165, and whose glebe comprises 2 acres.

MARK, a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BEMPSTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Cross; containing 1308 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4477 acres, the greater portion of which is pasture; great quantities of cheese are produced, and fairs are held on the Tuesday before Whit-Sunday, in August, and in September. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £154; patron and impropiator, Earl of Harrowby, whose tithes have been commuted for £295, and whose glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

MARK-EATON, a township, in the parish of MACKWORTH, union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. N. W.) from Derby; containing 200 inhabitants. This township is entitled to an annual payment of £12. 12. for apprenticing a boy, the gift of German Pole, of Radbourn, in 1682.

MARKBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Alford; containing 102 inhabitants. A priory for canons of the Gilbertine order was anciently established here, of which nothing now remains but the site, indistinctly pointed out by the inequalities of the ground. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropiator, P. Massingberd, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is an ancient structure, built with the materials of the priory. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

MARKET-BOSWORTH.—See BOSWORTH, MARKET.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

MARKET-STREET, a chapelry, in the parishes of CADDINGTON, FLAMSTEAD, and STUDHAM, partly in the hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, and partly in that of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Luton. The ancient name of Markgate, or Mark-gate, of which the present is a corruption, appears to have been derived from *Merk*, a boundary, and *Yate*, or *Gate*; this place having formerly been the end of the inclosed country, where it is supposed there was a gate on the high road or Watling-street. On a hill in the vicinity, where is now an ancient mansion, a nunnery of the Benedictine order, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, formerly stood; it was founded about 1145,

principally by Geoffrey, Abbot of St. Alban's, on land given by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £143. 13. 8. The village is on the road from London to Birmingham, and consists of one long street: the manufacture of hats and bonnets of straw-plat is somewhat considerable; and a fair is held about Michaelmas. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £227; patron, D. Goodson Adey, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is situated in Cell, or Priory Park, and was erected about a century since, in lieu of one at the manor-house, which had been burnt down. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school.

MARKET-STREET, a township, in the parish of WYMONDHAM, incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK; containing 1324 inhabitants.

MARKET-WESTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of BLACKBURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (S.) from East Harling; containing 330 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bury, through Buckenham, to Norwich; the scenery is varied, and the seat of the Thruston family is within the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Rev. H. T. Wilkinson, incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £324. 19. 1., and there are 16 acres of glebe. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and has a porch of earlier date; it was thoroughly repaired in 1838. A rectory-house was built in 1837.

MARKFIELD (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Leicester; containing 1203 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 8.; net income, £441; patron, Marquess of Hastings. The church has been enlarged, and 85 free sittings have been provided. Land producing £10 per annum was bequeathed to the poor by Mrs. Jane Avery, in 1723.

MARKHAM, EAST (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from Tuxford; containing 771 inhabitants. The parish, consisting of 2700 acres, formerly contained a wide tract of moorland, which was inclosed in 1811; the soil is generally a fertile clay. The village, situated on an acclivity, is large and well built. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of West Drayton annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £334; patron and impropiator, Duke of Newcastle: the tithes were commuted for land in 1810. The church is a large structure, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains several ancient monuments to the Markham, Cressy, and other families. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and schools are supported by charity.

MARKHAM, WEST, or MARKHAM-CLINTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Tuxford; containing, with the hamlet of Milton, 191 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1067 acres. The living is a vicarage, with that of Bevercoates united, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; net income, £254; patron and impropiator, Duke of

Newcastle: the tithes were commuted for land in 1808. A church, erected at the expense of his Grace, to supersede the old edifice, now in a state of decay, and also as a place of sepulture for the family, was consecrated on the 3rd of January, 1834, and is a handsome structure of the Grecian-Doric order, of Roche-Abbey stone, in a picturesque situation. Sir John Markham, chief justice of the king's bench in the reign of Edward IV., was born here.

MARKINGFIELD, an extra-parochial place, in the liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Ripon; containing 27 inhabitants, and comprising 650 acres. The old Hall, a large mansion, formerly encompassed by a moat, was long the seat of the knightly family of Markingfield, of whom Sir Ninian was at the battle of Flodden, in 1513. The estate was forfeited to the crown by the rebellion of Thomas Markingfield, in 1569, and was granted to the Chancellor Egerton.

MARKINGTON, with WALLERTHWAITHE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Ripon; containing 510 inhabitants. The township comprises about 3000 acres of land, including that part of the pleasure-grounds of Studley Park in which stand the splendid ruins of Fountains Abbey, and the mansion of Fountains Hall. The village is situated west of the road from Ripon to Ripley. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school, built in 1795, has a small endowment.

MARKSBURY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Pensford; containing, with the hamlet of Houndstreet, 328 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1420 acres, principally pasture; the soil is generally a stone brash, but black and blue marl are found, and successfully applied to the improvement of the land; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by several rivulets. Coal is obtained. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; net income, £240; patron, General Popham, to whom a small portion of the tithes belongs. A national school is supported by subscription. There are slight remains of an ancient chapel on Wingsbury Hill; and a monastery formerly existed, the site of which is now occupied by a private mansion.

MARKSHALL (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WITHAM, Witham division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (N.) from Kelvedon; containing 33 inhabitants. This parish, originally called *Mercheshald*, comprises by admeasurement 806 acres, of which about 200 are arable, 420 pasture, and 180 woodland; the situation is low, and the soil generally a strong loam, resting on a substratum of clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of W. Honeywood, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £176, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is a modern brick edifice, of octangular form, erected by General Honeywood, and containing a finely-executed monument to Mrs. Mary Waters Honeywood, who died aged 93, leaving 367 immediate descendants.

MARKS-TEY, ESSEX.—See TEY, MARKS.

MARLAND, PETER'S (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Torrington; containing 351

inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Ven. Archdeacon Moore; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £195.

MARLBOROUGH, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 27 miles (N. by E.) from Salisbury, and 75 (W. by S.) from London; containing 3391 inhabitants.

The name, anciently written *Marleberg*, or *Marlbridge*, is supposed to be derived from the marl, or chalk, hills by which the town is surrounded. Camden supposes this to have been the *Cunetio* of Antoninus, but more recent researches induced the late Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., to place that station at Folly Farm, about a mile and a half eastward, where that celebrated antiquary discovered a tessellated pavement, and other relics of a Roman settlement. At the time of the Norman survey, Marlborough had a church, and was held in royal demesne, soon after which period a castle was erected, which seems to have been the cause of the subsequent enlargement of the town. In the time of Richard I., and during his imprisonment in Austria, his brother John took possession of this fortress; but Richard, on his return from captivity, seized it, with all the other possessions belonging to his brother, and on their reconciliation he still retained the castle of Marlborough in his own hands. During the subsequent reign, King John occasionally kept his court here; and in the civil war of this period, Marlborough was held alternately by the king and the barons: it seems, indeed, to have been the occasional residence of the sovereign till the time of Henry VII., and to have formed part of the dowries of several queens. There was also a royal residence at Ogbourne, about a mile and a half from the town. The assizes were held here from the time of Henry III. to that of Charles I.; and in the 52nd of Henry III. a parliament was assembled here which enacted the laws relative to the police of the kingdom, and to the administration of justice, commonly called the "Statutes of Marlebridge." The castle and borough were granted by Henry VIII. to Edward, Duke of Somerset, and became forfeited to the crown on the attainder of that nobleman, in the reign of Edward VI., but were subsequently restored to the Seymour family, and have descended, by intermarriage, to the Marquess of Ailesbury. Even in Camden's time a few fragments only of the castle were remaining. A large house which occupies its site, and is now used for the purposes of the college of Marlborough, is said to have been commenced by Francis, first Lord Seymour, of Trowbridge, and to have been improved by the first Duke of Somerset of the Seymour family, and subsequently by the Earl of Hertford, in the early part of the eighteenth century. The old keep has been converted into a spiral walk, in the grotto of which Mrs. Rowe wrote the most celebrated of her works, *Friendship in Death*; and here, also, Thomson is said to have composed a great part of his *Seasons*, when on a visit to the Earl of Hertford, one of the most distinguished patrons of literature of that age. In the



Seal and Arms.

civil war between Charles I. and the parliament, the latter had a garrison here under the Earl of Essex; but the royal army, commanded by Lieut.-General Wilmot, marching hither from Oxford, in Dec. 1642, captured above 1000 prisoners, besides large stores of arms and ammunition, with all which they returned in safety to that city.

The town is delightfully situated on the banks of the Kennett, up the northern verge of the forest of Savernake, and on the north of it are the open downs; it consists principally of one long street, running from east to west, which is paved, and lighted with gas. The older houses are constructed of wood, and ornamented in front with curious carved work; the more modern are of stone and brick. On the north side of the chief street is a piazza projecting in front of the houses, serving for a promenade in wet weather; and at its eastern extremity is a market-house, erected on the site of a former one, by the corporation, in 1790. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. The trade is mainly in corn, coal, malt, bacon, and butter and cheese, of which vast quantities are sent every week to London; and some advantages arise from the situation of the town on a great thoroughfare. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, of which the former is only for vegetables, and the latter, which is considerable, has long been celebrated for its extensive supply of grain, cheese, butchers' meat, &c. Fairs are held on July 11th, for horses and wool; Aug. 22nd, for lambs, horses, and cows; and Nov. 23rd, for sheep, horses, and cows. Marlborough, which is a borough by prescription, received its first existing charter from King John, in 1205, and others from Henry III., in the 13th and 30th years of his reign, which were confirmed by several succeeding kings. In 1577, Queen Elizabeth bestowed a charter, by which the town was governed until 1836, when the corporation was made to consist of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. The privilege of sending members to parliament has been exercised ever since the 23rd of Edward I.: the right of election was, by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, extended to the £10 householders of the old borough (containing 211 acres) and the parish of Presbute, which together constitute the new borough, and comprise 3983 acres: the mayor is returning officer. Courts leet are held by the corporation; and the King's court, for the recovery of debts to any amount, takes place every three weeks, under the charter of John. The county bridewell and house of correction was erected in 1787.

Marlborough comprises the parishes of *St. Mary the Virgin*, containing 1871 inhabitants, and *St. Peter and St. Paul*, containing 1520, the whole divided into five wards. The living of St. Mary's is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 9. 4.; net income, £100; patron and appropriator, Dean of Salisbury. The church, a neat edifice of stone, with an ancient tower, beneath which is a Norman doorway, sustained considerable damage during the civil war, in 1641; but it is now undergoing extensive repairs, and will be repewed and beautified. The living of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul is a discharged rectory, valued at £12; net income, £130; patron and impropiator, Bishop of Salisbury. The church, which stands

at the western extremity of the main street, has a lofty square tower with battlements and pinnacles. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded, and endowed with the revenue of the dissolved hospital of St. John, by grant of Edward VI.; the income is about £180 per annum, and the scholars share, alternately with those of the free schools of Manchester and Hereford, in four of sixteen exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford, and sixteen scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Sarah, Duchess of Somerset, in 1679. Marlborough College, or school, for the education of the sons of the clergy and others, was formally opened in August, 1843, by the bishop of the diocese, in the presence of the Marquess of Ailesbury, the mayor and corporation, and several distinguished members of the school-council: the design is to provide the clergy of the country with a means of classical instruction for their children at a more moderate rate than is charged in the great public schools. The number of pupils at present is limited to 200, of whom two-thirds are sons of clergymen, and one-third sons of laymen; but it is the intention of the council to admit 500 pupils so soon as their funds enable them to enlarge their plan. The fine mansion of the former dukes of Somerset, known of late years as the Castle hotel, has, together with extensive new buildings, been fitted up for the establishment. A national school is supported by subscription. The poor law union comprises fourteen parishes or places, containing a population of 9234. The monastic institutions here were, a Gilbertine priory, dedicated to St. Margaret, and founded in the reign of John, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £38. 19. 2.; a convent of White friars, established in 1316, by the merchants of the town; St. John's Hospital, founded in the reign of Henry II.; and St. Thomas', in that of Henry III., and annexed to the priory of St. Margaret in the reign of Richard II. A chapel and other portions of the priory were standing a few years since. Among the distinguished natives of the town the following may be specified: Henry, of Marlborough, an English historian of the fourteenth century; Sir Michael Foster, an eminent lawyer, and one of the judges of the court of king's bench, born in 1689; Walter Harte, poet and historian, who died in 1773; Dr. Henry Sacheverell, of political celebrity, born in 1672, during the incumbency of his father, in the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul; and John Hughes, a poet, and one of the writers in the *Spectator*, born in 1677. Marlborough confers the title of Duke on the family of Spencer-Churchill.

MARLCLIFF, a hamlet, in the parish of BIDFORD, union of ALCESTER, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (S.) from Alcester; containing 159 inhabitants.

MARLDON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of HAYTOR, Paington and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (W.) from Torquay; containing 470 inhabitants. It comprises 2158a. 2r., of which 789 acres are arable, 1097 meadow and pasture, and 193 woodland; the surface is undulated, and the soil of the long and well-wooded vale in which the district is situated, is rich and fertile. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Paington: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £215, and the vicarial for £235. The church is a handsome edifice, of which

the interior has lately been fitted up with new and substantial pews. A school is partly supported by an individual. In the village of Compton are considerable ruins of an ancient and extensive castellated mansion, occupied by the family of Gilbert, of whom Sir Humphry Gilbert the great circumnavigator, was brother, by his mother's side, to Sir Walter Raleigh, who accompanied him in some of his voyages.

MARLESFORD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wickham-Market; containing 424 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of A. Arcedeckne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £352, and there are 30 acres of glebe. A school is chiefly supported by the rector.

MARLINGFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Norwich; containing 195 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south and west by a stream tributary to the Yare, and comprises 674a. 3r. 38p., of which 459 acres are arable, 136 pasture and meadow, 22 woodland, and 44 common. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. T. Greene: the tithes have been commuted for £151. 2., and the glebe comprises about 36 acres, with a small parsonage-house. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a rich Norman doorway on the south, and a square embattled tower. There is a national school.

MARLOW, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of LUDLOW, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 66 inhabitants.

MARLOW, GREAT (*All Saints*), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Buckingham, and 31 (W. by N.) from London; containing 4480 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was *Merlaw*, supposed to be derived from the Saxon word *Mere*, a marsh, and *Law*, or *Low*, a hill. The town, situated on the bank of the Thames, consists of two principal streets, which cross in the market-place; and the surrounding scenery is replete with variety and beauty. There is a good news-room. The river is crossed by an iron suspension-bridge, lately erected at an expense of £20,000, including the approaches, of which sum the county of Bucks paid two-thirds, and that of Berks one-third; it is a handsome structure, and a great ornament to the town. Races are held in August. There are two paper-mills, and some copper-works at Temple, which, with the manufacture of baby-linen, caps, lace, and covered wire, and rope-making, furnish considerable employment to the labouring class: there is likewise a good trade in corn, timber, and malt. The market is held on Saturday, and the market-house is a spacious building: fairs take place on May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, for horses and cattle, and October 29th, for cheese, butter, and hops. The town first sent representatives to parliament in the 28th of Edward I., and continued so to do till the 2nd of Edward II., when the privilege ceased for upwards of 400 years, but was restored upon petition to the house of commons in the 21st of James I., and has since been exercised without intermission. The borough includes

also the parishes of Little Marlow and Medmenham, in the county of Buckingham, and Bisham, in Berks; the high constable is returning officer. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £172; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The new church, erected in 1835, at an expense of £10,000, is an elegant structure in the later English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. A church has also been built at Lane-End, principally at the expense of Mr. Elwes. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In 1628, Sir William Borlace bequeathed estates, now producing £118. 13. per annum, for purposes of instruction, and for the maintenance of a workhouse or house of correction. A national school is supported by subscription. In the 7th of James I., John Brinkhurst devised almshouses for six widows, who have an income of £79. 9.; and about £140, arising from bequests by William Lofton, Esq., and others, are annually distributed to the poor.

MARLOW, LITTLE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the borough of GREAT MARLOW, union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Great Marlow; containing 927 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 10.; net income, £155; patron, S. Birch, Esq.; impropiator, Sir G. Nugent, Bart. The church is principally in the later English style. A girls' school is supported by Mrs. Piggott. Here was a small convent of Benedictine nuns, founded in honour of the Virgin Mary, by Geoffrey, Lord Spencer, before the reign of John, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £37. 6. 11.

MARLSTON, a tything, in the parish of BUCKLEBURY, union of BRADFIELD, hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Newbury; containing 66 inhabitants. A rent-charge of £225 has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and there is a glebe of about 7 acres. Here is a chapel, an ancient building, erected by Sir Jeffrey Martell, lord of the manor.

MARLSTON, with LEACH, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Chester; containing 148 inhabitants.

MARNHAM (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Tuxford; containing, with the township of Grassthorpe, 350 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the west bank of the Trent, and comprises by measurement 2452 acres: the village is near the river, over which is a ferry, and a cattle-fair is held in it on the 12th of September. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 2.; net income, £298; patron and impropiator, Earl Brownlow.

MARNHULL (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, Sturminster division of DORSET, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 1464 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Stour, and comprises 3751 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture, with 146 acres of common or waste land. The

living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 6. 10½, and in the gift of the Rev. H. J. Place: the tithes have been commuted for £1024, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Roman Catholics.

MARPLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Stockport; containing 3462 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by measurement 3000 acres, and is situated on the river Goyt, which separates the counties of Chester and Derby. The village, seated near the Peak Forest and Macclesfield canals, and on the road from London to Manchester, through Buxton, was anciently called Murpull, in allusion to an expansion of the waters of the stream in the vale below. The scenery is remarkably picturesque: the banks of the river, which from the highest points may be seen for several miles, are rocky, precipitous, and well-wooded; and the view from the churchyard includes the mountains of the Peak on one side, and the Welsh hills on the other. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a very great extent, and there are three large mills in operation, affording employment to 1500 persons; many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of hats, and there are extensive quarries of good stone for building. The living is a perpetual curacy, net income, £143; patron, Rector of Stockport: the glebe comprises 24 acres. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt in 1812, and is a neat edifice, capable of accommodating 1000 persons. Samuel Oldnow, Esq., who projected the Peak Forest canal, and was a great benefactor to the neighbourhood, was interred here. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. This is the birthplace of John Bradshaw, president of the court that condemned Charles I.; he bequeathed £700 for a free school at Marple, but the Restoration prevented his bequest becoming available. A free school was established by Henry Bardsley, in 1762, to the support of which several small legacies have been bequeathed; and a national school is maintained by subscription, for the children of the poor.

MARR (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Doncaster; containing 206 inhabitants. This place was formerly part of the parish of Adwick, and its church is of comparatively modern foundation. It was once the residence of the family of Metham, of whose spacious and handsome mansion considerable remains existed some years since; and it was afterwards occasionally the residence of members of the house of Granville, and especially of George Granville, the poet, subsequently Lord Lansdowne. The parish comprises about 2140 acres, held chiefly by the trustees of the late Peter I. Thellusson, Esq. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Doncaster to Barnsley. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £128; patrons and impropiators, the late Mr. Thellusson's Trustees. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a small spire. A school is partly supported by a private individual.

MARRICK (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (W. S. W.) from Richmond; containing, with the hamlet of Hurst, 648 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 6000 acres, including high moorland extending from three to six miles north of the village, which is pleasantly situated on the northern acclivities of Swaledale, and south of the road from Richmond to Reeth. At Hurst are extensive lead-mines and smelt-works, the former supposed to be the oldest in the kingdom. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron and impropiator, F. Morley, Esq., by whom schools are partly supported. The church occupies part of the site of a Benedictine nunnery founded in honour of the Blessed Virgin, by Roger de Asc, about the close of the reign of Stephen, and which at the Dissolution had a revenue of £64. 16. 9. There is a place of worship for dissenters at Hurst; also a school.

MARRINGTON, a township, in the parish and hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of SALOP; containing 92 inhabitants.

MARRISH, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish, union, and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK, 3¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Pickering; containing 243 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1500 acres of low marsh land, of a rich alluvial soil, the property of various persons. The inhabitants mostly reside on the north bank of the river Rye, near Howe-Bridge.

MARSDEN, a chapelry, partly in the parish of HUDDERSFIELD, but chiefly in that of ALMONDBURY, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Huddersfield; containing 2403 inhabitants. This chapelry is situated on the river Colne, and comprises about 8670 acres, of which 4050 are in the parish of Huddersfield; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery generally characterised by a boldness of aspect, to which the lofty hills of Saddleworth, immediately adjoining, materially contribute. The village, which is extensive, is on the road from Huddersfield to Manchester, at the confluence of the rivers Colne and Wessenden, and near the base of Pule and Standedge. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloth, which is carried on to a considerable extent in mills of which the machinery is put in motion by numerous copious and rapid streams descending from the hills; there are also factories for spinning cotton and one for twisting silk, an iron-foundry, and a steam-engine manufactory of great celebrity. The Manchester and Huddersfield canal at this place enters a tunnel under the Standedge mountain, more than three miles in length, opening into the hilly district of Saddleworth, and constructed under the superintendence of Brindley; and near the mouth of the tunnel is a reservoir belonging to the canal, which, from its picturesque beauty, has obtained the appellation of the Windermere of Marsden. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected at the expense of the inhabitants, in 1758, on the site of a former building which had become dilapidated; it is a neat structure in the Norman style, and contains about 650 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Almondbury, endowed by Edward IV., in 1462, with four marks, payable out of the manor, which grant was con-

firmed by Queen Elizabeth, and is still received by the minister; net income, £150. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a parochial and a national school, partly supported by subscription. There are some remains of the ancient manor-house, at Highgate.

MARSDEN, GREAT, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Burnley; containing 4987 inhabitants.

MARSDEN, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Burnley; containing 3171 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by measurement 1200 acres, the whole of which is in pasture. The chapel was rebuilt about the year 1810, and has been since enlarged: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, Vicar of Whalley.

MARSH-BENHAM, a tything, in the parish of SPEEN, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS; containing 316 inhabitants.

MARSH-CHAPEL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Louth; containing 503 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3067 acres, of which 127 are common land or marsh: the canal, which connects the town of Louth with the river Humber, forms one of the boundaries. The surface is flat, and the scenery of uninteresting character. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; impropiators, the Representatives of the late J. G. Floyer, Esq. The church is a handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, aisles, chancel, and chantry chapel, with a tower, and has been much improved of late by the incumbent and the family of Floyer. There is a national school, supported by subscription; and the interest of various bequests is annually distributed among the poor.

MARSH-GIBBON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bicester; containing 863 inhabitants. The parish is situated upon the eastern border of Oxfordshire, and comprises 2821 acres, of which 560 are common or waste: there are some good stone quarries. An inclosure act was passed in 1841. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 127 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school has been established. Near the manor-house are some slight vestiges of earthworks, said to have been thrown up by the parliamentarians, in their advance to this place in the year 1645.

MARSHALL, RED.—See REDMARSHALL.

MARSHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (S.) from Aylham; containing 698 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1819a. 1r. 28p., of which 1230 acres are arable, 154 meadow and pasture, and 187 heath and waste, which were inclosed in 1801, and allotted to the poor. The manufacture of worsted and bombasin is carried on. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 9., and in the gift of the Earl of Lichfield: the tithes have been

commuted for £30, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and £330 to the rector; the glebe comprises 65 acres. The church is ancient, in the early and later English styles, with a low square tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a carved oak screen, and the font is richly sculptured. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists. The poor receive £16. 5., the rent of land purchased with £100 bequeathed by Thomas Bulwer, Esq., and subsequent donations.

MARSHFIELD (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, Upper division of the hundred of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Bristol, and 102 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Becks, Rocks, and Weston Town, 1674 inhabitants. The town consists mainly of a single street, nearly a mile in length: the trade is principally in malt, of which a great part is the produce of the vicinity. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on May 24th and Oct. 24th, the former chiefly for horned-cattle, and the latter for sheep, horses, and cheese. A bailiff is annually elected at the manorial court, and is assisted by a serjeant-at-mace. The parish comprises 5845 acres, of which 72 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £29. 4. 9.; patrons and impropiators, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £680, with 118 acres of glebe; and the vicarial for £321. 14., with a glebe of 15 acres. The church is a handsome and spacious edifice, in the later English style, with a fine square tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. A free school was founded about 1722, by John Harrington, Esq., and was endowed with lands in 1731, by Dionysia Long: the income is £62. Almshouses for eight persons were endowed by Nicholas Crispe, in 1625; and there are benefactions for other charitable purposes. In the parish are some barrows and intrenchments, supposed to have been raised about 561, when the battle of Dirham took place in the neighbourhood; and Leland mentions the existence of a nunnery, of which, however, there are no vestiges.

MARSHFIELD, a parish, in the union and division of NEWPORT, hundred of WENTLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (S. W.) from Newport; containing 503 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 6.; patrons and impropiators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The great tithes have been commuted for £175, and the vicarial for £48; there is a glebe-house, and the vicar's glebe contains 27 acres. The church is a large and handsome structure, in the later English style.

MARSHWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, union of BEAMINSTER, Bridport division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Beaminster; containing 554 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from the marshy woody vale in which it is situated, was anciently an honour, the only one in the county, and the head of a barony. The living is annexed, with those of Chideock and Stanton St. Gabriel, to the vicarage of Whitchurch-Canonicorum. The church, which fell down in 1662, has only been recently rebuilt. A school is partly supported by Mrs. Ames, for the instruction of the children of the lower classes.

MARSK (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of **RICHMOND**, wapentake of **GILLING-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Richmond; containing, with the township of **Feldom** and the hamlet of **Skelton**, 274 inhabitants. The lordship of Marsk was bestowed upon the **Hutton** family in the 12th century, by **Conan**, Earl of Richmond, whose original grant is still preserved in the Hall. The parish comprises by computation 5220 acres. The village is small, and picturesquely seated on the north side of **Swaledale**, upon the road from **Richmond** to **Reeth**; about a mile and half north of it, on the high moors, is the hamlet of **Feldom**, and half a mile westward that of **Skelton**. **Marsk Hall** and **Clints Hall** are beautifully situated in fine lawns and pleasure-grounds, and near the former is an obelisk 60 feet in height, which covers the remains of **Captain Matthew Hutton**, who died in 1813. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of **J. Hutton, Esq.**, with a net income of £179. A school, endowed with about £20 per annum, is conducted on the national system.

MARSK, in **CLEVELAND** (*St. GERMAIN*), a parish, in the union of **GUISBOROUGH**, E. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of **Marsk** and part of **Redcar**, 1177 inhabitants, of whom 503 are in the township, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from **Guisborough**. The manor was one of the lordships granted by the Conqueror to **Robert de Brus**, lord of **Skelton**, whose family held it for some time; and it was afterwards possessed by the **Fauconbergs**, since which the lands have belonged to various families, including those of **Neville**, **Lowther**, and **Dundas**. The parish, which extends along the sea-coast, and is divided by the **Saltburn** beck from the parish of **Skelton**, comprises about 3500 acres; the soil of a portion is of a fine sandy kind; the other parts are more inclined to a strong fertile clay, suitable to the growth of wheat. The village is of considerable extent, and contains some neat houses; and near its centre is **Marsk Hall**, built by **Sir William Pennyman, Bart.**, in the style that prevailed in the time of **Charles I.** The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the **Earl of Zetland**, with a net income of £91; appropriator, **Archbishop of York**. The church, founded before the **Norman Conquest**, and rebuilt in 1821, stands near the edge of the cliff, its spire serving as an excellent landmark. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a school, for which a house was built by the **Earl of Zetland**, is chiefly supported by his lordship.

MARSTON, a township, in the parish of **GREAT BUDWORTH**, union of **NORTHWICH**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from **Northwich**; containing 479 inhabitants. The **Grand Trunk** canal passes through the township.

MARSTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **NEWARK**, wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (N. by W.) from **Grantham**; containing 434 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of **Hougham**. **Dame Margaret Thorold**, in 1718, gave land, the income to be applied to instruction.

MARSTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **BRACKLEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SUTTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (E.) from **Ban-**

bury; containing 540 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1865a. 28p., and several of the tributaries of the river **Ouse** have their rise in it. The female part of the population is employed in making pillow-lace. There are some quarries of stone, which is used for building and for repairing the roads. The living is a vicarage, with that of **Warkworth** annexed, valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £316; patrons and improprators, the family of **Blencowe**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1759; the glebe comprises 190 acres. The church contains 77 free sittings, the **Incorporated Society** having granted £100 in aid of the expense. Two schools are partly supported by charity.

MARSTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **HEADINGTON**, hundred of **BULLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from **Oxford**; containing 396 inhabitants. In the civil war in the reign of **Charles I.**, the treaty for the surrender of **Oxford** to the parliamentarians, was negotiated here, in the ancient mansion-house of the family of **Croke**, now converted into a farm-house. The parish comprises 1177 acres, of which 220 are arable, 950 pasture, and 7 woodland; the meadows on the banks of the river **Cherwell** are luxuriantly rich. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £195; patron, incumbent, and improprator, **Rev. T. H. Whorwood**.

MARSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. MARY**, **STAFFORD**, union of **STAFFORD**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from **Stafford**; containing 178 inhabitants. The district comprises about 1500 acres of land, of which the soil is a rich loam; a considerable extent of waste was inclosed in 1800, when 125 acres were given to the parishioners in lieu of their right of common. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £41; patron, **Rector of St. Mary's, Stafford**. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £242, payable to the trustees of the **Stafford** charities, and the small tithes for £100. The chapel is a neat edifice of stone, with a campanile turret.

MARSTON, a quarter, in the parish of **CHURCH-BICKENHILL**, union of **MERIDEN**, **Solihull** division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Coleshill**; containing 310 inhabitants.

MARSTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **WOLSTAN**, union of **RUGBY**, **Rugby** division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from **Coventry**; containing 486 inhabitants.

MARSTON, a tything, in the parish of **POTTERNE**, union of **DEVIZES**, hundred of **POTTERNE** and **CANNINGS**, **Devizes** and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from **Devizes**; containing 179 inhabitants.

MARSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **YARDLEY**, union of **SOLIHULL**, Lower division of the hundred of **PERSHORE**, though locally in the Upper division of the hundred of **HALFSHIRE**, **Northfield** and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from **Birmingham**. The living is a donative; net income, £120; patrons and improprators, certain Trustees. The chapel was erected in 1704, by **Job Marston, Esq.**

MARSTON-BIGOTT (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FROME**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Frome**; containing 534

inhabitants. This place derives the affix to its name from the Bigott family, to whom the manor for several centuries belonged, and the site of whose ancient mansion is still marked by the moat. The parish comprises about 2000 acres of land, watered by two small rivulets; the scenery is richly diversified. A line of hills extends through the parish from east to west, on each side of which are woods of luxuriant growth; and Marston House, the seat of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, is beautifully situated, overlooking a fertile valley. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. 9½, and in the gift of the earl: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The church was taken down, and rebuilt on another site, by the father of the present earl. A room at Gaer Hill, formerly used as a dissenters' meeting-house, has been converted into a chapel; and schools are partly supported by the earl and countess.

MARSTON, BROAD, a hamlet, in the parish of PEBWORTH, union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 289 inhabitants.

MARSTON, BUTLERS (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Kingston division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Kington; containing 313 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1650 acres, chiefly arable; the soil is clayey, and the surface undulated, rising in some parts into considerable hills. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; net income, £88; patrons and impropiators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure, principally in the Norman style. Upon an artificial mound on the green is a decayed elm of large dimensions, capable of containing twelve persons, and formed by nature into the appearance of a grotto.

MARSTON-FLEET (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Aylesbury; containing 38 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated in the vale of Aylesbury, and comprises by measurement 918 acres, of which 102 are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 2. 8½; net income, £176; patron, S. P. Humphreys, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style.

MARSTON-JABBETT, a hamlet, in the parish of BULKINGTON, union of NUNEATON, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 3¼ miles (S. by E.) from Nuneaton; containing 93 inhabitants.

MARSTON, LEA.—See LEA-MARSTON.

MARSTON, LONG, a chapelry, in the parish of TRING, union of BERKHAMPTSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Tring; containing 269 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints. The extra-parochial place of Long-Marston, with Asthorpe, adjoins this chapelry, but is in the parish of Marsworth, county of Buckingham; it contains 12 inhabitants.

MARSTON, LONG (*All Saints*), a parish, in the W. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (W.) from York; containing, with the town-

ships of Angram and Hutton-Wandesley, 649 inhabitants, of whom 446 are in the township of Long Marston. This place is memorable as the scene of a most sanguinary battle which occurred on the 2nd of July, 1644, upon Marston Moor, between the royalists, commanded by Prince Rupert, and the parliamentarians under Cromwell, and which, after an obstinate and protracted conflict and considerable slaughter on both sides, terminated in the total defeat of the Royal army, and the ultimate abandonment of York to the republican forces, after the retreat of Rupert into Lancashire. The parish comprises 4260 acres, of which 2540 are in the township of Long Marston; the surface is generally flat, and the soil a stiff clay, alternated with portions of lighter quality and greater fertility; the lands are principally arable, and the system of cultivation is improved. The village, which is on the road to Wetherby, consists chiefly of irregularly built and scattered houses, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 3. 9.; net income, £865; patron, Lord Wenlock: the tithes were commuted for land in 1766. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, and was repaired and repewed in 1810. A school is partly supported by a bequest of £10 per annum, paid by Fontayne Wilson, Esq., and partly by subscription.

MARSTON MAGNA (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SHERBOURNE, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Yeovil; containing 357 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and in the gift of the Rev. John Williams: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 87 acres. The church is a neat stone structure, with a strong tower, crowned by an embattled pediment and pinnacles. Sir John St. Barbe, in 1736, gave to the vicar the rectory, parsonage-house, and lands, on condition that he should educate, or cause to be educated, ten boys. On opening a pit in 1788, near the margin of a brook, some fine specimens of a calcareous blue stone, almost filled with *cornua ammonis*, overspread with white pearl, were discovered, and raised in masses sufficiently large to form slabs which took a beautiful polish. In the same field irregular heaps of mundic, with large metalliferous *cornua ammonis*, were also found; and the quarries on the hills, from one of which the brook takes its rise, abound in *ammonites*, *nautili*, *belemnites*, &c.

MARSTON-MAISEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Cricklade; containing 245 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, Rector of Maisey-Hampton: the tithes have been commuted for £250. A school is partly supported by endowment; and several small legacies have been bequeathed at various times for the benefit of the poor.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 6¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing 477 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Cubley: the tithes have been commuted for £140. A school is supported by subscription.

MARSTON-MORETAINE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of REDBORNESTOKE, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from Amptill; containing 1147 inhabitants, and comprising 4171a. 2r. 21p. The females are employed in lace-making by hand, and in platting straw. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 17. 3½, and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £1120, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church is a very elegant structure, in the later English style, and contains some curious brasses; the tower, which is of earlier date, and of which the walls are six feet in thickness, is detached. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MARSTON, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Winslow; containing 619 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1904a. 1r. 16p.; the soil is a dark loam, resting on a strong clay, and the surface is pleasingly undulated. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church is a neat structure, containing three stone stalls and a piscina; the chancel was built by the offerings of those who frequented a chalybeate spring here, once in high repute.

MARSTON, POTTER'S, a hamlet, in the parish of BARWELL, union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Hinckley; containing 11 inhabitants. It comprises 1200 acres, in general very good land, and about equally divided between arable and pasture.

MARSTON, PRIORS' (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 5½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Southam; containing 701 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by a portion of Northamptonshire, and comprises by measurement 3386 acres: there are some quarries of stone, but of inferior quality, and used only for repairing the roads. The Oxford canal passes through a small part of the parish, and on its bank is a spacious wharf. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Lower Shuckburgh, to the vicarage of Priors'-Hardwick; the glebe comprises 103 acres. James West, in 1705, and Josiah Kay, in 1711, bequeathed property now producing £40 a year, for teaching children.

MARSTON-SICCA (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6½ miles (N.) from Chipping-Campden; containing 337 inhabitants. The parish, which derives its affix from the scarcity of water in the immediate neighbourhood, comprises 1300 acres, and the village is a long line of houses irregularly built. Charles II. is said to have taken refuge here after the battle of Worcester, and for the purpose of concealment turned a jack at the kitchen-fire, disguising himself as a domestic of the house. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10.; and in the gift of the Rev. R. G. Jeston: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1773, and have recently been commuted for a rent-charge of £420; the glebe comprises 29 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A school was endowed in 1643, by

John Cooper, Esq., with an estate now producing upwards of £100 per annum.

MARSTON, SOUTH, a chapelry, in the parish of HIGHWORTH, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Highworth; containing 442 inhabitants. Here is a neat chapel; and a school is supported by subscription. The Great Western railway passes through the chapelry.

MARSTON-STANNETT, a chapelry, in the parish of PENCOMBE, union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 6½ miles (W. by N.) from Bromyard; containing 27 inhabitants. The chapel was erected by the incumbents of this and the adjoining parishes, for the accommodation of those at a distance from their churches. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, the Rector of Pencombe.

MARSTON-TRUSSEL (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Harborough; containing, with Thorpe-Lubbenham, extra-parochial, 247 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1300 acres, and is situated on the borders of Leicestershire, a portion of which bounds it on the north-west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 11.; net income, £429, arising from land; patron, the Rev. William Law: the glebe comprises 314 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLE-TREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Burton; containing, with the townships of Hatton, Hilton, and Hoon, 1177 inhabitants, of whom 85 are in the township of Marston. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 2½; net income, £225; patron and impropriator, Duke of Devonshire: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1780 and 1789. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style.

MARSTOW (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (S. W.) from Ross; containing 139 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on its south-eastern extremity by the river Wye, and intersected by the small river Garran, and by the road from Ross to Monmouth, comprises according to admeasurement 810 acres: red sandstone is quarried for building, and for the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Pencoyd united; patron, Vicar of Sellack; impropriator of Marstow, the Rev. W. Coke; appropriators of Pencoyd, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The tithes have been commuted for £202. 10.; the glebe comprises about half an acre. The church is an ancient structure: the churchyard is frequently inundated. There is a place of worship for dissenters; and a school is partly supported by the incumbent.

MARSWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BERKHAMSTEAD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (N.) from Tring; containing 472 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1200

acres, of which about 1050 are arable, and 150 pasture: the Grand Junction canal passes through it, and the London and Birmingham railway within a mile of the church. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 7.; net income, £136; patrons and impropiators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809. The church has an appearance of considerable antiquity; in the windows are some fragments of stained glass, and parts of the floor are of Roman brick. The Roman Ikeneld-street bounds the parish on the south-east, and in forming the Junction canal numerous swords, urns, coins, and other relics of Roman antiquity were discovered.

MARTALL, with LITTLE WARFORD, a township, in the parish of ROSTHERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 254 inhabitants.

MARTHA, ST., ON-THE-HILL, or MARTYR-HILL, a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, First division of the hundred of BLACKHEATH, W. division of SURREY, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Guildford; containing 193 inhabitants. This parish, which is called Martyr-Hill from a tradition that in the early ages some Christians were burnt by the Pagan Britons on the site where the church now stands, contains 1070 acres, and in point of picturesque beauty is almost unrivalled: there are extensive gunpowder and paper manufactories. The living is a donative; net income, £25; patron and impropiator, W. Tinkler, Esq. The church occupies a bleak situation on a high hill about a mile from Chilworth, the small village of the parish, and was formerly an extensive cruciform structure, in the early English style; but the nave is now in ruins. The ecclesiastical property, prior to the Dissolution in 1538, belonged to the abbey of Newark in Send, near Guildford; and at Tyling are the remains of a religious house.

MARTHAM (St. MARY), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 9 miles (N. W.) from Yarmouth; containing 1032 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2526a. 2r. 20p., of which 1675 acres are arable, and 851 pasture; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character, enlivened by an extensive lake, interspersed with islets. The river North bounds the parish on the north. A pleasure-fair is held on the last Tuesday and Wednesday in July. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £247; the glebe comprises 10 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a small spire; the windows contain some remains of ancient stained glass, and the font is richly sculptured. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Thirty-six acres of land, allotted at the inclosure, are let for £45 per annum, distributed to the poor, who also have some small bequests.

MARTIN (St. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 58 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Horncastle canal, and com-

prises by measurement 764 acres, of which 100 are moorland. On the moor are the remains of an octagonal turret sixty feet high, supposed to have been built by the Lord Treasurer Cromwell as an appendage to the castle of Tattershall; from the summit, to which is an ascent by a winding staircase, is an extensive view of the surrounding country. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2., and in the gift, alternately, of John E. Oldham and W. Gilliat, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £143. In the neighbourhood is Woodhall Spa, recently discovered.

MARTIN, a township, in the parish of TIMBERLAND, union of SLEAFORD, First division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Sleaford; containing 926 inhabitants. A small school is supported by endowment.

MARTIN, a hamlet, in the parish of HARWORTH, union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 81 inhabitants.

MARTIN (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of FORDINGBRIDGE, S. division of the hundred of DAMERHAM, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Cranbourne; containing, with the tythings of East and West Martin and Tidpit, and the extra-parochial place of Allenford Farm, 582 inhabitants, of whom 69 are in East, and 460 in West, Martin. The parish comprises by computation nearly 5000 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of South Damerham: the glebe comprises 37 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and a national school is supported by subscription. William Talk, Esq., in 1796, bequeathed £3000, which are appropriated to the support of six persons.

MARTIN, a tything, in the parish of GREAT BEDWIN, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 153 inhabitants.

MARTIN, ST., a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL; containing, with the chapelry of East Looe, 1402 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by Looe harbour, and on the south by the English Channel, and comprises by computation 2719 acres, of which 2324 are arable, 257 woodland, and 66 pasture. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of East Looe annexed, valued in the king's books at £36. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Dowager Countess of Sandwich and the family of Vane: the tithes have been commuted for £415, and there are 108 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school. Here was formerly a nunnery.

MARTIN, ST., a parish, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E. by S.) from Chirk; containing 2200 inhabitants. It comprises 5314a. 2r. 25p., and is situated on the road from London to Holyhead. The Ellesmere canal passes through the parish, and at its verge crosses the valley of the Ceiriog by means of an aqueduct, in the vicinity of Chirk, where it enters Wales: on its banks near the Welsh boundary are some coal-works. The living is a

discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 2. 3½, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for £1122, of which £862 are payable to the impropiators, and £260 to the vicar, who has a glebe of 23½ acres. There is an ancient wood carving in the roof of the church, in allusion to the patron saint. Here is a national school; and the poor have some minor bequests.

MARTIN, ST., an extra-parochial liberty, locally in the chapelry of HIPSWELL, parish of CATTERICK, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, ¾ of a mile (S. E.) from Richmond; containing 8 inhabitants. About the year 1100, Wymar, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond, gave the chapel of St. Martin, with land adjoining, to the abbey of St. Mary at York, upon which a cell of Benedictine monks was established here, which continued till the Dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £43. 16. 8.

MARTIN, ST., in MENEAGE, a parish, in the union of HELSTON, W. division of the hundred of KERRIER and of the county of CORNWALL, 6¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Helston; containing 565 inhabitants. It comprises 2294 acres, of which 380 are common or waste; the river Hel is navigable on the north side of the parish. The living is a rectory not in charge, united to that of Mawgan: the tithes have been commuted for £300. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt in 1830. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school. At Gear is a circular encampment, comprising an area of fourteen acres, and defended by a very deep fosse; and there is also an encampment on the estate of Carvallack. Captain Wallis, the circumnavigator, resided for some time at Tremayne, in the parish.

MARTIN'S, ST., STAMFORD-BARON, a parish, in the borough and union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, ½ a mile (S. E.) from Stamford; containing, with the hamlet of Wothorpe, 1443 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the navigable river Welland; the surface is varied, and the scenery is enriched with wood; the substratum contains freestone of excellent quality. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 9., and lately endowed by the Marquess of Exeter, who is patron and impropiator, with £1800, and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £100 per annum; net income, previously to this endowment, £98. The tithes were commuted for land in 1795. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, erected by a bishop of Lincoln in the fifteenth century, and contains monuments to several of the Cecil family, and one to Lord Treasurer Burghley, whose ancient mansion, in the immediate neighbourhood, Burghley House, is now the magnificent residence of the Marquess of Exeter. William, Lord Burghley, about 1597, founded an hospital, and endowed it with a rent-charge of £100, for a warden and twelve poor men, and the endowment was subsequently augmented by various gifts. Dorothy, Countess of Exeter, in 1596, and Elizabeth, Countess Dowager, in 1722, bequeathed property now producing £123 per annum, which sum is appropriated to the support of schools, and in assisting the poor. A Benedictine nunnery, in honour of our Lady St. Mary and St. Michael, was founded here in the time of Henry II., by William de Waterville, abbot of Peterborough, to which

abbey it was subordinate; it had at one period forty nuns, but at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of only £72. 18. 10.

MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Upper division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Droitwich; containing 237 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 908a. 3r. 33p., is intersected by the road from Birmingham to Bristol, and the Droitwich canal passes through the lower part of it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 4½, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester: the tithes have been commuted for £248. 10., and there is a glebe-house, with about 3 acres of garden and orchard. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style.

MARTIN, STOWE, a chapelry, in the parish of TAMERTON-FOLIATT, union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Midland-Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON, 7¼ miles (N. by W.) from Plymouth.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Penrith; containing 198 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by measurement 3542 acres of inclosed land, of which 966 are arable, 2480 pasture, and 96 wood; and there is a tract of common, containing about 4600 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patron and impropiator, John de Whelpdale, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £22, and the vicarial for £11. A free school has an endowment of £13 a year; and there is a national school.

MARTINHOE (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SHERWILL, Branton and N. divisions of DEVON, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from Barnstaple; containing 236 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2425 acres, of which 1265 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 10. 10.; net income, £109; patron, Rev. John Pyke.

MARTINSCROFT, with WOOLSTONE, a township, in the parish and union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3¼ miles (E. by N.) from Warrington; containing 548 inhabitants.

MARTINSTHORPE (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 3½ miles (N.) from Uppingham; containing 8 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 5.; patron, Duke of Devonshire. The church is in ruins.

MARTLESHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Woodbridge; containing 510 inhabitants. It comprises 2559 acres, of which 32 are common or waste land: the navigable river Deben forms the eastern boundary. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 9., and in the gift of F. G. Doughty, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises 13 acres.

MARTLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of DOD-

DINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Worcester; containing 1354 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4382 acres. The views from several parts of it are peculiarly fine; the Teame forms its southern boundary, and the vale through which the river flows is remarkably fertile, and produces hops of the finest quality: the district also abounds with luxuriant orchards of apple and pear trees. There is a good quarry of limestone, which supplies excellent materials for the roads, and of which great quantities are burnt into lime. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 10.; net income, £835; patron and incumbent, Rev. James Hastings: the glebe comprises 80 acres. The church contains 150 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense. An estate, producing £59 per annum, and left as an endowment for a grammar school, is applied to the support of a national school; another school has a bequest of £20 a year, and the poor receive several benefactions. The union of Martley comprises 28 parishes or places, containing a population of 13,117.

MARTOCK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of YEovil, hundred of MARTOCK, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Ilchester, and 130 (W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Ash, Bower-Hinton with Hurst, Coat, Milton, Stapleton, and Witcombe, and the chapelry of Long Load, 3025 inhabitants. The name of this place is said to be derived from *mart* and *oak*, the market having been formerly held under an oak-tree in the centre of the town, the site of which is now occupied by an elegant fluted column, in imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome. The manor was given by James I. to Lord Montague for his assistance in detecting the gunpowder plot, and the site of the ancient manor-house is still called the Moat. The town consists principally of one street, about a mile and a half in length, and is intersected by a small stream tributary to the river Parret. The manufacture of fine gloves is carried on to a considerable extent, being the chief occupation of the females; and some hand-loomers are employed in weaving sail-cloth. There is a fair on Aug. 21st; and a court leet is held in October, by the lord of the manor. The parish comprises by measurement 7150 acres; the surface is pleasingly varied, and the scenery in many parts picturesque. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Load annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the gift of the Treasurer in the Cathedral of Wells: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £316, and the impropriate for £182. 12., and £799. 15. are paid to the treasurer. The church is an elegant structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and the walls are surmounted by a handsomely perforated parapet; the roof of the nave is richly groined, and in the chancel, which is of more ancient date, is a beautiful window, partly concealed by an altar-piece of modern date, exquisite in itself, but not in keeping with the style of the church. There is a chapel of ease at Load, and a church has been erected at Ash. The Independents have two places of worship. The old Roman Fosseway skirts the south-east boundary of the parish; and there are several remains of ancient religious houses, of which one near the church is in fine preservation.

MARTON, a township, in the parish of WHITEGATE, union of NORTHWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Northwich; containing 675 inhabitants. Schools are supported by Lord and Lady Delamere.

MARTON, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Congleton; containing 307 inhabitants. The manor was given to an ancestor of the Davenport family, as a dowry with the daughter of Venables, Baron of Kinderton, in the reign of Henry I. The grand serjeantry of Macclesfield forest, with the right to levy heriots over that hundred, was attached to it; and when a moiety was alienated a few years previously to 1700, £3700 were paid in order to re-purchase it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £48; patron, E. D. Davenport, Esq. The chapel, a rude building of wood, with a chancel and spire of more modern date, had formerly a chantry, which is said to have been founded in the reign of Edward III., by Sir J. Davenport and his son, of whom there are two recumbent figures in armour in the cemetery. Here is a national school.

MARTON, a chapelry, in the parish of POULTON, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Kirkham; containing 1562 inhabitants, of whom 935 are in Great, and 627 in Little, Marton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons, certain Trustees. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £506, and the vicarial for £84. A free school, founded in 1717, by James Baines, who endowed it with land producing £91 a year, is now conducted on the national plan.

MARTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing 523 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Trent, and comprises by admeasurement 1180 acres, has communication with the towns on that river, and a considerable trade is carried on in the import and export of corn, timber, coal, lime, and other articles. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £115; patron, Bishop of Lincoln: the impropriation belongs to Mr. Hindley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1770; the glebe comprises 70 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower, and combines various Norman details with others of more modern date. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and a national school is supported partly by subscription. The Roman Tilbridge-lane passes through the parish.

MARTON, a township, in the parish and hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of SALOP; containing 289 inhabitants.

MARTON (*ST. ESPERIT*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Southam; containing 324 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Coventry to Oxford, at the confluence of the rivers Itchen and Leame, and comprises 1009a. 2r. 21p. The living is a

discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 8., and has a net income of £160; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Knightley. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1802; the glebe comprises 116 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Independents.

MARTON, with SEWERBY, a township, in the parish and union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. E.) from Bridlington; containing 352 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2000 acres: the hamlet, which is very small, is half a mile north-west from the village of Sewerby. Here are vestiges of an ancient ravine, consisting of a double line of defence with breast-works, extending one mile and a quarter from the southern shore of Flamborough-head, and termed "Danes Dike."

MARTON, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hull; containing 119 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 950 acres, chiefly the property of the Constable family: the village, which is scattered, stands on a lofty ridge, a little to the south of the Lambwith stream. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MARTON (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Stockton-on-Tees; containing 410 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property of the Bruces, who at one time held under the Conqueror; and among the subsequent owners of land mention occurs of the nuns of Basedale; a considerable portion of the soil was also possessed by the priests connected with the cell of Middleborough; and of more recent proprietors may be named the families of Lowther, Ramsden, and Rudd. The parish is in the district of Cleveland, and on the road from Stockton to Guisborough, and comprises about 3436 acres, of which rather more than 2000 are arable, 150 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture. In the northern extremity of the parish the surface is nearly level, but towards the south the grounds rise by an easy ascent, and become varied and uneven; the soil is fertile, chiefly consisting of a clayey loam, and the scenery is, on the whole, of a pleasing character. Tolesby Hall is the property of John Bartholomew Rudd, Esq., and residence of Charles Hutton Roe, Esq.; and Marton Lodge, sold in 1836 to the late Judge Park, is now the property of the Rev. James Allan Park, rector of Elwick, in the county of Durham, but was burnt down a few years since, and is still in ruins. The village, which was once of greater extent, is pleasantly seated on the road from Yarm to Redcar. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 9.; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York: the great tithes have been commuted for £541. 16., and the vicarial for £137. 15., and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church, situated on an eminence, to the west of the village, is a small ancient structure, which is about to be rebuilt on a larger scale; it contains a neat tablet to the memory of Capt. James Cook, the great circumnavigator, who was born in this parish on the 27th of October, 1728, and was killed at Owbyhee on the 14th of February, 1779. There are places of worship for Wesleyans. A grammar school is

chiefly supported by the vicar and other subscribers; and the poor have £18 per annum arising from lands in Skelton and at Broughton, left by an unknown benefactor. It is in contemplation to erect by public subscription a monument to Capt. Cook, near the site of the house in which he was born.

MARTON, a township, in the parish of SINNINGTON, union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Pickering; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises about 640 acres, belonging to various owners: the village is seated in the picturesque valley of the small river Seven.

MARTON, with GRAFTON, a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S.) from Boroughbridge; containing 514 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1198a. 1r. 20p.; the soil is fertile, producing wheat, barley, and beans, with some turnip and grass land; the substratum is chiefly gravel, of good quality for the roads. The scenery is generally pleasing, and frequently picturesque. The village is situated between the roads from York and Wetherby to Boroughbridge, a short distance from each, and nearly adjoining the village of Grafton. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Grafton annexed, valued in the king's books at £2. 19. 4½.; patrons and impropiators, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £288. 14., and the vicarial for £28, with a glebe of 106 acres, and a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. Various small donations are applied to instruction.

MARTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Skipton; containing 381 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the villages of East and West Marton, with the hamlet of Marton Scars, comprises about 2310 acres, almost entirely the property of R. H. Roundell, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The soil is of moderate quality, and the land meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the scenery picturesque; the substratum is limestone, which is quarried for building and repairing the roads, and of which great quantities are sent by the Leeds and Liverpool canal to Leeds and Lancaster. Marton Hall, the ancient residence of the Heber family, is now the property of R. H. Roundell, Esq.; Marton House, the property and residence of T. Hastings Ingham, Esq., is a modern building; Gledstone House, the seat of Mr. Roundell, is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 4.; net income, £150; patron, Mr. Roundell. The church, situated in the village of East Marton, is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. A free school was founded by the Heber family, in 1755, and endowed with 17 acres of land. There is a spring strongly impregnated with sulphur. Reginald Heber, an eminent divine, and father of Bishop Heber, was born at Marton Hall, and was rector of the parish.

MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, a parish, in the union of EASINGWOULD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Easingwoud; containing, with the hamlet of Moxby, 173 inhabitants. The

living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Farlington. A priory of Augustine canons and nuns, the latter of whom soon after removed to Moxby, was founded here in honour of St. Mary, by Bertram de Bulmer, who lived in the reigns of Stephen and his successor; the revenue at the Dissolution was £183. 2. 4.

MARTON-LE-MOOR, a chapelry, partly in the parish of TOPCLIFFE, and partly in that of KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Boroughbridge; containing 212 inhabitants. It comprises about 940 acres of land, the property of the Duke of Devonshire, who is lord of the manor. The village is situated a little to the west of the Leeming-Lane, and a short distance north of the road from Boroughbridge to Ripon. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Topcliffe, and has a net income of £72: the tithes have been commuted for £440. 12. 6., of which £370 are payable to the impropiators, £48. 10. to the vicar of Topcliffe, £18 to the vicar of Kirby, and £14. 2. 6. to the Dean and Chapter of York; and there is a glebe of 12 acres. Here is a national school.

MARTON, LONG (St. MARGARET), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Appleby; containing, with the townships of Brampton and Knock, 804 inhabitants, of whom 303 are in Long Marton township. The village is one of the most considerable in the county, and presents an appearance of neatness and opulence. Marton House, a handsome stone edifice, situated at its northern extremity, is occupied by the principal agent to the London Lead Company, whose mining office is here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £673; patron, Earl of Thanet. The tithes were commuted for land, under acts of inclosure, in 1804 and 1815. The church is a large edifice. A place of worship for Wesleyans was erected in 1816.

MARTYR-WORTHY.—See WORTHY, MARTYR.

MARWELL, or MEREWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of CARISBROOKE, liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Newport. A college of four priests was founded here by Henry de Blois, Bishop of Winchester, and augmented by two of his successors.

MARWOOD (St. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Branton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. W.) from Barnstaple; containing 1012 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5403a. 31p., of which 400 acres are woodland, 700 common, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is a light loam, resting on a substratum of schist rock; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by two small brooks. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £328; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church, a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, has an ancient wooden screen, inscribed with the name of Sir John Beapul. There were formerly chapels in the parish, one at Patsford, and the other at Whitefield. A school has a small endowment; and there is also a school of industry for females. Judge Littleton is said to have been born at Middle Marwood.

MARWOOD, a township, in the parish of GAINFORD, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of DURHAM; containing 224 inhabitants. The township comprises 3679a. 2r. 4p., and is bounded on the south by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire; it is a suburb of the town of Barnard-Castle, a small part of which, together with the ruins of the ancient castle and demesne, is within its limits. The soil is fertile in those parts adjoining the river; in other places it is various; there are some slate quarries in the township. Marwood park and the liberty of Marwood chase, with the castle and demesne lands of Barnard-Castle, were purchased in the seventeenth century by Sir Henry Vane, who disparted the district in 1626, and whose descendant, the Duke of Cleveland, is the present proprietor. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £155, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicarial for £74, payable to the incumbent of Gainford. On an eminence close to Barnard-Castle, some vestiges of the ancient town of Marwood, once a considerable place, have been discovered; and near the same is an old chapel, which has been converted into a farm-house, but is still called Bede Kirk.

MARY, ST., CHURCH, a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOT, hundred of HAYTOR, Paington and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (N. W.) from Torbay; containing 1668 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2465 acres, of which 568 are common or waste; it is situated on Babbicombe bay, a singularly picturesque spot. There are marble rocks, and some quarries of limestone, the strata of which terminate here. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Coffinswell annexed, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter (the appropriators), and valued in the king's books at £31. 11. The great tithes have been commuted for £305, and the vicarial for £205; the vicar's glebe contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre, to which there is a house. A school on the national plan is chiefly supported by subscription.

MARY, ST., EXTRA.—See SOUTHAMPTON.

MARY, ST., IN ARDEN, a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, partly in the hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, and partly in the hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 1 mile (E.) from Harborough. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford.

MARY, ST., IN-THE-CASTLE, a parish, in the union of HASTINGS, partly in the hundred of BALDSLOW, rape of HASTINGS, but chiefly within the cinque port of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX; containing 2933 inhabitants. The parish adjoins the town of Hastings on the north-west, and comprises part of St. George's-street, Pelham Parade, and Crescent (in the centre of which a proprietary chapel has been erected), Castle-street, Wellington-square, and York-buildings. Although yet a parish for civil purposes, the living is merged in that of the united parishes of All Saints and St. Clement, but still presented to by the Bishop of Chichester. Schools are partly supported by the perpetual curate.

MARY, ST., IN-THE-MARSH, a chapelry, in the parish of NEWTON, union and hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Wisbech.

MARY-LE-BONE, ST., a metropolitan parish and borough, in the Holborn division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 138,164 inhabitants. This district, now covered with buildings of the first order, and inhabited by families of the highest rank, was formerly an obscure village, difficult of access, and containing only a few solitary houses, with a small church, approached by two irregular and inconvenient paths, leading from Vere-street and Tottenham Court-road. The adjoining fields were the lurking-place of robbers; and the church, in Bishop Braybrook's license for its removal, is described as being, on account of its lonely site, exposed to continual depredation. From its vicinity to a bourne, called Aye, or Eye, brook, and from its dedication to the Virgin, the parish was called *St. Mary at Bourne*. Mary-le-bone park, now covered by buildings, was an extensive tract, well stocked with deer, in which Queen Elizabeth entertained the Russian ambassador with the diversion of hunting. The ancient manor-house, in which the Harleian library was deposited previously to its removal to the British Museum, has been taken down, with the exception only of that part of the building containing the library, which is now a boarding-school. Behind the manor-house were Mary-le-bone Gardens, much frequented as a place of public entertainment in the reign of Anne, but the site of which is now occupied by Beaumont and Devonshire streets. On Conduit mead, the modern Stratford-place, was the banquet-hall used by the mayor and aldermen of the city of London, when they visited the conduits in this part of the parish, which supplied the city with water. Among the earlier of the numerous and magnificent ranges of building that have been erected in the parish, are, Cavendish, Manchester, and Portman squares; Portland-place, a pile of lofty and commodious mansions, opening at the northern extremity into Park-crescent, and commanding a beautiful view of the Regent's Park, bounded by the Hampstead and Highgate hills; Stratford-place, Cumberland-place, and various noble ranges, with numerous spacious streets leading from Oxford-street and the Edgware-road, and traversing the parish in all directions. Of more recent additions are, the buildings in Lisson Grove and St. John's Wood, on the west; Osnaburgh-street and terrace, and Albany-street, on the east; and on the south, the continuation of Regent-street, Langham-place, and Park-crescent. Opposite this crescent, on the other side of the New-road, which is bordered by ranges of good houses, are two avenues leading into the Regent's Park, forming fine lines of building, the eastern of which including the Diorama, is the only range on that side of the park which is within the parish. To the west are Ulster, York, Cornwall, Clarence, and Hanover terraces, and Sussex-place; all elegant ranges mostly of the Corinthian order, in the Grecian style, with porticoes and columns of handsome design, and having in some instances gracefully-formed colonnades.

The park, recently opened to the public, is tastefully laid out in plantations, lawns, and pleasure-grounds, interspersed with elegant villas embosomed in trees, and varied with beautiful sheets of water, in which are some islands of picturesque appearance. The western side commands a fine view of the Colosseum, which has an imposing grandeur of effect; of the handsome terraces on that side of the park which is without the parish;

and of the chapel of St. Katherine's Hospital, and other interesting objects. On the north side are the Zoological Gardens, an extensive tract of ground, arranged for the reception, classification, and exhibition of animals of every description. A public Botanic Garden has been laid out in the inner part of the park, and appropriated to plants of different countries, and ornamented with a variety of characteristic buildings: a charter of incorporation was lately granted to the Royal Botanic Society, "for the promotion of botany in all its branches, and its application to medicine, arts, and manufactures." The Portman barracks, for the guards, in Portman-street, afford accommodation for 500 men, with sufficient ground for drilling them. The bazaar in King-street and Baker-street, for the sale of horses, carriages, furniture, and fancy articles by commission, is a most extensive establishment, containing stabling for 300 horses, and galleries for 500 carriages, which are constantly on sale; attached is a commodious riding-school of large dimensions. The Oxford-street bazaar, for the sale of fancy articles and the exhibition of panoramic views, is on a smaller scale, and has recently been rebuilt, having, not long after its original establishment, been destroyed by fire. The Infirmary for sick and lame horses, in Regent-street, near Langham-place, is a neat building, with a colonnade of the Grecian-Doric order, and contains arrangements for the reception of from twenty to thirty horses. The London carriage repository, in Langham-place, is a spacious edifice, with a handsome stone front, and upwards of 300 carriages of all descriptions are constantly on sale in it. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by the West Middlesex and other companies. Portman market, opened as a market for hay in December 1830, and for vegetables and general produce in the following year, occupies a square area of about three acres, and affords accommodation for more than 100 loads of hay; the market-days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Mary-le-bone, with the parishes of Paddington and St. Pancras, was constituted a borough, with the privilege of sending two members to parliament: the returning officer is annually appointed by the sheriff. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates at the police-office, High-street, Mary-le-bone; and of the county court of Middlesex, for the recovery of debts under 40s.

Mary-le-bone is divided into five separate ecclesiastical districts, of which the livings are all rectories not in charge, in the patronage of the Crown; net income of the district attached to the new parochial church, £1898; of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, £915; of All Souls', Langham-place, £1186; of Christ-Church, Stamford-street, £780; and of Trinity Church, Portland-road, £943. The new *Parochial church* built from a design by Mr. Hardwicke, situated on the south side of the New-road, near Nottingham-place, and of which the foundation was laid on July 5th, 1813, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the Grecian style, with a noble portico of the Corinthian order supporting a triangular pediment, and having at the angles of the building groups of Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a cornice, and balustrade. From the lower part of the tower, which is square, rises a circular turret, surrounded by pillars of the Corinthian order, and surmounted by a dome sustained by caryatides. The expense of build-

ing and furnishing the church was nearly £80,000. *St. Mary's* is a spacious edifice of brick, with a circular portico of the Ionic order, supporting a cornice and close balustrade, from which rises a circular tower, surrounded by pillars of the composite order, and surmounted by a campanile turret and dome; it was erected in 1823, from a design by Sir Robert Smirke, and by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £18,746. *All Souls'* was completed in 1824, by grant from the same commissioners, at a cost of £17,633, and is a handsome structure, with a circular range of twelve columns, of the Roman-Ionic order, surrounding the base of the tower. These columns support a cornice and balustrade, and are surmounted by a circular range of Corinthian pillars, from within which rises a spire terminating in a point, of graceful form and beautiful proportion, but of which the effect is destroyed by the concealment of the base and a considerable portion of its elevation. The altar-piece is adorned with a fine painting, by Westall, of Christ crowned with Thorns. *Christ-Church*, Stafford-street, was erected in 1824, by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £17,872, and is a handsome edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, with a portico of four Ionic columns sustaining a triangular pediment; above is a square tower, of which the sides are decorated with four Corinthian pillars supporting an entablature and cornice, surmounted by an open campanile turret and dome, from a design by Sir John Soane. *Holy Trinity* church in Portland-road, was erected in 1827, also by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £21,525; it is a neat edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, having on each side a range of Ionic pillars supporting a cornice and balustrade, and at the west end an Ionic portico of four columns, above which is a square tower with duplicated Ionic pillars at the angles, surmounted by a small campanile turret surrounded by pillars of the composite order sustaining a conical dome. Christ-chapel, Maida-Hill, in the district of Christ-Church, is a neat and substantial edifice of brick, ornamented with stone, with a campanile turret and dome: the living is a district incumbency. The old parochial church, in High-street, is now used as a chapel, as is also St. John's, at St. John's Wood, a handsome structure of brick, with a stone portico of four Ionic columns, supporting a triangular pediment, and surmounted by an open campanile turret: the livings are both perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Crown: net income of the former, £150, and of the latter, £312. Attached to St. John's chapel is an extensive cemetery; and in addition to the burying-ground of the former, there are two capacious cemeteries belonging to the parish, one on the south side of Paddington-street, consecrated in 1733, and the other on the north side, consecrated in 1772. The proprietary episcopal chapels are, Oxford chapel, in Vere-street, built about the year 1724, and dedicated to St. Peter, of which the net income is £600; Portland-street chapel, built in 1766, and dedicated to St. Paul, of which the net income is £350; Bentinck chapel, in Chapel-street, Lisson Grove, built in 1772; Welbeck chapel, in Westmorland-street, built in 1774, and dedicated to St. James, of which the net income is £350; Portman-street chapel, built in 1779; Quebec-street chapel, built in 1788; Margaret-street chapel, converted to its present use in 1789; Brunswick chapel, in Upper Berkeley-street,

built in 1795; Baker-street chapel; and Percy chapel, in Charlotte-street. A chapel has also been recently built in Aberdeen-place, St. John's Wood; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodists, and Seceders from the Scottish Church; a chapel belonging to the Greek Church; a French, and a Spanish, Roman Catholic chapel; and a Roman Catholic chapel recently erected in St. John's Wood.

The parochial school in High-street, for the maintenance and instruction of 100 girls, was founded in 1750. The Philological Society's school was established for the gratuitous instruction of children of clergymen, and of naval and military officers, in 1792, and was removed in 1827 to its present situation in Gloucester-place, New-road. The central national school, in High-street, is supported by subscription, and contains 420 boys and girls; the western district national school, in Upper York-street, Bryanston-square, was erected in 1824, and contains 530; the eastern district school, in Langham-place, instituted in the same year, affords instruction to 500. Christ-chapel national school, for which a handsome building has been erected in North-street, contains 400; the Bentinck school 250; and the workhouse schools 320, who are maintained and instructed. The schools of the Incorporated Society for maintaining and educating Orphans of Clergymen of the Established Church, in which are about 120 children, were originally founded at Acton and at Lisson Grove, and continued there until 1812, when a spacious brick building was erected at St. John's Wood, near the Regent's Park. Middlesex hospital, in Charles-street, instituted in 1745, is a large edifice of brick, for the reception of invalids and pregnant women, forming a school of medicine and surgery, where lectures are read on the practice of medicine and surgery, and a gratuitous course of clinical lectures regularly delivered; it has recently been considerably enlarged by the extension of the wings, and its external appearance improved by stucco, and by a small addition to the height. Queen Charlotte's lying-in hospital, in Harcourt-street, Bryanston-square, is adapted to the reception of from twenty to thirty patients. The Asylum for the recovery of health, in Lisson Grove North, was originally established in 1821, under the patronage of his late Majesty and the Princess Augusta, for patients who are in circumstances to contribute towards the expense of their maintenance in the institution.

MARY'S, ST., a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, though locally in the hundreds of NEWCHURCH and MARTIN-POUNTNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from New Romney; containing 129 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 3. 9.; net income, £252; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is an ancient commodious building.

MARYPORT, a chapelry, market-town, and seaport, in the parish of CROSS-CANNONBY, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 30 miles (S. W. by W.) from Carlisle, and 310 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 5311 inhabitants. This place, situated at the foot of the river Ellen, which intersects the town, was a very inconsiderable fishing-town, called Ellen-foot, consisting only of a few small huts, previously to 1750, at which period

the foundations of the present town and harbour were laid, by Humphrey Senhouse, Esq., the proprietor of the land, who bestowed upon it the name of Maryport, in compliment to his lady. It is irregularly built, partly on the sea-shore, and partly on the cliff; the streets are spacious, and the atmosphere healthy. In 1833, an act was obtained for the improvement of the harbour, and for lighting and otherwise improving the town. Coal, limestone, and red freestone are procured in the vicinity and exported; the port is a member of the port of Whitehaven, and of late years has been rapidly rising into commercial importance. There are three yards for ship-building, and a patent-slip; and many vessels have been built for the coasting and foreign trade, by means of which timber is imported from America and the West Indies, and iron and flax from the Baltic. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 56, and their aggregate burthen 7074 tons. A tram-road has been constructed for the more ready conveyance of the coal-waggons to the harbour; and a railway for locomotive steam-engines leads to Carlisle, where it joins the Newcastle line. The manufactures consist chiefly of cotton and linen checks, sail-cloth, cables, coarse earthenware, leather, nails, and anchors. The herring-fishery is productive, and considerable quantities of salmon trout are caught in the river. A new market-house has been built at the expense of Humphrey Senhouse, Esq. The principal market is on Friday, but not for corn; and there is an inferior one on Tuesdays. The chapelry comprises by computation 2415 acres, of which about 400 acres are meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable; the surface is varied, and the higher grounds command some fine marine views. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, Mr. Senhouse. The chapel, erected in 1760, and consecrated in 1763, is a neat structure, in the later English style, dedicated to St. Mary. There are places of worship for Baptists, Burghers, the Society of Friends, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans. A school on the Madras system, and a school of industry for girls, are supported by subscription. The remains of an important Roman station, with military roads leading to Moresby, Old Carlisle, and Ambleside, are visible on an eminence northward of the town, at the village of Ellenborough; and numerous relics of antiquity have been discovered. From this station a wall, extending to Workington, is said to have been constructed by the Romans, as a protection against the invasions of the Picts and Scots. In the southern part of the town is Mote Hill, on which is an artificial moated mound, 160 yards in circumference.

MARY-STOW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of LIFTON, Lifton and S. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Launceston; containing 574 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2500 acres, of which 300 are wood, 440 common or waste, and the remainder chiefly arable; the whole surface is hilly, and the valleys deep; the river Lyd passes through it, and it is also intersected by the road from Exeter to Falmouth. On the manor of Sydenham is an old mansion, erected early in the seventeenth century, by Sir Thomas Wise, and garrisoned by some of the adherents of Charles I., from whom it was taken by Col. Holbourn, in 1645. There are two mines, from which manganese is procured; and a large limestone

quarry. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with Thrushelton annexed, and valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½.; net income, £276; patron, and impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, J. Hearle Tremayne, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £87, and the vicarial for £148; and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The church has evidences in its porch of Norman origin, and a fine Norman arch still remains; it contains an ancient font and two stone stalls, and also a curious monument to Sir Thomas Wise.

MASBROUGH, a village, in the township of KIMBERWORTH, parish and union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, ½ a mile (N. W.) from Rotherham; containing nearly 5000 inhabitants. This place forms part of the suburbs of the town of Rotherham, with which it is connected by an ancient bridge of five pointed arches, over the river Don, on the central pier of which is an ancient chapel of elegant design, now used as a prison. It is nearly of equal extent with the town, and has long been distinguished as the seat of numerous works connected with the manufactures of the district, whereof, a few years since, the principal were the extensive foundry and iron-works of the late Samuel Walker, Esq., in which, during the war, immense quantities of cannon and ordnance of the largest calibre were cast, and subsequently, various iron bridges, including that of Southwark, in London. Since the establishment here of a station of the North-Midland railway, by which vast quantities of sheep and cattle are sent weekly to Manchester, Liverpool, and other towns, a wonderful increase has taken place in the value of landed property; and the facility of advantageous intercourse with distant parts afforded by that line of conveyance, promises to render it one of the principal seats of manufacture and commerce. A large tract of land, forming the estate of Benjamin Badger, Esq., has been surveyed and laid out in lots for building; and several streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and forming direct approaches from Rotherham and the neighbourhood to the railway station, have been marked out, which, when completed, will render Masbrough one of the most important towns in this part of the county. A spacious hotel, for the accommodation of passengers by the railway, and some handsome dwelling-houses, have been built; and a great increase has been made in the number of manufacturing establishments. Among these last are, the Effingham iron-works, for the manufacture of stove-grates, including an extensive pottery by James Yates, Esq., of Barbot Hall; the Warrington steel-works, forges, and tilts, belonging to Messrs. Stubbs, the celebrated file and tool manufacturers of Warrington, in Lancashire, under the firm of Peter Stubbs, who, in 1842, erected buildings at the cost of £20,000; also those of Messrs. Grant and Lilley; an extensive forge, belonging to Messrs. Knowles and Brown; the Phoenix forge and iron-foundry of Messrs. Sandford, Son, and Owen, for engines and all kinds of machinery; the Holmes' engine foundry and works of Isaac Dodds, Esq., of Hall Carr House, Sheffield; the glass-works of Messrs. Clark and Beatson; the chemical-works of Mr. W. Beatson; and a timber-yard, belonging to Mr. John Singleton, of Carr House. The railway station is a spacious and handsome building of stone, opposite the end of New-street, facing the hotel;

and a branch diverges from the North-Midland line at this place to Sheffield. The Independent College, noticed under the head of Rotherham, is situated here; and a Roman Catholic chapel has been built.

MASHAM (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of **Burton-upon-Ure**, **Ellingstring**, **Nether and Over Ellington**, **Fearby**, **Healey with Sutton**, **Ilton with Pott**, **Masham**, and **Swinton with Warthermask**, 2974 inhabitants, of whom 1318 are in the town, 34 miles (N. W. by W.) from **York**, and 223 (N. N. W.) from **London**. This place was anciently the residence of the baronial family of **Seroop**, of whom **Henry**, **Lord le Seroop**, lord treasurer, and **Archbishop Seroop**, were both beheaded for high treason in the reign of **Henry IV.** The town is very pleasantly situated upon a gentle eminence in a fertile district, on the western bank of the river **Ure**; the houses are well built, and the air is remarkably pure. The trade consists principally in the spinning of yarn, for which an extensive manufactory has been established, affording employment to about 100 persons. There is a small market on **Wednesday**; a fair is held on **Sept. 17th** and **18th**, for live stock; and during the spring a fair for cattle and sheep takes place on alternate Mondays. A court leet is held annually, at which a constable is chosen, its jurisdiction also extending to the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a vicarage, united to that of **Kirkby-Malzeard**, and valued in the king's books at £30: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £941, and the vicarial for £236. **Masham** prebend, the richest in the cathedral of **York**, being rated in the king's books at £136, was dissolved, and made a lay-fee, by **Archbishop Holgate**, in 1546. The church is a small but handsome edifice, in the English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty and elegant spire. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, the **Society of Friends**, and **Wesleyans**. The grammar-school, founded by **William Danby, Esq.**, in 1760, is endowed with property producing about £80 per annum, of which about £25 are paid to the master of a charity school, otherwise supported by subscription.

MASHBURY, a parish, in the union of **CHELMSFORD**, hundred of **DUNMOW**, N. division of **Essex**, 6 miles (N. W.) from **Chelmsford**; containing 85 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of **Chignal St. James**, and valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7. The church is a plain edifice.

MASON, a township, in the parish of **DINNINGTON**, union and W. division of **CASTLE ward**, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Newcastle-upon-Tyne**; containing 144 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1063 acres of land, and is one of six townships formed by a late act of parliament into the parish of **Dinnington**, and of which one has been taken from the parish of **Newburn**, and five have been taken from that of **Ponteland**, to which latter this township hitherto belonged. The village is situated on the east of **Prestwick Carr**, and adjoins that of **Dinnington**.

MASSINGHAM, GREAT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FREEBRIDGE-LYNN**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from **Rougham**; containing 905 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 4112 acres, of which 3042 are arable, 170 pasture, 10 woodland, and the remainder common and

sheep-walks. The village had formerly a market on **Friday**, which has been discontinued; but fairs, chiefly for pleasure, are held on **Maundy-Thursday** and the 8th of **November**. The living consists of two consolidated rectories, valued jointly in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the gift of the **Marquess of Cholmondeley**: the tithes have been commuted for £875, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The church of **St. Mary** has been demolished: that of **All Saints** is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, and a piscina of elegant design. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. A school, endowed with a rent-charge of £20, by **Charles Calthorpe**, is conducted on the national plan, and a commodious building was erected for it in 1838. A priory of the order of **St. Augustine**, dedicated to **St. Mary** and **St. Nicholas**, was founded here before 1260, by **Nicholas le Syre**, the buildings of which having fallen to decay, and the estate become wasted, in 1475 it was united to the priory of **Castleacre**, and became a cell to that house.

MASSINGHAM, LITTLE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FREEBRIDGE-LYNN**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. W.) from **Rougham**; containing 152 inhabitants. It comprises 2278a. 1r. 38p., of which 2080 acres are arable, 97 pasture, and 80 woodland; the soil is fertile. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4., and in the gift of **J. Wilson, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. A parochial school is supported by the rector, the **Rev. C. D. Brereton**, author of a well-known pamphlet on the administration of the poor laws in agricultural districts, and other writings on that subject.

MASTER'S CLOSE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **HEXHAM**, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 11 inhabitants.

MATCHING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **EPPING**, hundred of **HARLOW**, S. division of **Essex**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from **Harlow**; containing 687 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2000 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, alternated with gravel, and the surface is gently undulated. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the **Governors of Felsted School** (the impropiators), on the nomination of the **Bishop of London**. The great tithes have been commuted for £440, and the vicarial for £246. 10.; the impropriate glebe comprises 56 acres, and the vicarial 10 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower. Here is a national school.

MATFEN, EAST, a township, in the parish of **STAMFORDHAM**, union of **CASTLE ward**, N. E. division of **TINDALE ward**, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Hexham**; containing 110 inhabitants. It lies on the south side of the river **Pont**, above a mile west from **Stamfordham**, and comprises 1834a. 1r. 6p. of land: the village consists of a few straggling cottages only, although it seems to be pretty certain that it was once a place of some importance. The Roman wall is not very far distant on the south. The tithes have been commuted for £240. 7. 11., of which £18. 19. 11. are payable to the vicar, and £221. 8. to the **Bishop of Durham**.

MATFEN, WEST, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 429 inhabitants. The township comprises 2067*a.* 32*p.* of land, and has a well-built village, about two miles north of the site of the Roman wall. Matfen Hall, the beautiful seat of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., is situated here, on a fine eminence sheltered by extensive woods. The tithes have been commuted for £225. 7. 3., of which £28. 17. 3. are payable to the vicar, and £196. 10. to the lessees of the Bishop of Durham. A church in the early English style, built by the munificence of Sir Edward Blackett, has just been consecrated: the patron of Stamfordham, the Lord Chancellor, has allowed £80 per annum to be charged upon the vicarage towards the maintenance of the minister, and Sir Edward has given a parsonage for his residence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On opening a tumulus, supposed to have been a Druidical mausoleum, coffins of four stones set edgewise, with stone bottoms and covers, were found, containing human ashes: near it was an upright stone pillar called the Stob-stone. A little to the south of the village, is a Druidical stone, 3 feet high, named the Standing-stone, and there was probably once a Druidical temple here. A chapel, also, seems to have formerly existed at the place.

MATHERN (*St. THEODORIC*), a parish, in the division and union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 434 inhabitants. This place derives its name from Merthyr Tewdric, a prince of Glamorganshire, who flourished in the fifth century, and who defeated, on several occasions, parties of invading Saxons, in a conflict with whom, at Tintern, he was at length mortally wounded; a church was built by his son, on the spot where he expired, and called after his name, since corrupted into Mathern. The parish, which is bounded on the south by the Severn, and intersected by the road from Chepstow to Newport, comprises, with Runston, 2673*a.* 3*r.* 17*p.*, whereof 942 acres are arable, 1154 meadow and pasture, and 577 woodland. The surface is undulated; the soil of various qualities, resting on limestone; and the views are very fine, especially from Wyelands, the handsome seat of John Buckle, Esq. Moynes Court is supposed to have been formerly a monastery; the present house was erected about 1609, by Dr. Godwin, Bishop of Llandaff, and in 1624 was the property of Col. Hughes, the parliamentary governor of Chepstow Castle. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Caerwent and the perpetual curacy of Llanvair-Discoed united, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff, with a net income of £352. The church is chiefly in the early and decorated styles, and consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a lofty square embattled tower; in the interior are several neat monuments. Adjoining the churchyard is the ancient palace of the bishops of Llandaff, last occupied by Bishop Beau, who died in 1706, and of which the chapel and remains are memorials of its former grandeur. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. Drs. Anthony Kitchen ab Dunstan, Hugh Jones, William Blethyn, and Matthew Murray, bishops of Llandaff, are said to have been buried here.

MATHON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Ledbury; containing 716 inhabitants. The parish is surrounded by the county of Hereford on all sides except the south, where it is bounded by the parish of Great Malvern; it comprises by measurement 3140 acres, exclusively of 230 acres of common or waste. There are some quarries of good limestone, which is used for the roads, and also burnt into lime. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £93; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster, whose tithes have been commuted for £528. The church is an ancient structure, in the later English style, with an embattled tower. A district church has recently been erected, a handsome edifice, in the early English style, containing 330 sittings; it was built and endowed by subscription.

MATLASK (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Aylsham; containing 198 inhabitants. It comprises 472*a.* 37*p.*, of which 351 acres are arable, 91 pasture, and 10 woods and plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower of more ancient date.

MATLEY, a township, in the parish of MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE, union of ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 251 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £55, payable to the Bishop of Chester.

MATLOCK (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BAKEWELL, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Derby; containing 3782 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly called *Mesterford* or *Metesford*, is equally celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, and the purity of its medicinal springs, and consists at present of the village and baths, nearly a mile and a half distant from each other. The waters were first applied to medicinal uses about the end of the seventeenth century, prior to which period the neighbourhood comprised only a few rude dwellings inhabited by miners. The original bath of wood was rebuilt of stone by the Rev. Mr. Fern, of Matlock, and Mr. Hayward, of Cromford, who erected some small rooms adjoining it, for the accommodation of invalids; and the lease of the buildings was afterwards purchased by Messrs. Smith and Pennell, of Nottingham, who erected two large houses with stabling, constructed a carriage-road by the side of the river from Cromford, and improved the horse-road from Matlock bridge. A second spring was subsequently discovered, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the former; a new bath was formed, and additional lodging-houses were built for the reception of visitors. A third spring was opened, at a still later period, within 400 yards of the first, which, after some difficulties in levelling the hill, in order to obtain the water previously to its mixing with those of a cold spring, was rendered

available to medicinal uses; and a third bath was constructed, and another hotel erected. The three principal hotels, which are all handsome stone buildings, and the lodging-houses, afford accommodation for about 400 or 500 visitors. There is a museum replete with the natural curiosities of the district, and with urns and vases formed of spar, marble, and alabaster, obtained in the county; and guides constantly attend to conduct visitors through the several caverns in the vicinity.

Matlock Dale, in which the baths are situated, presents, in varying combination, the richest features of majestic grandeur and romantic beauty. The river Derwent, for nearly three miles, pursues its course through the windings of the vale, in some places expanding into a broad lake, reflecting from its surface the luxuriant foliage of the woods, and the towering precipices which overhang its banks, and in others rushing with impetuosity through the rugged masses of projecting rocks which contract its channel, forming a variety of beautiful cascades. The High Tor, rising perpendicularly from the river to the height of 400 feet, is a prominent feature in the scenery of the dale; and on the opposite bank is Masson Hill, from the summit of which, called the Heights of Abraham, is an extensive and most interesting view. The village is romantically situated on the banks of the Derwent, over which is a neat stone bridge forming the principal entrance; the houses, which are of stone, are irregularly built on the steep acclivity of a mountain, rising above each other in gradual succession from the base nearly to the summit. Lead-mines were formerly worked to a great extent in the parish, but at present there are only a few in operation: the cotton manufacture was established here by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, who built a factory near the upper end of the dale. The market, chiefly for provisions, is well supplied; and fairs are held on Feb. 25th, April 2nd, May 9th, and Oct. 24th, for cattle, sheep, and swine. The parish is in the honour of Tutbury, duchy of Lancaster, and within the jurisdiction of a court of pleas held at Tutbury every third Tuesday, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 6.; net income, £320; patron, Dean of Lincoln. The church, situated on the summit of a rock, is a small edifice, chiefly in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school, which has an income of about £40 a year, was founded in 1647, by Mr. George Spateman; and there are some charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. On Riber Hill, near the church, are the Hirst Stones, probably the remains of a cromlech.

MATSON, a parish, in the Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union and E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Gloucester; containing 61 inhabitants. This place, during the siege of Gloucester, became the head-quarters of Charles I.; and the ancient manor-house, erected by Sir Ambrose Willoughby, Knt., in the reign of Elizabeth, was on that occasion occupied by the king's sons, Charles and James. Matson House once belonged to the celebrated George Selwyn. The parish comprises 466a. 3r. 1p. Out of the vale rises Robin Hood's Hill, of a conical form, a beautiful object in the surrounding country; it has for many centuries supplied Gloucester with water, by means of aqueducts, which

are mentioned in numerous ancient documents; and it is also said, that before the Conquest it produced iron-ore for the forges of that city. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 16. 5½.; net income, £184; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1796.

MATTERDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. W. by W.) from Penrith; containing 363 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated on the east side of an extensive moor, affording only coarse pasture, and comprises about 20 acres of inclosed arable and meadow land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £54; patron, Rector of Greystock. The chapel was erected in 1685. Robert Grisdale, in 1722, built a school, and endowed it with £11 a year.

MATTERSEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3½ miles (S. E.) from Bawtry; containing 519 inhabitants. This parish, consisting of 2561 acres, is in a fertile district, abounding with pleasing scenery, and the lands were inclosed in 1770. The village is pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Idle, over which is a neat stone bridge; and the Chesterfield canal passes within a mile. A fair, chiefly for horned-cattle, is held on the 29th of September. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 9.; patron, Archbishop of York; impropiator, Earl Spencer. The tithes have been commuted for 130 acres of land, valued at £300 per annum; and there is a glebe-house. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, forming an interesting feature in the landscape. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported partly by a small endowment. A priory of Gilbertine canons, dedicated to St. Helen, was founded here before 1192, by Roger de Maresay, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £61. 17. 7.

MATTINGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of HECKFIELD, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of HOLDSHOT, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (W. by S.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 270 inhabitants.

MATTISHALL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from East Dereham; containing 1155 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2280a. 1p., of which 1898 acres are arable, 338 pasture and meadow, and 10 woodland. The worsted manufacture was formerly carried on, but since the introduction of machinery it has been discontinued. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Pattesley united, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 3½.; patrons and impropiators, Master and Fellows of Caius College, Cambridge. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £448, and the vicarial for £293; the impropriate glebe comprises 6 acres, and the vicarial 23. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, surmounted by a spire; on the south side of the chancel is a piscina of elegant design, and there are several monuments, and some ancient brasses. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Primitive Methodists; and a national school. At the inclosure

of the parish, 60 acres were allotted to the poor, which, with other lands, produce £90 per annum; and the poor have some other sums, arising from benefactions.

MATTISHALL-BURGH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **MIFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **MIFORD**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from East Dereham; containing 230 inhabitants. It comprises 604a. 38p., of which 510 acres are arable, 70 pasture and meadow, and 10 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Hockering, and valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 10.: the tithes have been commuted for £192. 10., and there are 20a. 2r. 12p. of glebe. The church, chiefly in the decorated and later styles, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a square embattled tower; a carved screen separates the chancel from the nave. In 1689, Mary Thornton bequeathed annual clothing for the poor of this and the adjoining parish of Mattishall, derived from a house and land, now producing £15 per annum.

MATTISHALL-HEATH.—See **MERKSHALL**.

MAUGHAN'S, ST., a parish, in the division and hundred of **SKENFRETH**, union and county of **MONMOUTH**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 204 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Munnaw, which separates the counties of Monmouth and Hereford; it comprises by computation 1302 acres, whereof 541 are arable, 632 pasture and meadow, 101 woodland, and 28 roads and waste. The surface is undulated, the soil fertile, and the scenery abounds in variety and beauty. From the higher grounds are extensive and picturesque views, especially from the summit of Coedangra, whence may be seen the Wrekin (Salop), the Malvern hills (Worcester), Fairford (Oxford), and also the Hereford, Gloucester, Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Brecknockshire hills. Hilstone House, a handsome mansion in the Grecian style, situated on an eminence, is the seat of George Cave, Esq. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Llangattock-Vibon-Avel: the whole of the tithes have been commuted for £158. 8. 4., of which £50. 8. 4., are payable to Robert A. Price, R. Nation, and John Roberts, Esqrs., and the remainder to the vicar. The church is chiefly in the early style, and consists of two aisles, with a low square tower. In the grounds of Hilstone is a Holy well, formerly much resorted to by pilgrims.

MAULDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **AMPTHILL**, hundred of **REDBORNESTOKE**, county of **BEDFORD**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Ampthill; containing 1330 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation nearly 3000 acres, of which 260 are woodland and plantations, and of the remainder two-thirds are arable and one-third pasture; the surface is varied, and the low grounds are watered by the river Flitt, a branch of the Ivel. Many of the females are employed in lace-making and the platting of straw. There are some quarries of sandstone. A pleasure-fair is held in the week nearest to St. Bartholomew's-day. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 7.; net income, £512; patron, Marquess of Ailesbury: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1796. The church, principally in the later English style, was restored in 1837. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

MAUNBY, a township, in the parish of **KIRBY-WISK**, union of **THIRSK**, wapentake of **GILLING-EAST**, 268

N. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (S. by W.) from North-Allerton; containing 283 inhabitants. It is on the east bank of the Swale, and comprises by computation 1474 acres of land. The Leeming-Lane passes at about two miles' distance on the west.

MAUTBY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the **EAST** and **WEST FLEGG** incorporation, hundred of **EAST FLEGG**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Caistor; containing 66 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1600 acres, of which 960 are arable, and 650 meadow and marsh land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Robert Fellowes, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a circular tower, octagonal in the upper part, and of earlier date.

MAWDESLEY, a township, in the parish of **CROSTON**, union of **CHORLEY**, hundred of **LEYLAND**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Chorley; containing 867 inhabitants. The township comprises 2887 acres, of which 122 are common or waste land. A church was erected in 1829, and an additional one consecrated in June, 1840: the living of that dedicated to St. Peter has a net income of £120. The tithes have been commuted for £416, of which £366 are payable to the rector of Chorley, and £50 to the rector of Croston. There is a place of worship for Roman Catholics; and a school has been erected by subscription.

MAWES, ST., a small sea-port and market-town, in the parish of **ST. JUSTIN-ROSELAND**, union of **TRURO**, W. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (E.) from Falmouth (across the harbour), and 265 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 941 inhabitants. The name is with probability considered to be

a corruption of St. Mary's, and the place is called St. Mawes, *alias* St. Mary's, in various ancient records, perhaps from having belonged to the priory of St. Mary, at Plympton. A castle was erected here in 1542, by Henry VIII., during the war with France, as a protection to Falmouth harbour; and at the Dissolution, the fortress, with the lands which had belonged to the priory at Plympton, became the property of the Vyvyan family, who possessed them for several generations. The town, which consists principally of one street fronting the sea, and lies at the foot of a hill rising somewhat abruptly from the vale, is irregularly built, and chiefly inhabited by fishermen and pilots. The only branch of manufacture is that of cables, ropes, &c. for small craft. The pilchard fishery, although on the decline, is the main source of occupation; and 14,000 hogsheads of the fish have been exported from St. Mawes and Falmouth, of which port this is a member, in one season. A small market for butchers' meat is held on Friday. A portreeve, commonly called mayor, is presented by a jury at the court leet of the manor, held in October, in the town-hall. St. Mawes first sent



Arms.

members to parliament in 1562, but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A school for boys is supported by the Duke of Buckingham, and another on the national system by subscription.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE (*St. MAWGAN*), a parish, in the union of **HELSTON**, W. division of the hundred of **KERRIER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Helston; containing 1084 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the head of the Helford creek, comprises a portion of the small port of Gweek, and contains some pleasing scenery and some good views, especially from Point Downs, from which there is a picturesque view of the valley of Mawgan, with a branch of the river Hel. Trelowarren, the seat of Sir R. Vyvyan, Bart., is a handsome mansion, in the later English style, erected in 1644; attached is a chapel, splendidly decorated. Fairs are held on the first Tuesday after Lady-day, the second Tuesday in August, and the first Tuesday in December, for cattle. The living is a rectory, with that of *St. Martin-in-Meneage* united, valued in the king's books at £35. 10. 2½., and in the gift of the Rev. G. Trevelyan: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe containing 23 acres. The church contains some interesting monuments. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also national schools, erected in 1823, at the expense of the Rev. H. Mann. At Trevesack is an ancient encampment, in which an earthen pot was turned up by the plough a few years since, containing a large quantity of Roman coins.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER, a parish, in the union of **St. COLUMB MAJOR**, E. division of the hundred of **PYDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from St. Columb Major; containing 749 inhabitants. This place is on the shore of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the west, and contains a small cove called Mawgan Porth; the cliffs are remarkably fine, especially at that part called Bodrathan Steps, where is a firm sandy beach, three miles in extent, named Trevarrian. The parish comprises by computation 6078 acres, of which 600 are common or waste. Slate, thought to be equal in quality to that of the Delabole quarries, is procured in vast quantities from the cliffs, and sent to different parts of the kingdom. The village is beautifully situated in a picturesque valley watered by a considerable stream which, at the distance of two miles, falls into the sea between two immense cliffs. A fair for cattle takes place on Midsummer-day; and a court leet and baron is held annually for the manor of Carnanton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4., and in the gift of H. Willyams, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £605, and the glebe comprises 64 acres. The church is an ancient structure: in the churchyard is a cross with a niche, in which is sculptured, in high relief, the Crucifixion, with several other figures. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school for girls is supported by Mr. Willyams, at Carnanton; and one for boys by the rector. Lanherne House, long the residence of the Lords Arundel, was fitted up by the eighth lord, as an asylum for Carmelite nuns, who emigrated from Antwerp, and by such it is still occupied.

MAWNAN (*St. MONA*), a parish, in the union of **FALMOUTH**, E. division of the hundred of **KERRIER**, W. division of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Falmouth; containing 582 inhabitants. The parish is bounded, on the south-east by the English Channel, in which, within its limits, are two small open bays, called respectively Paisk and Bream; on the south runs the Helford river, an arm of the sea, about a mile in breadth. It comprises 2058a. 3r. 37p.: the soil is indifferently; in some parts coarse and shallow, and in others overgrown with furze: the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by numerous rivulets. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 3., and in the gift of the Rev. John Rogers: the tithes have been commuted for £304. 10., and the glebe comprises 38 acres, with a spacious house. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style: on rebuilding the north wall, in 1827, the foundations of a wall were discovered, which had evidently belonged to a former church. At Penwarne was formerly a chapel, with a cemetery. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a national school. At Carlinnack is a circular intrenchment.

MAWTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of **WELL**, union of **SPILSBY**, Wold division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Alford; containing 30 inhabitants.

MAXEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and soke of **PETERBOROUGH**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 1¼ mile (S. S. W.) from Market-Deeping; containing, with the hamlet of Deeping-Gate, 611 inhabitants, of whom 410 are in the hamlet of Maxey. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £304; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The church is principally Norman, with portions in the decorated and later English styles. A national school is partly supported by subscription. In the parish are Lolham bridges, constructed by the Romans, to conduct the Ermin-street over the low grounds adjoining the river Welland.

MAXSTOKE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **MERIDEN**, Atherstone division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 2¾ miles (S. E. by E.) from Coleshill; containing 346 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the west and south by the river Blythe, comprises by computation 2719 acres; the soil is generally a stiff clay, producing good crops of wheat, and the surface is usually flat, except on the east, where it rises into a hill of considerable elevation. The Derby and Birmingham railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £70; patron and impropiator, Lord Leigh. A school is supported by his lordship and Mrs. Dilke. There are extensive remains of a priory of Augustine canons, founded in 1336, by Sir William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, and which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael, and All Saints, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £129. 11. 8.—See **COLESHILL**.

MAYFIELD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing, with

the chapelry of Butterton, part of Calton, and the township of Woodhouses, 1348 inhabitants, of whom 847 are in the township of Mayfield, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn. This place, from the discovery of Roman antiquities in the immediate vicinity, is supposed to have been occupied by the Romans: in digging a morass, vestiges of a paved road were discovered, and traces of an old fortification were found at a place in the parish called Clines. The parish is pleasantly situated in a tract of beautifully picturesque country, watered by the river Dove, and comprises 1815*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.* Hanging Bridge, an ancient stone structure of five arches, crosses the romantic vale of the Dove, about half a mile north of the church. The cotton manufacture is carried on; the spinning of yarn affords employment to about 100 persons, and an equal number are engaged in the works at Hanging Bridge, on the other side of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8.; net income, £151; patron, Dr. Greaves; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the family of Bill. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains some details of Norman character, of which the arched doorway on the south side is a fine specimen. There are chapels of ease at Butterton and Calton, a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a national school. Within the parish are two barrows, called Harlow and Rowloo; and at Halsteads are considerable remains of a large moated residence, approached by an ancient bridge in fine preservation, though much obscured by foliage and overhanging rocks.

MAYFIELD (*St. DUNSTAN*), a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of LOXFELD-CAMDEN, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 9 miles (E. N. E.) from Uckfield; containing 2943 inhabitants. Henry III. granted a charter for a market and two fairs to be held here, of which the former has long been disused, and the latter are on May 30th for pedlery, and November 13th for cattle and pedlery. A great fire broke out at Mayfield, in 1389, which burned the church and the greater part of the village. The parish is situated on the road from Tonbridge-Wells to Eastbourne, and comprises by computation 13,133 acres, of which about 500 are hop-grounds: the surface is diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Rother. The soil is principally clay, alternated with sand; iron sandstone is abundant, and there were formerly furnaces for smelting ore. A corn-market is held every Wednesday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £834; patron and incumbent, Rev. John Kirby; chief impropriators, Lord Carrington and the Trustees of Smith's charity. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by a low spire, and from its elevated situation is conspicuous for many miles in every direction. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school, founded in 1749, has an endowment of £27 per annum; and a national school was established in 1839. There are some fine remains of a mansion belonging to the archbishops of Canterbury before the Reformation, consisting of the gatehouse, porter's lodge,

and a considerable portion of its magnificent hall: a large room in that part of the building still habitable, was occupied by Elizabeth, in 1573, during the entertainment given by Sir Thomas Gresham, then proprietor of the house, to the queen and her suite, in her progress through Kent.

MAYLAND (*St. BARNABAS*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Maldon; containing 200 inhabitants, and comprising 2030*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patrons and impropriators, Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London: the great tithes have been commuted for £410, and the vicarial for £142. There is a small national school. Dr. John Gauden, successively Bishop of Exeter and Worcester, and supposed by some to have been the author of *Eikon Basilike*, was born here in 1605.

MAYSHILL, a hamlet, in the parish of WESTERLEIGH, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, hundred of PUCKLE-CHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 149 inhabitants.

MEABURN, KING'S, a township, in the parish of MORLAND, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Morland; containing 200 inhabitants. A school, built in 1834, is endowed with the interest of £200.

MEABURN MAULDS, a township, in the parish of CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Shap; containing 310 inhabitants. This place is situated in a fertile valley, watered by the Lyvennet rivulet, and abounding with luxuriant pasturage: the village is large, and a fair for sheep and cattle is held in it on the Monday before Easter. £14. 14. 6., the amount of various bequests, are distributed among the poor annually.

MEALRIGG, with LANGRIGG, a township, in the parish of BROMFIELD, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wigton; containing 262 inhabitants, of whom 58 are in Mealrigg hamlet.

MEANWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of LEEDS, wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Leeds. The hamlet is beautifully situated on the east side of a thickly-wooded dell, embracing a fine prospect of the town of Leeds and the adjacent country; the scenery is richly diversified. Meanwood House, the seat of Christopher Beckett, Esq., is a handsome mansion, erected in 1841, and pleasantly seated on an eminence commanding extensive views. A school-house has been erected by Mr. Beckett, and is licensed by the bishop for the performance of Divine service.

MEARE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, E. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Glastonbury; containing, with the chapelry of Godney, 1522 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 8.; net income, £228; patrons, B. Wake and W. Purlewent, Esqrs.; impropriators, Feoffees of a charity at Shepton-Mallett. The tithes were commuted for land in 1778. The church is in the early English style, with an embattled tower. There are a chapel of ease and a national school. Here are

the remains of encampments, of Danish origin, with a double ditch.

MEARLEY, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Clitheroe; containing 53 inhabitants.

MEASAND, a hamlet, in the parish of BAMPTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 4 miles (S. W.) from Bampton. A small stream called Fordingdale, runs in the vicinity, and has several waterfalls in its course; on the east is Hawes-water lake. The free school was endowed in 1713, by Richard Wright and Richard Lacy, with an estate producing about £34 per annum.

MEASHAM (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Ashby; containing, with part of the hamlets of Donisthorpe and Oakthorpe, 1615 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south and east by the small river Mease, from which it derives its name, comprises by measurement 1818 acres; coal is found, though no mines are in operation, and there are quarries of good stone, but not wrought at present. The manufacture of tape is carried on to some extent, affording employment to about 200 persons. The Ashby canal passes through the village. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron and impropiator, Marquess of Hastings: there is a glebe of 15 acres, with a house. The church is an elegant structure, in the early English style, with later insertions. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. National schools are supported by a small endowment and by subscription: Queen Adelaide visited them in 1839.

MEAVY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of TAVISTOCK, hundred of ROBOROUGH, Midland-Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Tavistock; containing 361 inhabitants. This place was the residence of Sir Francis Drake, of whose ancient mansion there are still some remains. The parish comprises 3351a. 3r. 35p., of which about 2400 acres are profitable land, and the remainder, with the exception of 360 acres of coppice wood, open and unproductive common. The surface is undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Mew, which winds through a valley of great beauty, and on the banks of which the village is situated. The Plymouth railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £220; and the glebe comprises 23 acres. There is a small national school. Near the church is a hollow oak of very large dimensions, and adjoining it are the remains of a stone cross.

MEDBOURNE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Rockingham; containing, with the chapelry of Holt, 574 inhabitants. An act for the inclosure of land was passed in 1842. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £35. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £606; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. There is a chapel of ease at Holt. The Wesleyans have a place of worship. A school is endowed with £32 per

annum; and there are bequests producing £38. 11. per annum for the poor. In a field north-westward from the village are the remains of intrenchments, with foundations of buildings, covering a piece of ground about half a mile square. In 1721, a tessellated pavement was discovered; and other Roman remains have been dug up at different times.

MEDLAR, with WESHAM, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Kirkham; containing 209 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £123. 15. 8., of which £61 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, £32 to the impropiators, £29. 2. 4. to the vicar, and £1. 13. 4. to the clerk, of the parish.

MEDMENHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Great Marlow; containing 385 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 1., and in the patronage of Mrs. Scott: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. A school is chiefly supported by Mrs. Scott. An abbey for Cistercian monks was founded here by Hugh de Bolebec, as a cell to the monastery at Woburn, and the revenue was valued at £20. 6. 2.; a very small portion of the conventual building remains, and the site is partly occupied by a modern erection, in imitation of ruins, nearly overgrown with ivy. Above the village are vestiges of a large camp, nearly square, with a single vallum and ditch, the area comprising about seven acres; and there is an ancient circular intrenchment in the parish, called Danesfield.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Shotley-Bridge, and 11 (S. W. by W.) from Gateshead; containing about 3000 inhabitants, of whom 796 are in the township of Medomsley. It includes the townships of Benfieldside, and Conside with Knitsley, and is situated on the northern limit of the county, and divided for about six miles from Northumberland and the parishes of Winlaton and Ryton by the river Derwent. The township, which is crossed in its western part by the Roman Watling-street, from the Lanchester to the Ebchester station, contains by computation 5890 acres, and consists of a number of small farms, partly arable and partly grass land, interspersed with about 500 acres of natural oak copse and other wood. In general the soil is a strong clay, suited to the culture of wheat, but in some parts is of a lighter quality; the surface rises rapidly both from the east and west, until, at the village, it attains a height of about 900 feet above the level of the sea. The seam of coal called the "Hutton Seams," which is here upwards of seven feet thick, is worked in two collieries: in one by the Pontop and Shields Railway Company, lessees under the Bishop of Durham, and in the other by Edward Richardson, Esq., lessee under General Sir Martin Hunter and the representatives of the late John Hunter, Esq. There are also quarries of good freestone, used for building purposes, and various strata of iron-stone, which are extensively worked by the Derwent Iron Company, and the produce conveyed by railway to their furnaces at Conside: the

quality of the iron is said to be superior to that of any hitherto produced in the north of England. At Derwent Cote, in the township, is a forge for iron and steel, worked by Thomas Cookson, Esq. The village is pleasantly situated on an eminence skirted by rich meads, and commanding a beautiful view of the vale of Derwent, and the distant hills beyond the Tyne.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy in the patronage of the Bishop, with a net income of about £250, arising out of glebe lands and certain augmentations from the surplus revenues of the see of Durham: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £183. 19. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and built in 1280, stands at the west end of the village, and is in the early English style, consisting of a nave and chancel of equal width, separated by an arch springing from corbels on either side; the roof is of lead, resting on massive oak beams, but from neglect the walls are in a dilapidated state. The windows are lancet-shaped, and of very small dimensions; the east window, which is handsome, is of three lights; and there is a piscina in the south wall under a trefoil arch with good mouldings. A porch existed about eighty years since, on the south side, but it was taken down, and a vestry built against the south door: the chapel is said to have suffered much from the inroads of the Scots. In the burial-ground are three stone coffins, two having the figure of a cross with a sword suspended, and the other bearing a longitudinal inscription, now illegible. There are places of worship for Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends; and numerous schools, of which one, in the village, is in connexion with the Church, and supported by subscription. To the west of the village, on a farm called Bunker's hill, may be traced three distinct lines of military defence, supposed to have been thrown up by the Scottish army when retreating from the battle of Nevill's Cross. The elegant and accomplished Henry Swinburne, author of *Travels in Spain*, 1779, was the owner of the manor of Hamsterley in this township; and Hamsterley Hall, a handsome mansion in a sheltered valley on the Pont burn, bears strong proofs of his refined taste, in the beautiful arrangement of its shrubberies and walks, and the magnificent selection of fine trees that adorn them.—See SHOTLEY-BRIDGE.

MEDSTED (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of FAWLEY, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Alton; containing 450 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2000 acres; the surface is elevated, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, annexed, with that of New Alresford, to the rectory of Old Alresford. A school is supported by the rector, the Earl of Guilford.

MEER, city of LINCOLN.—See WADDINGTON.

MEER, a hamlet, in the parish of FORTON, union of NEWPORT, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Newport. Meer town is a small village, containing several neat houses, situated upon an eminence on the Shropshire border; it takes its name from Aqualate Meer, a large sheet of water, bounding on the north Aqualate Hall and Park, the seat of Lady Boughey. The roads from Newport to Eccleshall and to Stafford are in the immediate vicinity.

MEERBECK, a hamlet, in the township and union of SETTLE, parish of GIGGLESWICK, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S.) from Settle. This place is situated upon an acclivity on the road from Skipton to Settle, commanding extensive views of Ribblesdale, including the celebrated height of Pendle Hill; the scenery is enriched with wood, and is beautifully diversified. Here is the seat of John Preston, Esq., whose family have been settled in Craven for more than four centuries.

MEERBROOK, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Leek; containing 652 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron, Vicar of Leek. The chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, is a small edifice, with a square tower. Some children are educated for £14 per annum, the proceeds of a bequest by John Stoddard, in 1673. In the neighbourhood are the Leek rocks, stupendous overhanging masses, two miles in length, with scattered fragments at their bases and in other parts of the valley.

MEESDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Barkway; containing 181 inhabitants. It comprises 1008 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, Rev. A. Gausson: the tithes have been commuted for £178, and the glebe comprises 108 acres. A school is supported by the rector.

MEESON, a township, in the parish of GREAT BOLAS, Newport division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 85 inhabitants.

MEETH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAMPTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Hatherleigh; containing 314 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. F. D. Lempriere: the tithes have been commuted for £221. 10., and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church contains a marble monument to Dr. Lempriere, author of the *Classical Dictionary* and other works, who died in 1824. Here is a national school.

MELAY, with HAYTON, a township, in the parish of ASPATRIA, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Cockermouth; containing 378 inhabitants.

MELBECKS, a township, in the parish of GRINTON, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 14 miles (W. by S.) from Richmond; containing 1633 inhabitants. The township is situated on the north side of Swaledale, along which extend numerous hamlets, and comprises by computation 10,106 acres, whereof 8643 are wild and uncultivated moors: extensive and productive lead-mines are in operation. A church, dedicated to the Trinity, to which a district has been assigned, was erected in 1843, by subscription, aided by a grant of £300 from the Ripon Diocesan Society; it is a light and handsome edifice in the later English style. The living has been endowed with £150 per annum by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and is in the patronage of the Vicar of Grinton; a parsonage-

house was built in 1843. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Wesleyans; also a school, founded in 1806.

MELBOURN, a township, in the parish of THORNTON, union of POCKLINGTON, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Pocklington; containing 514 inhabitants. The township is intersected by the Pocklington canal, and contains 3085a. 3r. 36p., presenting generally a flat surface. A small stream flows near the village, which consists chiefly of detached houses; and at a short distance to the south is Melbourne Hall, the seat of Sir Henry M. Vavasour, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1777. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists.

MELBOURNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Royston; containing 1724 inhabitants, of whom the female poor are employed in straw-plaiting. The parish comprises 4688 acres, of which 852 are common or waste: an act for inclosing lands was passed in 1839. A pleasure-fair is held on the first Thursday in July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 1. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Ely. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £860, and the vicarial for £220; the appropriate glebe comprises 186 acres, and the vicarial 43. The church is a fine edifice, built by Henry VII. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and a school, endowed with £2000 and other property, by the late John Trigg, Esq., is conducted on the Lancasterian system.

MELBOURNE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Derby; containing 2583 inhabitants. This place was formerly the residence of the bishops of Carlisle, who had a palace here; and there was anciently a baronial castle, in which John, Duke of Bourbon, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, was confined for several years; the castle was destroyed in 1460, by order of Queen Margaret, and, though subsequently restored, there is scarcely a vestige of it remaining. Melbourne Hall, the seat and occasional residence of Lord Melbourne, was the episcopal palace; and King's-Newton Hall was the seat of the Hardinges, ancestors of Sir Henry Hardinge. The parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Trent, comprises by survey 3480 acres; the soil is generally a rich loam, alternated with strong clay, and on the commons of lighter quality; the surface is hilly, and the scenery pleasingly varied. The principal manufacture is that of lace gloves. Sandstone of good quality for building is quarried extensively, and also a peculiarly fine kind, which is used for sharpening scythes. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; net income, £179; patron, Bishop of Carlisle; impropiator, Viscount Melbourne. The tithes were commuted for land in 1787; the glebe comprises 78 acres, with an old glebe-house. The church is a good specimen of Norman architecture, with round massive piers, circular arches, and zigzag ornaments. There are places of worship for General Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Swedenborg-

ians; and a national school is endowed with £30 per annum. Melbourne gives the title of Viscount to the family of Lamb.

MELBURY-ABBAS, a parish, in the union of SHAFESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston division of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Shaftesbury; containing 390 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2275 acres, of which 830 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir R. P. Glyn, Bart.; the tithes have been commuted for £380. Walter Blandford, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, and afterwards of Worcester, was a native of this place.

MELBURY-BUBB (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, hundred of YETMINSTER, Cerne division of DORSET, 2 miles (N. E.) from Evershot; containing, with the tything of Woolcombe, 126 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1227 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5., and in the gift of the Earl of Ilchester: the tithes have been commuted for £181, and the glebe comprises 48 acres. The church is built of brick and stone, chiefly in the later style, with a tower on the south side, the lower stage of which forms a porch. There was anciently a chapel at Woolcombe, which has entirely disappeared, and even the site of it is now unknown. On an eminence called Bubb Down, was formerly a beacon.

MELBURY-OSMOND (*ST. OSMOND*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of YETMINSTER, Sherborne division of DORSET, 14 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dorchester; containing 404 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1192 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Melbury-Sampford united in 1750, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Ilchester. The tithes have been commuted for £177, and the glebe comprises 86 acres; the glebe-house, a great part of which was built in 1641, is beautifully situated, and in the gardens is a remarkably fine yew-tree. The church, rebuilt in 1745, is a neat structure of freestone, with a square embattled tower at the east end. A school, with an income of £15 per annum, is conducted on the national plan; and another is partly supported by the Earl of Ilchester. The fossil called the tortoise stone is prevalent here, and when polished is highly ornamental.

MELBURY-SAMPFORD, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division of DORSET, 13 miles (N. W. by N.) from Dorchester; containing 43 inhabitants. The parish, which derives the affix to its name from a former lord of the manor, comprises by measurement 1024 acres; and Melbury House, one of the seats of the Earl of Ilchester, is situated here in a spacious park. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1750 to that of Melbury-Osmond, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.: the tithes have been commuted for £57. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre; the windows are enriched with delicate tracery, and embellished with ancient stained glass.

MELCHBOURN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of STODDEN, union and county of BEDFORD, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Kimbolton; containing 274 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 2600 acres.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £75; patron and impropriator, Lord St. John: the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church contains ancient monuments and brasses. Here was a commandery of Knights Hospitallers, to whom a market and an annual fair were granted, in 1264; the revenue was £241. 9. 10. Leland, the historian and antiquary, was a native of this place.

MELCHET-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 31 inhabitants.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, hundred of WHITEWAY, Cerne division of DORSET, 8½ miles (W. S. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing, with the hamlet of Hartsfoot-Lane, 173 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2000 acres: many of the labouring class are employed in making hurdles, spars, and other articles of wood for the farmers in the neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of Lord Rivers: the tithes have been commuted for £278. 6., and the glebe contains 18 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, and beautifully situated. A school is partly supported by the curate. In the vicinity are vestiges of the hamlet of Melcombe-Bingham, consisting of foundations of houses; and in the parish are the remains of various ancient mansions, now converted into farm-houses. On an eminence called Nettlecombe Tout, is a square encampment, occupying a space of 20 acres.

MELCOMBE-REGIS.—See WEYMOUTH.

MELDON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of MORPETH, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 152 inhabitants. This place was a manor in the barony of Mitford till the time of Henry III., since which period the estate has been held by various families of distinction; it eventually became the property of Lord Derwentwater, by whom it was forfeited in 1715, and it was subsequently appropriated by the crown to the support of Greenwich Hospital, from the governors of which it was purchased by Isaac Cookson, Esq., the present proprietor. The parish comprises 1026 acres; the surface is pleasingly undulated, rising in some parts into bold eminences, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Wansbeck, which runs from east to west, between richly-wooded banks. The soil along the southern boundary is clayey, and well adapted for the growth of wheat, and in other parts is light and gravelly, resting on a substratum of clay, producing turnips and green crops of every kind, and well suited for pasture and for dairy farming. Meldon Park, the newly-erected seat of Mr. Cookson, is beautifully situated on an eminence in the north-western part of the parish, on the bank of the Wansbeck, and commands a fine view of the vale to which that river gives name. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Durham; net income, £322. The Rev. James Raine, M.A., the present incumbent, discovered, in his antiquarian researches, an ancient document, by which he claimed and recovered the tithes of the parish from the proprietors of the estate. The church, supposed to have been founded at a very early period, by the Bertram family, is situated on one of the most ele-

vated knolls, and, within the walls, is only 28 feet in length, and 15 feet wide. There was an ancient tower in the parish in the reign of Henry VI.; several foundations of buildings have been discovered in Meldon Park, and there is every reason to suppose that the place was once of more importance than it is at present.

MELDRETH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Royston; containing 730 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 10.; net income, £224; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1813.

MELFORD, LONG (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 22 miles (W.) from Ipswich; containing 2597 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5185a. 4p. The village is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Stour, in one of the most fertile parts of the county, and is surrounded by very beautiful and richly-diversified scenery. Melford Hall, formerly a country-house of the abbots of Bury, and now the seat of Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., is a noble mansion, in the Elizabethan style, forming an interesting feature in the landscape; and Kentwell Hall, the residence of the family of Bence, is a venerable structure, in the ancient domestic style, and contains much old painted glass. A large cattle-fair is held on Thursday in Whitsun-week, and continues for three days: the market, on Tuesday, has been long discontinued; the pedestal of the old stone cross remains on the green. A court baron is held annually by the lord of the manor, and the county magistrates hold a petty-session for the division, every fortnight. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 2. 6., and in the gift of I. Cobbold, Esq. The church is a spacious and interesting structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty embattled tower, and at the east end is a Lady chapel of very beautiful character, which for some time was used as a schoolroom, but has been recently restored in all its pristine elegance. Under the upper and lower battlements surrounding the church and chapel are numerous inscriptions in black letter, and partly in Latin, recording the names of various individuals by whom different parts of the edifice were rebuilt about the year 1480. The whole of the windows, nearly ninety in number, and mostly of large dimensions, appear to have been originally embellished, about the reign of Henry VII., with portraits of persons either recently dead or living at that time; and there are still many representations of characters eminent in history, but in a very mutilated condition. The church contains many interesting monuments and recumbent figures, among which are, one to the memory of Sir William Cordell, Knt., speaker of the house of commons and privy councillor in the reign of Mary, and master of the rolls in that of Elizabeth; one to William de Clopton, dated 1446; one to John de Clopton in 1497; a monument to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker; and numerous brasses to the families of Clopton and Martin. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A national school for girls has been established; and there are two schools with small endowments. An hospital, now very venerable and collegiate in appearance, for a warden,

twelve poor men, and two women, was founded in 1573, under letters-patent, by Sir W. Cordell, Knt., who endowed it with an estate and tithes, producing an income of £1000 per annum. Under the will of Mrs. Oliver, the poor receive annually coal to the value of upwards of £100. Sir John Milborne, lord mayor of London in 1521; Sir Roger Martin, mayor of London in 1567; John Reeve, commonly called John de Melford, last abbot of Bury; and Dr. Johnson, late Bishop of Worcester, and son of a rector of the parish, were natives of this place.

MELKINTHORPE, a township, in the parish of **LOWTHER**, WEST ward and union, county of **WEST-MORLAND**; containing 99 inhabitants.

MELKRIDGE, a township, in the parish and union of **HALTWHISTLE**, W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 2 miles (E.) from **Haltwhistle**; containing 290 inhabitants. It belonged, at an early period, to the **Ridleys**, of whom Sir Nicholas **Ridley** was proprietor in the 16th century; it afterwards came to the **Nevilles**, of **Chevet**, and from them it passed to the **Blacketts**, the present owners. The **Tyne** bounds the township on the south for about two miles; the surface is undulated, and mountainous towards the north, where part of the Roman wall passes through, of which some portions are visible. There is a small land-sale colliery, the property of Sir Edward **Blackett**, Bart., who is lord of the manor; good freestone is quarried for building, and a bastard limestone for the roads, as also heavy grey slates for roofing houses. The village is agreeably seated on a sunny slope rising gradually from the **Tyne**, and has the **Newcastle** and **Carlisle** railway running between it and the river. Much of the place, especially the part called the **High Town**, belongs to the **Carricks**, of whom **Robert Carrick**, Esq., has recently built **Croft House**, a handsome residence on the west side of the village, with a sloping lawn before it towards the road, and having splendid views of the rising hills of the opposite side of the **Tyne**, which here abounds with trout. The great tithes are payable to Sir Edward **Blackett**, and have been commuted for £63. A commodious school-house was erected a few years since, by subscription. In the township is **Whitchester**, a Roman station, of which the site is defended on three sides by deep glens.

MELKSHAM (*St. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **MELKSHAM**, **Melksham** and **N.** divisions of **WILTS**, 28 miles (**N. W.**) from **Salisbury**, and 95 (**W. by S.**) from **London**; containing, with the chapelries of **Earl-Stoke** and **Seend**, and the tythings of **Beanacre**, **Blackmore**, **Cannonhold**, **Melksham Town**, and **Woodrow**, 6236 inhabitants, of whom 535 are in the town of **Melksham**: The name is supposed to be derived from *Milch*, or *Melch*, milk, and *Ham*, a dwelling, the adjacent land being chiefly occupied as dairy-farms. During the Saxon era this was a place of some importance, and at the period of the Norman survey, and for several subsequent reigns, it was held in royal demesne, and gave name to an extensive forest: in the reign of **Henry VIII.** it had fallen into decay, but during the last century experienced a revival from its cloth manufacture. The town, situated on the road from **London**, through **Devizes**, to **Bath**, and on the banks of the **Avon**, consists principally of one street, nearly a mile in length, which

is paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are in general good, and built of freestone, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. Two mineral springs, one saline, and the other chalybeate, were discovered in the vicinity, some years since; and in 1816, a new saline spa was formed, to which a pump-room, and hot and cold baths, with every requisite accommodation, have been added. The surrounding country abounds with diversified and pleasing prospects. There is a convenient reading-room, also a circulating library. The business of the town formerly consisted in the manufacture of broad-cloth and kerseymere, of which it was once the chief seat, but this is now on the decline: some business is done in malt, and in leather. The **Wilts** and **Berks** canal passes on the east, and about a mile and a half southward joins the **Kennet** and **Avon** canal. The river **Avon** passes through the town, and is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of four arches, with light and elegant balustrades: adjoining it is one of the largest corn-mills in the county, and contiguous are an extensive factory and dye-houses. The market is held every alternate Monday, for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.; and there is a cattle-fair on July 27th. The county magistrates hold a petty-session here for the division, on the last Wednesday in every month; a court leet takes place half-yearly by the joint lords of the manor; and a court of requests, under the act of the 47th of **George III.**, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, is held once in three weeks, on Tuesday, alternately with **Bradford** and **Trowbridge**. The parish comprises, exclusively of waste, 7920 acres, of which about 400 are arable, 150 woodland, and the remainder pasture and meadow; the soil is clay, alternated with gravel, and the prevailing timber is elm. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £38. 9. 4½.; patrons and appropriators, **Dean** and **Chapter** of **Salisbury**: the great tithes have been commuted for £1278, and the vicarial for £1214. The church is a spacious cruciform structure of freestone, chiefly in the Norman style, with later additions, and has a handsome tower rising from the intersection; part of the building is of the period of the twelfth century, and in the interior, on the south side, are two chantry chapels. A district church was consecrated at **Shaw Whitley**, in 1837, a neat structure in the early English style, containing 480 sittings, of which 320 are free; and there are chapels of ease at **Earl-Stoke** and **Seend**; also places of worship for **Baptists**, the **Society of Friends**, **Independents**, and **Wesleyans**. The poor law union of **Melksham** includes six parishes or places, with a population of 18,879.

MELLING (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **LANCASTER**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, south of the **Sands**, **N.** division of the county of **LANCASTER**; containing, with the chapelries of **Arkholme** with **Cawood**, and **Hornby**, and the townships of **Farleton**, **Roeburndale**, **Wennington**, and **Wray** with **Botton**, 2039 inhabitants, of whom 195 are in the township of **Melling** with **Wrayton**, 6 miles (**S. by W.**) from **Kirkby-Lonsdale**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £113; impropiators, the Representatives of **John Marsden**, Esq. A district church has been erected at **Wray**, of which the patronage is vested in certain Trustees. A school has a permanent income of £12 per annum, the proceeds of bequests.

MELLING *cum* **CUNSCOUGH**, a chapelry, in the parish of **HALSALL**, union of **ORMSKIRK**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Ormskirk; containing 607 inhabitants. The chapelry is intersected by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and contains some quarries of a kind of freestone, used for building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, Rector of Halsall, whose tithes have been commuted for £505, and who has a glebe of about a quarter of an acre. A new chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, and built by subscription, was consecrated in 1835, and has a handsome stone tower: there are several ancient monuments to the memory of the family of Bootle, which were removed from the old edifice. A school is supported by voluntary contributions.

MELLION, **ST.**, or **MELLYN**, a parish, in the union of **ST. GERMAN'S**, Middle division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Callington; containing 395 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1480 acres, of which 970 are arable, 150 woodland, and 350 pasture and common; the soil is light, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Lynher; the scenery is richly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 6., and in the gift of J. T. Coryton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe comprises 64 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a lofty tower of granite; it contains some rich Norman details, and monuments to the Coryton family.

MELLIS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HARTISMERE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Eye; containing 532 inhabitants. It comprises 1344*a.* 2*r.*, of which 180 acres are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £345, and the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style; the tower fell down about 1720. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MELLONS, **ST.**, a parish, in the union of **CARDIFF**, hundred of **WENTLOOG**, division of **NEWPORT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Cardiff; containing 613 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Llanedarn** in the county of **Glamorgan** annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 5., and in the alternate patronage of the Bishop and the Chapter of **Llandaff**, who, with the Dean and Chapter of **Bristol**, are the appropriators; net income, £160.

MELLOR, a chapelry, in the parish of **GLOSSOP**, union of **HAYFIELD**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 2015 inhabitants. Here are extensive cotton-works, which afford employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £136; patrons and impropiators, Trustees of the late John Thornton, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, is very ancient, and contains a pulpit, formed out of an old oak-tree, and a font, also rudely carved. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Independents; and a free school, built about the year 1639, is endowed with £25 per annum.

MELLOR, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Blackburn; containing 1844 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1620 acres, of which about 14 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable and pasture. A district church, dedicated to St. Mary, was commenced in 1827, and has been completed at an expense of £5275, defrayed out of the fund appropriated by parliament; it is a handsome building, in the later English style, with a tower and spire. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Blackburn, with a net income of £108. A school is supported by subscription. On Mellor moor are the remains of a Roman encampment.

MELLS (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **FROME**, hundred of **MELLS** and **LEIGH**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Frome; containing 1261 inhabitants. There are extensive coal-works, and iron-manufactories, principally for agricultural implements; and fairs are held on the Monday after Trinity-week, and on Michaelmas-day. The river Frome here flows between rocks of a great height, somewhat resembling St. Vincent's rock, below Bristol. The living is a rectory, with that of Leigh-upon-Mendip annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 16. 8., and in the gift of T. S. Horner, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. Schools are supported by subscription.

MELLS, a hamlet, in the parish of **WENHASTON**, union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SURREY**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Halesworth; containing 123 inhabitants. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret.

MELMERBY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Penrith; containing 329 inhabitants. This place was anciently of greater importance, and had a weekly market, and an annual fair; the former has been long discontinued, but a pleasure-fair is still held on old Midsummer-day. The parish comprises by measurement 1651 acres of land in cultivation, exclusively of about 3000 of fell and common: there are extensive beds of limestone, some quarries of freestone, and a mine of lead. On the eastern side of the parish is **Hartside Fell**, a lofty mountain rising 1312 feet above the village, over which passes a new road from Alston to Penrith. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 5*½*., and in the gift of John E. Pattenson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £118, and the glebe comprises $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is built of red freestone, and contains several ancient monumental stones. In the parish are two springs, one sulphureous, and the other chalybeate. The Roman road called the Maiden-way, is visible here, where its width is 21 feet.

MELMERBY, a township, in the parish of **COVERHAM**, union of **LEYBURN**, wapentake of **HANG-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Middleham; containing 110 inhabitants. At this place, of which Sir William Chaytor is lord of the manor, the monks of Coverham possessed 2 oxgangs of land, granted to them by Roger Fitz-Richard. The township is situated north-west of the river Cover, and comprises 930 acres, including a portion of moorland fell.

MELMERBY, a township, in the parish of **WATH**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from **Ripon**; containing 322 inhabitants. The township comprises 1109*a.* 14*p.*, of which 839 acres are arable, 252 pasture and meadow, and 18 woodland; the soil is generally fertile, but part of the land consists of a fox-cover, which extends eastward to **Leeming-Lane**. The village is handsome, and has some neat houses with gardens attached. As a commutation for the tithes, a rent-charge has been awarded, amounting to £333. 10., and there is a glebe of 3½ acres.

MELPLASH, a tything, in the parish of **NETHERBURY**, union and hundred of **BEAMINSTER**, Bridport division of **DORSET**, 2¼ miles (S. S. E.) from **Beaminster**.

MELSONBY (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **RICHMOND**, wapentake of **GILLING-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from **Richmond**; containing 530 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2669*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*, of which 2000 acres are arable, 524 meadow and pasture, and 34 woodland and plantations. Its surface, which is elevated, is broken into hills and dales; the higher grounds command a view of the **Hamilton hills** on the one side, and of **Stanemore** on the other; and the lower lands are watered by a rivulet which flows through the parish. The scenery is in many points highly picturesque, and the soil, which rests on a substratum of limestone, is generally fertile; freestone is found, and on **Gatherley moor**, partly within the parish, are some quarries in full operation; limestone is also obtained, and there are lime-kilns in several parts. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 11., and in the patronage of **University College, Oxford**: the tithes have been commuted for £690, and the glebe comprises 94 acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the **Norman style**, and is probably the same as that noticed in the **Domesday survey**. A school is supported by an endowment of £26 per annum. In a field opposite the rectory-house are some slight remains of a religious house, thought to have been a **Benedictine nunnery**, founded in the latter part of the reign of **Stephen**, or in the earlier part of that of **Henry II.**, by **Roger D'Ark**, and dedicated to the **Virgin Mary**. **Gatherley moor** is noticed by **Camden** as one of the most distinguished places in **England**, for the celebration of races and other sports. Over its surface was once a raised bank of earth of great antiquity, about 12 yards in breadth, with a trench of equal width on each side, generally called the **Scotch Dyke**, and supposed to have been a boundary line between the territories of the **Britons** and the **Picts**. There were also several barrows, now obliterated by the inclosure of the moor.

MELTHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of **ALMONDBURY**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Huddersfield**; containing 3263 inhabitants. The chapelry is situated at the base of the mountain called **West Nab**, and abounds with mineral wealth; several coal-mines are in full operation, and there are quarries of good building-stone; the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods is carried on extensively, and fairs for horses, sheep, and cattle are held. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £273; patron, **Vicar of Almondbury**; impropiators, **Governors of Clitheroe School**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Bar-**

tholomew, was enlarged in 1835, by the addition of a north aisle, and a square embattled tower was erected at an expense of £1500; it is a neat structure, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 300 are free. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**. In a field between **West Nab** and the village is a **Roman encampment**.

MELTHAM-MILLS, a village, in the parish of **ALMONDBURY**, union of **HUDDERSFIELD**, Upper division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Huddersfield**. This place owes its rise to the establishment of extensive cotton and silk mills, by **Messrs. Brook**, to whom it principally belongs, and who have built handsome mansions for their residence. The manufacture affords employment to nearly 1000 persons, chiefly females. A handsome church, in the later **English style**, has been erected at the expense of **James Brook, Esq.**, at a cost of £4000, to which is attached a spacious school-house; it contains 275 sittings, and the minister's stipend is paid by **Messrs. Brook**, who likewise provide a house for him.

MELTHWAITE, a township, in the parish of **IRETON**, union of **BOOTLE**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from **Ravenglass**; containing 112 inhabitants.

MELTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBRIDGE**, hundred of **WILFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from **Woodbridge**; containing 980 inhabitants. The parish is skirted on the south-east by the navigable river **Deben**, over which is **Wilford bridge**; there are some extensive iron-works carried on, and a large establishment for building. The gaol for the liberty of **St. Ethelred** was formerly in the parish, and also the house of industry for the hundred of **Loes** and **Wilford**, which latter has been converted into a lunatic asylum. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the gift of the **Dean and Chapter of Ely**: the tithes have been commuted for £392. 15., and the glebe comprises 8 acres.

MELTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **WELTON**, union of **SCULCOATES**, wapentake of **HOWDENSHERE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S. E.) from **South Cave**; containing 195 inhabitants. It comprises about 900 acres of land, situated on the north side of the **Humber**, and has a pleasant village about a mile east-south-east of **Welton**, on the road to **Hull**.

MELTON-CONSTABLE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of **HOLT**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Holt**; containing 75 inhabitants. This place is of great antiquity, and at the time of the **Domesday survey** was granted to the **Bishop of Thetford**, of whom it was held by **Roger de Lyons**, whose descendants assumed the name of **Constable**, from the office which they held under the **bishop**. The parish comprises 1741*a.* 2*r.* 7*p.*, whereof 822 acres are arable, 560 meadow and pasture, and about 370 woodland; the soil is generally a sandy loam. **Melton Hall**, the seat of **Lord Hastings**, erected by **Sir Jacob Astley**, is a spacious and handsome mansion of brick, with facings of stone, and contains many stately apartments, splendidly decorated; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and the park, which is four miles in circumference, and well stocked with deer, is richly wooded.

The river Thurne, which is navigable from Aylsham to Yarmouth, has its source within the limits of the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of Little Burgh consolidated, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the gift of Lord Hastings: the tithes have been commuted for £235, and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early and later English styles, with a low tower between the nave and chancel.

MELTON, GREAT (*VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 429 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2487 acres, chiefly the property of Edward Lombe, Esq., whose seat, Melton Hall, is a handsome mansion, containing a fine ornithological collection, including 400 specimens, all prepared by the celebrated Leadbeater. The living comprises the united rectories of All Saints and St. Mary the Virgin, each valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £748. 10., and the glebe comprises $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, the latter built in 1440. The old church of All Saints, which stood in the same churchyard, was partly taken down in the reign of Anne; the ruins are finely mantled with ivy.

MELTON, HIGH (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. Riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Doncaster; containing 115 inhabitants. This parish, called in Domesday book *Middel-tun*, is situated on the northern acclivity of the vale of Dearne, and comprises 1500 acres, of which 1000 are arable and pasture, and the remainder wood and plantations. The lands are chiefly the property of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., whose seat, Melton Hall, has extensive pleasure-grounds, tastefully laid out, and embellished with plantations. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100, arising from private benefactions and grants from the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty; patron and impropiator, Mr. Wilson. The church, a handsome structure with a square embattled tower at the west end, is supposed to have been founded in the reign of Henry I., when so many new parishes were formed in Yorkshire, and is first noticed in the time of Stephen, when it was given to the nuns of Hampole. In the windows are numerous decorations in stained glass, inserted principally by the late Dean Fountayne, of York, and consisting chiefly of armorial bearings and devices collected from various ecclesiastical buildings in the county. There are also some ancient monuments.

MELTON, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Norwich; containing 330 inhabitants. It comprises 660 acres, chiefly arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £104, with a glebe of 13 acres, and a house; patrons and impropiators, Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by an ancient carved

screen, and the font is of Norman style. A school is supported by I. I. Gurney, Esq.

MELTON-MOWBRAY (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 15 miles (N. E.) from Leicester, and 105 (N. W.) from London; containing, with the chapelries of Freeby and Welby, 3937 inhabitants. The old name of this place was *Medeltune*, which has been gradually contracted to *Melton*, indicating the situation of the town in the middle of the five hamlets that compose the parish; the adjunct is the name of its ancient lords, which they assumed by command of Henry I. During the civil commotions in the time of Charles I., a severe action occurred in this neighbourhood, between the royalists and the parliamentary troops, in February 1644, when the forces of the latter, consisting of about 2000 men, were routed, and 170 killed. The town sustained considerable damage by fire in 1613, and in 1637 the plague raged here with great violence. It is situated on the road from London to Leeds, in a valley on the small river Eye, and is neatly built; the streets are paved, watched, and lighted, the expense being defrayed out of the rental of the Town Estate, which produces nearly £800 per annum; and there is a good supply of water. Here is a building, fourteen feet in diameter, called the Manor oven, in which, in the time of Sir Matthew Lambe, an attempt was unsuccessfully made, on the plea of feudal right, to compel the inhabitants to bake their bread. The principal attraction of Melton, and one great cause of its increasing improvement as a town, is the celebrated hunt to which it gives name: the season commences in November, and continues about five months, during which there is an influx of sportsmen from all parts of the kingdom; and there is stabling for nearly 700 horses. Here is a permanent subscription library and newsroom. The chief article of manufacture is bobbin-net lace, and there is a minor one of worsted-hosiery. The general traffic has been facilitated, especially in the supply of coal, by opening a navigable communication with Loughborough, called the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal, which was effected in 1790, and which, near the town, is intersected by the river Wreak. The market is on Tuesday, and on every alternate day there is a large show of cattle: fairs take place on the Monday and Tuesday after January 17th, March 13th, May 4th, Whit-Tuesday, August 21st, and September 7th, principally for horses, cattle, and sheep. A court leet and baron, for the recovery of debts under 40s., is held every three weeks.

The LIVING is a vicarage, with that of Sysonby annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 9.; net income, £580; patron, E. Godfrey, Esq.; impropiator, W. Blake, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1760. The church is a spacious and lofty cruciform structure; the tower, which rises from the intersection, is partly in the early English style, and at the west end is a handsome entrance porch. In the reign of Elizabeth, the church was considerably heightened, and a series of elegant windows was put up over the aisles; and it has lately undergone a thorough repair, in perfect accordance with the original style of the building. There are chapels of ease at Burton-Lazars, Freeby, and Welby; and places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Some

schools appear to have been established here at a very early period, and are noticed as existing previously to 1347, when they were taken under the patronage of Edward III., as possessor of the temporalities of the priory of Lewes. Schools are at present maintained from the Town Estates: there are two exhibitions from the upper department, conjointly with another at Leicester, to Lincoln College, Oxford; and Sir Richard Rayner, in 1732, bequeathed property now producing £55 per annum, for clothing 26 of the boys. There are endowed almshouses, founded at various periods, for 12 persons; and the poor have some smaller bequests. The union of Melton comprises 54 parishes or places, 53 of which are in the county of Leicester, and 1 in that of Nottingham; the whole containing a population of 19,297. John de Kirkeby, Bishop of Ely in 1286, and founder of Ely Palace, Holborn; Archbishop William de Melton, lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Edward III., and who was buried in the church; and the eloquent, but eccentric, John Henley, who was educated at the free school, were natives of this place.

MELTON-ROSS, a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 175 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Glandford-Brigg to Grimsby, and comprises 1750 acres of good land, of which 100 are meadow and pasture, 100 wood, and the remainder arable; the surface is undulated, and the soil a fine loam, with a marl substratum. The scenery is pleasing and picturesque, embracing extensive views; and from Melton-Wood House, Lincoln minster can be seen, distant 30 miles. There is stone of good quality for building and the roads, and for burning into lime. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62; patron, Prebendary of Melton-Ross with Scamblesby in the Cathedral of Lincoln; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: there are 24 acres of glebe. The church, erected in 1773, is a plain edifice with a neat interior. A Sunday school is held in the church. Melton gallows, ordered to be erected by King James to check the quarrels between the families of Ross and Tyrwhitt, still remains on the road side.

MELTONBY, a township, in the parish and union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (N. by W.) from Pocklington; containing 49 inhabitants. It is situated at the foot of the wolds, and comprises about 710 acres of land, belonging to various freeholders.

MELVERLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Llandrinio. A tithe rent-charge of £176. 17. is paid to the Bishop of St. Asaph, who also has a glebe of 6 acres.

MEMBURY (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Axminster; containing 886 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 4210 acres. A cattle-fair is held on August 10. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Axminster: the appropriate tithes have been com-

muted for two rent-charges of £132. 8., payable respectively to the prebendaries of Grindall and Warthill, and the vicarial for £336. The church contains a monument to the memory of Sir S. Calmady, who was mortally wounded at the siege of Ford House, during the great civil war. A school is partly supported by the clergyman. In the neighbourhood is an ancient encampment, formed by a single vallum, inclosing two acres.

MENDHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of HOXNE, partly in the hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, but chiefly in the hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1¼ mile (E. by S.) from Harleston; containing 823 inhabitants, of whom 566 are in Suffolk. A Cluniac priory, subordinate to that of Castle-Acre, was founded at Bruninghurst, in this parish, in the reign of Stephen, by William, son of Roger de Huntingfield, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it subsisted till the Dissolution, when the site was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; there are some slight remains. The parish comprises 2998a. 33p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 2½, and in the patronage of Mrs. Whitaker; net income, £122; impropiator, William Adair, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £440, and the vicarial for £50, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MENDLESHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 15½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ipswich; containing 1340 inhabitants. This place formed part of the possessions of Hugh Fitz-Otho, who, in the reign of Edward I., obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair, the former of which has been long discontinued, and the latter become of very little importance. The town consists chiefly of two long streets, parallel with each other, containing well-built houses, and is approached in all directions by excellent roads; the environs are pleasant, and the air salubrious. The road from London to Norwich, *via* Ipswich, passes through the eastern part of the parish, which comprises by admeasurement 3944 acres. The living is a vicarage, endowed with one-third of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £14. 9. 2.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Henry Thomas Day, LL.D.; appropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £540, and the vicarial for £580; the glebe comprises 25 acres, with a house, considerably improved by the present incumbent. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and a north and south porch, embellished with grotesque sculptures; the pulpit, reading-desk, and cover of the font, are enriched with elaborate carvings. Above the north porch is an apartment, in which are preserved some pieces of old armour. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. In 1473, Robert Cake bequeathed land, which, with other benefactions, produces about £380 per annum, partly applied to instruction, but chiefly distributed among the poor. About the close of the seven-

teenth century, an ancient silver crown, weighing 60 ounces, was found here; and in 1758, a gold ring, bearing an inscription in Runic characters, was turned up by the plough.

MENETHORPE, a township, in the parish of WESTOW, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from New Malton; containing 129 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 420 acres, and has a secluded village in the narrow dale of a small rivulet, near its confluence with the Derwent.

MENHENIOT (*St. NEOT*), a parish, in the union of LISKEARD, Middle division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Liskeard; containing 1221 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 6047 acres, chiefly arable; the soil near the village is very rich, and in general produces good crops of grain; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by two small rivers. Copper and tin are found, but not worked at present. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held on April 23rd, June 11th, and July 28th. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 5.; net income, £804; patrons, Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. A school is conducted on the national system. Within the parish, and near the town of Liskeard, was anciently an hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. William of Wykeham was vicar of the parish.

MENSTONE, a township, in the parish of OTLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Otley; containing 329 inhabitants. This place, called in old documents *Mensington*, comprises about 1090 acres, chiefly the property of F. Hawksworth Fawkes, Esq.; the substratum contains stone of moderate quality. The population is partly employed in wool-combing. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported principally by Mr. Fawkes. Colonel Fairfax, brother to Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general, resided in 1640 at Menstone Hall, whence many interesting relics, including a stone table at which Oliver Cromwell dined the day before the battle of Marston-Moor, have been removed to Farnley Hall.

MENTHORP, with BOWTHORP, a township, in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, E. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Howden; containing 82 inhabitants, of whom 44 are in Menthorp. The township comprises by computation 1595 acres: the hamlet is situated on the west bank of the Derwent. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £151. 12. 6., and the vicarial for £19. 12. payable to the incumbent of Skipwith.

MENTMORE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing, with the hamlet of Ledburn and the township of Mentmore, 348 inhabitants, of whom 179 are in the township. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1525 acres, of which 500 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is principally clay, and the surface hilly. The London and Birmingham railway passes about a mile to the east of the church. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in

the king's books at £6. 17. 1.; patron, C. Harcourt, Esq.

MENWITH, with DARLEY, a township, in the parish of HAMPSTHWAITE, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Knaresborough; containing 725 inhabitants. It comprises about 2730 acres, forming a district of scattered houses southward of the river Nidd. In 1748, William Day gave land for education, now producing £36 per annum.

MEOLE, BRACE, SALOP.—See BRACE-MEOLE.

MEOLS, NORTH (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Ormskirk; containing, with the township of Birkdale, 8331 inhabitants, of whom 7774 are in the township of North Meols. The parish comprises 8066 acres, of which 152 are common or waste; it is bounded on the north-west by the Irish Sea, and contains the rising village of Southport, a modern bathing-place. A fair is held annually. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the gift of Sir P. Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £800, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. A gallery has been lately erected in the parochial church, and a church, dedicated to St. John, has been consecrated in the hamlet of Crossens, in the parish: the living is a perpetual curacy. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists. An ancient grammar school, endowed with £370, is now consolidated with a national school, erected in 1827.

MEOLSE, GREAT, a township, in the parish of WEST KIRBY, union, and Lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing 172 inhabitants.

MEOLSE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of WEST KIRBY, union, and Lower division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 10 miles (N. W. by N.) from Great Neston; containing 134 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the fishery along the coast. In the township is Hoylake hotel, much frequented during the bathing season; and a little further to the north is a smaller hotel, occupying a sequestered situation. In 1690, the duke of Schomberg encamped with his army at a place called the Mells, near Hoylake, previously to his embarkation for Ireland.

MEON, EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PETERSFIELD, partly in the hundred of MEON-STOKE, but chiefly in that of EAST MEON, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Petersfield; containing, with the tythings of Bordean, Coombe, Langrish, Oxenbourne, Peak, Ramsdean, Riplington, and Westbury, 1499 inhabitants, of whom 651 are in East Meon tything. The parish comprises 10,825a. 3r. 11p., of which 7306 acres are arable, 676 meadow and pasture, 1350 woodlands, 1277 downs, and the remainder common and waste; the surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified. An act for inclosing certain lands was passed in 1839. A pleasure-fair is held on the 19th of September. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, with Froxfield and Steep annexed, in the

patronage of the Bishop of Winchester (the appropriator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes), and valued in the king's books at £35. 1. 8.; net income, £903. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, with a Norman tower, surmounted by a spire, and a highly-enriched western doorway; and contains a very ancient font, similar to that in Winchester cathedral, sculptured with symbolical figures representing the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise, and their subsequent instruction in the arts of husbandry and spinning. There is a school with a small endowment.

MEON-STOKE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing 459 inhabitants. This place is supposed by Camden to derive its name from the ancient district of Meanwari, which, together with the Isle of Wight, was given to Ethelwald, King of the West Saxons, at his baptism, by Wulphere, King of the Mercians, who was his godfather. The parish comprises by measurement 2256 acres, of which 1329 are inclosed and cultivated, and the remainder open downs. The village, of which a considerable portion was destroyed by fire about the year 1740, is neatly built. The living is a rectory, with that of Soberton annexed, valued in the king's books at £46. 2. 11., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £280; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, and contains many interesting details; the east window is enriched with delicate tracery, in which is the rose of William of Wykeham, by whom this part of the building is said to have been erected. On the north-eastern boundary of the parish is a Roman camp called Old Winchester, within which a beautiful Roman lamp was discovered in 1834; and at the western entrance are several barrows, which have been opened and found to contain calcined bones, fragments of Roman pottery, and other relics.

MEON, WEST, a parish, in the union of DROXFORD, hundred of FAWLEY, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Bishop's-Waltham; containing, with the hamlet of Woodlands, 814 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Privett annexed, valued in the king's books at £30. 17. 11., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £729, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is a curious specimen of Norman architecture. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a national school.

MEOPHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Gravesend; containing 937 inhabitants. It comprises 4694*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, of which 3026 acres are arable, 508 meadow and pasture, 877 woodland, and 147 hop plantations. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £16. 3. 4.; net income, £435; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, in the decorated English style, was built in 1396, by Archbishop Courtenay, who founded four almshouses near it.

MEPAL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the hundred of SOUTH WITCHFORD, union and ISLE of ELY, county of

CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (S. E.) from Chatteris; containing 539 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1524 acres, principally in pasture; about 263 acres are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Sutton united, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, the appropriators of Sutton: the tithes of Mepal have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 42 acres.

MEPPERSHALL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of CLIFTON, county of BEDFORD, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Biggleswade; containing 487 inhabitants. This parish, of which a small part is in a detached portion of the county of Hertford, comprises by computation 1900 acres: the plating of straw is carried on to some extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £500; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge: the glebe comprises 90 acres, with a house. The church, a neat structure in the early English style, has some Norman details, of which the north entrance is a handsome specimen. A school is endowed with £15 per annum. Attached to the principal farm, and now used as a barn, are the remains of an ancient chapel with an enriched Norman doorway, and some good windows of later date.

MERCASTON, a township, in the parish of MUGGINTON, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Derby; containing 138 inhabitants. At the Norman survey here was a church. Many ancient coins have been found in the village.

MERE, a township, in the parish of ROSTERN; union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 588 inhabitants. A school is partly supported by P. L. Brooke, Esq.

MERE (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MERE, Hindon and S. divisions of WILTS; containing, with the tythings of Chaddenwick, Mere Town, Woodlands, and Zeals, 3139 inhabitants, of whom 1719 are in the town of Mere, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Salisbury, and 102 (W. S. W.) from London. The name of this place is derived from the Saxon word *Mæra*, signifying bounds or limits, and indicates its situation on the borders of the counties of Wilts, Somerset, and Dorset. In 1253, permission was given by Henry III. to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, to build and fortify a castle on his manor of Mere, which manor has ever since been attached to the duchy of Cornwall. In the 9th of Henry IV., a grant was made to Henry, Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, of a market and two annual fairs. The town, situated on the road from Salisbury to Wincanton, is small, and the buildings are irregular; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The principal branch of manufacture is that of English dowlas and bed-ticking; and there is a silk-throwing mill. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held for corn and cattle on May 17th and October 10th. The town anciently sent two members to parliament, but was disfranchised on the plea of poverty. Courts leet and baron are held in October, for the duchy of Cornwall, and by the Dean of Salisbury, at which constables and tythingmen are chosen for the town and hundred. The parish is situ-

ated at the south-west extremity of the Downs, and comprises by computation 8000 acres; the soil is chalk, alternated with clay. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean of Salisbury, valued in the king's books at £28. 4. 2.; net income, £200. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with an embattled tower crowned by lofty pinnacles; on each side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel, and in the belfry is a beautifully carved oak ceiling. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Bonham House. A school is partly supported by a bequest of £10 per annum. The poor law union of Mere comprises 12 parishes or places, of which 7 are in Wilts, 3 in Somerset, and 2 in Dorset, with a population altogether of 8498. To the north-west of the town are vestiges of a Danish encampment, called "White-street camp" from a hill on which it is situated. Francis, Lord Cottington, a celebrated statesman in the reign of Charles I.; and the Rev. Francis Potter, an ingenious mechanist, born about 1594, were natives of the place.

MEREVALE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ATHERSTONE**, partly in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, and partly in the Atherstone division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Atherstone; containing 208 inhabitants, of whom 106 are in Leicester. The parish is partly bounded by the river Anker, and comprises, in that portion of it which is in the county of Warwick, about 870 acres; the soil is a strong clay, the surface hilly, and the scenery richly diversified; the substratum abounds with coal, of which some mines are in operation. The Coventry canal passes by the north-east side of the parish. The living is a donative; net income, £64; patron, D. S. Dugdale, Esq. A school is supported by subscription. An abbey for Cistercian monks, founded by Robert, Earl of Ferrers and Nottingham, about 1148, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was valued at the Dissolution at £303. 10.: the remains consist only of foundations.

MEREWORTH (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **MALLING**, hundred of **LITTLEFIELD**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone; containing 862 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the Hurst woods, comprises by computation 2915 acres; the soil is generally a light hazel-coloured mould, resting on a substratum of Kentish ragstone; the surface is boldly undulated, and there are some fine tracts of grazing land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 2. 6., and is in the patronage of the Baroness le Despencer: the tithes have been commuted for £822. 10., and the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church, rebuilt by John, Earl of Westmorland, in 1744, is a very handsome edifice, constructed of stone, with a fine Corinthian portico, and surmounted by a lofty spire. A school is partly supported by the rector, for the instruction of the children of the poor.

MERIDEN, or **MEREDEN** (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Solihull division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of **WARWICK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Coventry; containing 1071 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Alspath*, formed part of the possessions of the Countess Godiva, in 1043, and

in the 12th of Edward II. was the property of John de Segrave, who obtained for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair. The parish comprises about 2782 acres, of which three-fourths are arable, 377 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is pleasingly diversified with rising grounds, and hills of various elevation, commanding extensive and richly-varied prospects. The view from the churchyard, and from two houses to the north of it, both the property of James Kittermaster, Esq., M. D., and of which one is called Ryleye House, embraces an amphitheatre of eight miles in circuit, sloping gradually towards the village, and embellished with woods and plantations interspersed with stately oaks and lofty elms, beech, pine, and poplar of luxuriant growth, and gradually expanding from the south-east to the north-west into a vast circuit of nearly 30 miles in extent. In the middle distance are seen more than twenty towers and spires of churches, beyond which appear, in bold relief, Bromsgrove Lickey, Birmingham, Barbeacon, and other places; and in the extreme distance the hills of Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and Shropshire, and numerous other interesting features, forming one of the grandest panoramic views in the kingdom. The soil of the lands is various, in some parts a rich deep sandy loam, in some a sandy gravel, and in others marl, clay, and gravel. On Meriden Hill is an extensive quarry of red sandstone, and near the village was once a quarry of fine hard white freestone, which is now filled up, though a large bed extending eastward is still unwrought. Meriden Hall, the seat of Charles Digby, Esq., is a spacious and handsome mansion, built of this white freestone, and beautifully situated in a richly-planted demesne, tastefully laid out in extensive pleasure-grounds, and embellished with a fine sheet of water. The ancient manorial hall of the Walshes, who were lords of the manor in 1400, and Alspath Hall, to the north-east of the church, are now occupied as farm-houses; and an ancient moated mansion, once a seat of the Earl of Derby, is also now a farm-house. The village is situated on the road from Birmingham to Coventry, and contains several well-built houses, of which one, formerly the Bull's-head inn, a celebrated posting-house and hotel, a spacious building of ancient date, originally the seat of Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington, is now the private residence of its proprietor, Charles Blakesley, Esq. On the green, at the western extremity of the village, is an old cross of red sandstone, of which the shaft and the steps forming the ascent to it are in good preservation; and near it is the Swan inn, an ancient house built in 1506, which is now the principal inn.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12.; net income, £268; patron and proprietor, the Earl of Aylesford. The tithes were commuted for corn-rents in 1785. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Finch, rector of Great and Little Packington, is vicar of Meriden, and the duties of the benefice are performed by a curate, who resides in the vicarage-house, beautifully situated to the south of the church, and to which are attached 42 acres of glebe. The church, seated on an eminence to the south-east of the village, is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early and later English styles, with some Norman details, and an elegant square embattled tower in the later style. The outer walls were taken down and rebuilt in 1827, and two galleries erected;

containing 225 additional sittings, of which 182 are free, at an expense of £1898, of which £242 were raised by a rate, £150 were a grant from the Church Building Society, and the remainder was subscribed; the burial-ground, also, was enlarged. In the aisles are two ancient monuments, one of alabaster, and the other of red sandstone; the one to John Wyard, who founded a chantry in the church, in the reign of Henry IV., and the other supposed by Dugdale to be erected to the memory of the Walshes, lords of the manor. A national school for boys, and another for girls, with a residence for the master and mistress in the centre, connecting them, was built at a cost of £522, raised by subscription, on a site given by the Earl of Aylesford, in 1843; they are supported by an endowment arising from canal shares bequeathed by the Digby family, and the interest of £500 by Henry Barnett, Esq., of Hollybury End. The poor law union comprises 18 parishes or places, containing a population of 11,602. In the clay lands to the east of the church, specimens of fossil wood are met with; and in the gravel-pits at Hollybury End, are found bivalved shells, corallines, and enchrinites. On Meriden common are traces of an encampment formed during the rebellion in Scotland, in 1745.

MERING, an extra-parochial liberty, in the N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, though locally in the parish of GIRTON, union, and N. division of the wapentake, of NEWARK, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Newark; containing 5 inhabitants.

MERKSHALL, or MATTISHALL-HEATH (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Norwich; containing 24 inhabitants. It comprises 540 acres, of which 417 are arable, 87 meadow, and 12 woodland. The living is a sinecure rectory, united to that of Caistor St. Edmund's; the church is in ruins. In opening a barrow, in 1821, opposite the site of the Roman camp at Caistor, the remains of two skeletons, with the teeth perfect, and four Roman urns, containing calcined bones, were found.

MERRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of SPAXTON, union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 102 inhabitants.

MERRINGTON (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the unions of AUCKLAND, DURHAM, and SEDGEFIELD, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the chapelry of Ferry-Hill, and the townships of Chilton and Hett, 1704 inhabitants, of whom 431 are in the township of Merrington, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland. The soil is light and gravelly, resting upon limestone, and in some parts a clay on hard blue whinstone; the surface is hilly, and the scenery much diversified; there is a coal-mine. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 9½., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham: the tithes of the vicar have been commuted for £287, those of the Dean and Chapter for £646, and those of certain impropiators for £74. The church is principally in the Norman style, and stands on elevated ground. There is a district church at Ferry-Hill. On the usurpation of the see of Durham by Comyn, about 1143, this place was seized by his nephew, who partly encompassed the church with a ditch and valium, and occupied it with armed men.

MERRINGTON, a township, in the parish of PRESTON-GUBBALS, liberties of SHREWSBURY, union of ATCHAM, N. division of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 188 inhabitants.

MERRIOTT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CHARD, hundred of CREWKERNE, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (N.) from Crewkerne; containing 1467 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 5½.; net income, £312; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. A gallery has been erected in the church, and 200 free sittings have been provided.

MERROW (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, Second division of the hundred of WOKEING, W. division of SURREY, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Guildford; containing 252 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Leatherhead to Guildford, and comprises 1608 acres, of which 783 are arable, 335 pasture, 92 woodland and plantations, and the remainder common and waste. The Guildford race-course is in the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 2½., and in the gift of the Earl of Onslow: the tithes have been commuted for £250. The church is in the early English style.

MERRYIN, ST., a parish, in the union of St. COLUMB MAJOR, hundred of PYDER, E. division of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Padstow; containing 593 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west and north by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 3608 acres, of which 1159 are common or waste land; the surface is strikingly varied, and the coast is lined with cliffs of singularly wild and rugged aspect. A small quay was constructed under the Catacleuse Cliff in 1794, by Henry Peter, Esq., for the accommodation of coasting-vessels, and the seine boats belonging to the pilchard fishery. Lead-ore is found; there are also some quarries of inferior slate, which is used for roofing houses, and fine dark-coloured trap rock is obtained in the cliff Catacleuse, which is almost equal to marble. A fair is held on the Monday preceding the 22nd of June. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter: the inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £410, and the vicarial for £250, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. The church is an ancient structure, of which the pillars and the font are of trap stone; the font is curiously carved with figures of the Apostles, and formerly belonged to the ruined church of St. Constantine, an ancient village, of which some remains still exist, near Harlyn. There are places of worship for Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

MERSEA, EAST (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, hundred of WINSTREE, N. division of ESSEX, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Colchester; containing 331 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1844 acres, whereof 72 are common or waste; it occupies the eastern portion of the Isle of Mersea, and is bounded on the north by Pyefleet channel, and on the east and south by the Colne, near its confluence with the Blackwater. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £427, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church has a square stone tower, which formerly served as a landmark. A national school is partly supported by a bequest of £200.

MERSEA, WEST (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **LEXDEN** and **WINSTREE**, hundred of **WINSTREE**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 9 miles (S.) from **Colchester**; containing 917 inhabitants. The parish comprises the greater portion of the Isle of Mersea, which is about five miles in length and two in average breadth, and is connected with the main land on the west by a causeway named the Strode, for the maintenance of which an estate of 46 acres, producing £70 per annum, is appropriated. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, and richly wooded. From various remains of antiquities, the place appears to have been occupied by the Romans, and to have been the residence of the Count of the Saxon Shore, or some other Roman officer of distinction. During the Danish invasions of Britain the isle was a frequent landing-place, and in their retreat here the invaders were besieged by Alfred the Great. The trade in oysters was formerly extensive, but it has greatly diminished, being limited at present to the supply of a few Dutch vessels. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; patron and impropiator, Thomas May, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £500, and the vicarial for £230. The church, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the isle, is a small ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is endowed with the interest of £200. In 1730, when some alterations were made at West Mersea Hall, a very fine tessellated pavement was discovered, 21½ feet long, and 18½ broad. Here was once a Benedictine convent, dedicated to St. Peter, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Audoen, at Rouen, in Normandy.

MERSHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, hundred of **CHART** and **LONGBRIDGE**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 3¾ miles (S. E.) from **Ashford**; containing 751 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2417 acres, of which 1276 are pasture, 908 arable, 190 woodland, and about 28 hop plantations: the South-Eastern railway passes through the western portion. A fair for pedlery and toys is held on the Friday in Whitsun-week. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 16. 10½., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £630. 10. 6.; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. Over the west door of the tower, which stands on the south side of the nave of the church, is a very curious window, in the later English style. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and parochial schools are supported by subscription.

MERSTHAM (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union, and Second division of the hundred, of **REIGATE**, E. division of **SURREY**, 3½ miles (N. E.) from **Reigate**; containing 1130 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2535a. 1r. 18p., of which 1585 acres are arable, 597 meadow and pasture, 235 woodland, and the remainder garden-ground and common. The Reigate stone, called also fire-stone, is found here, under beds of chalk and chalk marl; and a considerable quantity of it was used in the erection of old Windsor Castle and Henry the Seventh's chapel. The Brighton railway intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £22. 1. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £574, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church, standing

on a knoll, was erected about the time of Henry VI., and is principally in the later English style; the tower is in the early style, and surmounted by a wooden spire. A school is partly supported by subscription, for the instruction of the children of the poor.

MERSTON (*St. Giles*), with **SHORNE**, a parish, in the union of **NORTH AYLESFORD**, hundred of **SHAMWELL**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 4¼ miles (E. S. E.) from **Gravesend**; containing 878 inhabitants. This place is parochial in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but in other respects part of **Shorne**. It is a sinecure rectory, in the patronage of the Crown, valued in the king's books at £2. 13. 4.; net income, £69. The church is in ruins, and its site is included in a plantation of about five acres, called **Chapel-wood**. There are some traces of ancient fortifications.

MERSTON, a parish, in the union of **WEST-HAMNETT**, hundred of **BOX** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 3 miles (S. E.) from **Chichester**; containing 104 inhabitants. The **Arundel** and **Portsmouth** canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe contains 7½ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style.

MERTHER (*St. MERTHER*), a parish, in the union of **TRURO**, W. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (W.) from **Tregoney**; containing 408 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of **St. Clement's Creek**, an inlet of the river **Mopus**, is distinguished for the treaty concluded at **Tresilian Bridge**, between **Sir Ralph Hopton**, on the part of the royalists, and **Sir Thomas Fairfax**, on that of the parliamentarians, in 1646, by which this county was surrendered to the latter. Abundance of excellent stone for building is quarried. The creek is navigable for coal and stone barges up to **Tresilian Bridge**; and the two great roads from **London** to **Falmouth** *via* **Launceston** and **Plymouth**, skirt the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, formerly annexed to the vicarage of **Probus**, from which it was separated in 1532; net income, £57; patrons, the Parishioners; appropriators, **Dean** and **Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford**, whose tithes have been commuted for £250. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. **William Hals**, author of the *Parochial History of Cornwall*, resided at **Tresawson**, in the parish.

MERTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **TORRINGTON**, hundred of **SHEBBEAR**, **Black Torrington** and **Shebbear**, and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 5¾ miles (N. by W.) from **Hatherleigh**; containing 763 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3536 acres, of which 335 are common or waste: pipe and potters' clay are found on the moors. **Potheridge House**, the birthplace, and afterwards for some time the residence, of the celebrated **General Monk**, who rebuilt it, was a noble structure, with a chapel attached, and some magnificent stables, which yet remain; the mansion is now occupied as a farm-house. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 15. 7½., and in the gift of **Lord Clinton**: the tithes have been commuted for £365, and the glebe comprises 66 acres. A school is partly supported by **Lady Clinton** and the rector.

MERTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WAYLAND**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Watton**; containing 164 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1361a. 1r. 20p., of which 738 acres are arable, 491 pasture, and 86 woodland. The Hall, the seat of Lord Walsingham, is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style, containing many stately apartments, of which some are hung with ancient tapestry in good preservation; the park is richly wooded, and much of the timber of luxuriant growth. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 5.; patron and incumbent, Lord Walsingham: the tithes have been commuted for £201. 14., and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church, situated in the park, is an ancient structure with a round tower; the chancel contains several monuments and brasses to the family of De Grey, and in the south window are effigies of St. Edmund, and of Robert Clifton, in stained glass. A school is supported by Lord Walsingham.

MERTON, or **MARTIN** (*St. Swithun*), a parish, in the union of **BICESTER**, hundred of **BULLINGDON**, county of **OXFORD**, 4 miles (S. by W.) from **Bicester**; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £110; patrons and impropriators, Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1763. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, which was taken down in 1796. Near it is the manor-house, erected in the reign of Elizabeth, and now occupied as a farmhouse. A national school is supported by the vicar and Exeter College. A branch of a Roman road runs through the parish.

MERTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CROYDON**, W. division of the hundred of **BRIXTON**, E. division of **SURREY**, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from **London**; containing 1914 inhabitants. The name of this place in Domesday book is *Mereton* and *Meretune*, a Saxon compound of *mere*, a lake or marsh, and *tun*, a town or vill, being exactly descriptive of its situation. According to some writers, the place was the scene of the murder of Cynewulf, King of Wessex, in 784, and of a battle between the Danes and the Saxons, in 871; but there exists some doubt as to its identity with the Merton referred to by ancient historians. In 1115, a convent built of wood, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, was founded here by Gilbert Norman, sheriff of Surrey; and Henry I., in 1121, granted to the community a charter of incorporation and the manor of Merton, towards the erection of a church in honour of the Virgin Mary: the last priory was built of stone in 1130, and was liberally endowed by subsequent benefactions; at the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £1039. 5. 3. In the reign of Henry III., Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, founded here a seminary of learning, which he subsequently removed to Oxford, on the foundation of Merton College. A parliament was held at the priory in 1236, when statutes were enacted which take their name from the place: on that occasion the prelates attempted to introduce the imperial and canon law, but were met by the memorable reply of the barons, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari*. Here was concluded the peace between Henry III. and the Dauphin of France, through the mediation of Gaulo, the pope's

legate; and here, also, Hubert de Bourg, chief justice of England, found a temporary asylum from the displeasure of the same monarch. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., a considerable part of the conventual buildings was standing; and it appears that a garrison had been established here; for, in July, 1648, orders were issued by the government for putting the place in such condition that no use might be made of it to endanger the peace of the kingdom. In 1680, Merton priory was advertised to be let, when it was described as containing several large rooms and a very fine chapel. The only vestiges are the outer walls, constructed of flint and rubble, which are nearly entire, and inclose a space of about sixty acres.

The village, which is situated on the small river **Wandle**, consists chiefly of one street; the houses are modern, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from several springs and from the river, over which a bridge was built in 1633, uniting this parish with those of **Wimbledon** and **Mitcham**. The printing of cotton, silk, and chalis, is carried on to a considerable extent on the site of the priory; and at the north-east corner of the premises is a copper-mill. The London and South-Western railway passes between Merton and Wimbledon, at which latter is a station. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £93; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Mary Bond. The church, in the Norman style, with later insertions, was erected by the founder of the abbey, in the twelfth century; and the arms of England and those of the priory, painted on glass, decorate the chancel window. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a national school, supported by subscription. In 1687, William Rutlish bequeathed an estate, now producing £96 a year, directing the income to be applied in apprenticing children; and Rear-Admiral Sir Isaac Smith, in 1831, left £700 three per cent. reduced annuities to the poor. Thomas à Becket was educated here under the first prior; and Walter de Merton, a native of the place, also received instruction in the priory. Church House was the residence of Garrick and of Sheridan, the latter of whom was frequently visited here by George IV., when Prince of Wales. Earl Nelson enjoys the inferior title of Viscount Merton.

MESHAW, or **MESHETT** (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTH MOLTON**, hundred of **WITHERIDGE**, South Molton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from South Molton; containing 305 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Karslake: the tithes have been commuted for £110, and the glebe comprises 84 acres. The church contains several monuments to the Courtenays, by one of whom a handsome service of communion plate was presented.

MESSING (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **WITHAM**, Witham division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 3 miles (E.) from **Kelvedon**; containing 758 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2173 acres, of which 160 are woodland, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of pasture, all arable; the situation is elevated, and the soil generally light, and moderately fertile. The village has many handsome houses in its neighbourhood, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery renders it an agreeable place of residence. A fair is held on the first Tues-

day in July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and impropriator, Earl of Verulam: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a handsome edifice, of which the east window is decorated with paintings of the six Christian graces: Sir William de Messing, the founder, was formerly represented in wood, in the north wall, recumbent, as a Knight Templar, but the figure was removed some years since. A school is supported by subscription.

MESSINGHAM (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDESEY, county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing, with part of the township of East Butterwick, 1548 inhabitants, of whom 1368 are in the township of Messingham. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Trent, and comprises about 6000 acres, mostly arable, with a little wood; the surface is undulated, and the soil of various qualities, chiefly clay and sand; a portion of the land has been fertilized by warping from the Trent. The village is large, and pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the vicarage of Bottesford united in 1727, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £598. It is in the alternate patronage of the Bishop, and the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, who are the appropriators: the tithes were commuted for land in 1800. The church is a neat edifice, rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1821. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription, and a grant from the local Board of Education.

METFIELD (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HOXNE, E. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Harleston; containing 702 inhabitants. It comprises 2140 acres, of which 40 are common or waste. The living is a donative, in the gift of the parishioners, and the income is partly derived from 45 acres of land, bequeathed by Mr. Chapman: the tithes have been commuted for £450. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and a handsome south porch. Here is a place of worship for Independents. There are lands producing £80 per annum, for repairing the church and for parochial uses.

METHAM, a township, in the parish and union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Howden; containing 42 inhabitants. The township comprises 920 acres, of which two-thirds are arable. Metham Hall, the property and residence of the Rev. Philip Simpson, was built by Sir George Metham, whose family were long seated here. A Roman pottery, including fragments of urns and other vessels, has been discovered, about a mile from which the ancient Roman military way passes.

METHERINGHAM (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Sleaford; containing 1205 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Witham, comprises by computation 6000 acres, chiefly arable, with a moderate quantity of pasture, and a small portion of woodland. The soil in the western part is light, in the central of mixed quality, and in the eastern fenny; the surface is undulated, and the higher grounds

command some pleasing prospects, and a fine view of Lincoln cathedral. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 10.; net income, £300; patron, Marquess of Bristol; impropriators, Trustees of Sleaford Hospital. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style; it was burnt down, or greatly damaged, in 1599, and was restored in 1701. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

METHLEY (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Leeds; containing 1702 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the Calder, that river here forming a confluence with the Aire, which is on the east. It comprises 3336a. 2r. 20p., whereof about three-fourths are arable; the soil is fertile, the lands are in a high state of cultivation, and the surface and scenery are richly diversified. Some coal-pits here have been lately worked out. Methley Park, the residence of the Earl of Mexborough, originally a castellated edifice, surrounded by a moat, has been much enlarged by the present earl, and is now a stately and elegant mansion. The village is irregularly built, and some of the houses are ancient; there is a small trade in malt. The North-Midland railway runs through the parish, and is joined in the vicinity by the York and North-Midland line, and also by the Leeds and Manchester line. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 8. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £908, arising from land allotted at the inclosure, in lieu of tithes: the glebe comprises 374 acres. The church is partly in the decorated, but chiefly in the later, English style, with a square embattled tower, crowned by pinnacles and a well-proportioned spire; over the south entrance is a statue of the tutelary saint, and the interior contains some ancient and interesting monuments. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. The children of the parish are instructed at the expense of the Earl of Mexborough, and a handsome day school has been considerably enlarged by Lady Sarah Savile. There are almshouses for twelve widows, and some bequests for distribution among the poor.

METHOP, with ULPHA, a township, in the parish of BEETHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Cartmel; containing 87 inhabitants.

METHWOLD (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, hundred of GRIMSHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Brandon; containing 1441 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Lynn to Bury St. Edmund's, and comprises 13,192a. 3r. 9p., whereof about 4969 acres are pasture and meadow, 7921 arable, and 65 woodland; in the neighbourhood is a celebrated warren, that once contained a great number of rabbits, the fur of which was in considerable repute. Here was formerly a market; and a fair is still held on the 23rd of April, for horses, cattle, &c. The inhabitants are exempt from serving on juries out of their own parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Cranwick, and valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3.; impropriators, H. S. Partridge and W. L. Jones, Esqrs. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £1102. 10., and the vicarial for £340, and a rent-charge of £32. 5. is payable to the rector of Feltwell; the impropriate

glebe contains 133 acres. The church, a handsome structure, in the later English style, has an embattled tower, surmounted by a crocketed spire; the chancel contains neat memorials to the Partridge family. There is a place of worship for dissenters; and a school is supported out of the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster. The proceeds of about 26 acres, allotted at the inclosure, are distributed in money to the poor; and 72 tenements have a right of fuel on 365 acres of fen. Slight remains are visible of the ancient priory of Slewesholme, called Slusham, a cell to the monastery of Castle-Acre.

METTINGHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (E.) from Bungay; containing 409 inhabitants. In the 17th of Edward III., Sir John de Norwich had a license to make a castle of his house in this town, in which he founded a chantry, dedicated to God and the Virgin Mary. He also established a college at Ravenham, in Norfolk, in 1350, for a master and eight chaplains, which, in the 11th of Richard II., was removed to Norton-Subcourse, where the number of chaplains was augmented to thirteen, and which was again removed, in 1380, to the chapel of the Virgin in Mettingham Castle: at the Dissolution the revenue amounted to £202. 7. 5. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, and situated on the road from Bungay to Beccles; it comprises 1401a. 1r. 4p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 3½.; net income, £140; patron, Rev. J. C. Safford. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower; the font is curiously sculptured, and the entrance on the north is through a richly-decorated Norman doorway. About a mile southward of the church stand the stately remains of the castle, which appears to have been of great strength.

METTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Cromer; containing 71 inhabitants. The parish comprises 662 acres, the property of W. H. Windham, Esq., of Felbrigg Hall, who is lord of the manor; 440 acres are arable, and 190 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, united to those of Felbrigg, Aylmerton, and Runton, and valued in the king's books at £7: the tithes have been commuted for £115, and there are 79 acres of glebe. The church is partly in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a carved screen.

MEUX, a township, in the parish of WAGEN, or WAWN, union of BEVERLEY, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (E.) from Beverley; comprising by computation 1390 acres, and containing 95 inhabitants. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1150, by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, and dedicated to the Virgin; it stood in the vale of the Melsa, and was adorned with stately pinnacles and towers, and enriched with sculpture and tessellated pavements. The establishment consisted of fifty monks, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, amounted to £445. 10. 5.; the only remains are an outer wall and arched gateway, but many of its ornaments are in the collections of antiquaries, and a fine tessellated pavement, removed from the foundation

of the abbey church in 1833, now fronts the mansion of Mr. Wise.

MEVAGISSEY (*ST. MEVAN AND ST. ISSI*), a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Grampound; containing 2310 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name is derived from its patron saints, borders on a bay of the same name in the English Channel, and comprises, according to measurement, 1222 acres: the population is chiefly employed in the pilchard fishery, for which the place is celebrated. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 2.; net income, £186; patron, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe; impropriator, Duke of Buckingham. The vicarage is endowed with a portion of the great tithes, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church, a very ancient structure, had formerly a tower, which was pulled down. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Bryanites; and a school is supported by subscription.

MEWAN, ST., a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 1 mile (W. by S.) from St. Austell; containing 1146 inhabitants. It comprises 2240 acres, whereof 640 are common or waste land. At Polgooth, which is partly in the parish, is a celebrated tin-mine. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Representatives of Sir C. Hawkins, Bart., and the Rev. R. Holbyn and J. H. Tremaine, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £275, and the glebe comprises 35 acres.

MEXBOROUGH, a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Rotherham; containing, with the township of Dennaby, 1425 inhabitants, of whom 1258 are in the township of Mexborough. This place, called by Matthew of Westminster *Maisebel*, was the scene of a memorable battle between the Saxons and the Britons, under Aurelius Ambrosius, in which the latter were victorious. The parish is situated on the north and south sides of the river Don, and comprises, according to a recent survey, 2190a. 1r. 35p., of which 1169a. 1r. 2p. are in the township of Mexborough; and of these, 630 are arable, 275 pasture, and 200 common. The soil is fertile, and there are two quarries of durable stone, of good quality for building, and also in some request for grindstones. The village is near the junction of the river Don and the Dearne and Dove canal; there are a glass-house, two potteries for the manufacture of glass and earthenware, and a yard for boat-building. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron and appropriator, the Archdeacon of the West riding. The tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire, and contains some remnants of stained glass; two galleries and an organ have been lately erected, by private subscription, assisted by a grant of £15 from the Church Building Society, and the whole of the interior has been repaired and restored; but it is still inadequate for the increased number of the parishioners. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Kilhamites; and a national school for boys and girls, for which a handsome building, containing two schoolrooms for 200 children, has been

erected on a site given by the lord of the manor, is supported by subscription. The late William Horne, Esq., built six cottages for widows, which have been enlarged and repaired at the expense of Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq., lord of the manor; Mr. Horne also left £5 per annum for keeping the cottages in repair; and there are other benefactions for distribution among the poor. There are several aggers in the parish, supposed to have been raised by the Romans for strengthening their works at Templeborough.

MICHAEL, ST., or MIDSHALL, formerly a representative borough and market-town, partly in the parish of ST. ENODER, and partly in that of NEWLYN, union of ST. COLUMB MAJOR, hundred of PYDER, W. division of CORNWALL, 36 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 249 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 107 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was *Modeshole*, under which appellation John de Arundell, in 1301, certified his right to a market and fair here, which had been previously granted to Walter de Raleigh. The town is very inconsiderable, consisting only of a few houses: a fair is held on October 25th, chiefly for sheep, of which from 3000 to 4000 are generally offered for sale. The borough, which first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI., was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45: among its representatives, have been Sir Walter Raleigh, and Carew, the historian.

MICHAEL, ST., a parish, partly in the borough of ST. ALBAN'S, but chiefly in the hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, union of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W. by N.) from St. Alban's; containing 1999 inhabitants, of whom 1140 are in the borough. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3.; net income, £300; patron and impropiator, Earl of Verulam. The church, which, though situated in the town of St. Alban's, and within the walls of the ancient city of Verulam, is without the limits of the borough, was erected by Ulsinus, the sixth abbot, and has a square embattled tower; the chancel is built principally of Roman tiles, from the ruins of Verulam, and attached to the south side of the nave is a chapel.

MICHAEL, ST., a parish, in the union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUDERNES, N. division of the county palatine of LANCASTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Garstang; including the chapelry of Plumpton-Wood, and the townships of Great Eccleston, Elswick, Inskip with Sowerby, Out Rawcliffe, and Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre; and containing 4786 inhabitants. This place is situated upon the navigable river Wyre, the mouth of which forms a fine harbour, noted for its security. Here, in 1651, the Earl of Derby disembarked from the Isle of Man, with 300 other adherents of the house of Stuart. The parish comprises by computation 20,000 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture, with a small quantity of woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 6.; net income, £783; patron and impropiator, H. Hornby, Esq. The old church, which was superseded by the present small structure, built in the time of Henry VIII., was one of three erected in this district soon after Christianity was introduced into the north of England. There are chapels of ease at Plumpton-Wood and Coppe, the former erected in 1640, in a

mixed style, and the latter in 1700, in a more modern style; a church was built at Rawcliffe, in 1838, by subscription, and is a handsome structure, in the Norman style. There is a national school.

MICHAEL, ST., HANTS.—See WINCHESTER.

MICHAEL, ST., BEDWARDINE, a parish, in the Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, union of WORCESTER, W. division of the county of WORCESTER; locally forming part of the city of Worcester, and containing 476 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 1.; net income, £90; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. Here is an endowed school.

MICHAEL, ST., CAERHAYS (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of ST. AUSTELL, E. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Tregoney; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the shore of the English Channel, by which it is bounded on the south, and includes a small port called Luny bay; the extent of the surface by computation is 815 acres, and the surrounding scenery is finely varied. The living is a rectory and vicarage, with those of St. Dennis' and St. Stephen's annexed, valued in the king's books at £27. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Grenville: the tithes of St. Michael's have been commuted for £150, those of St. Dennis' for £260, and those of St. Stephen's for £780; the glebe of St. Michael's comprises 23 acres. In the interior of the church are handsome monuments to the Trevanion family. A school is supported by J. H. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. There are some remains of an ancient chapel in the parish.

MICHAEL'S, ST., MOUNT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (S.) from Marazion; containing 163 inhabitants. This place obtained the name of *Cara Cowz in Clouze*, in the Cornish language signifying "the grey or hoary rock in the woods," from its supposed situation, in the remoter ages of antiquity, in the centre of a wood: and of this supposition the recent discovery of a submarine forest extending for some miles around the base of the mount is an evident confirmation. Its present appellation, which extends to the whole bay, is derived from its patron saint, who, according to tradition, appeared to some hermits living in devotional retirement in this sequestered spot, on which a monastery was subsequently erected and dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. The mount is thought to have been the island *Ictis*, noticed by Diodorus Siculus as the place to which the tin, when refined and cast into ingots by the Britons, near the promontory of Belerium, was conveyed in carts over an isthmus dry only at low water. A priory of Benedictine monks, afterwards exchanged for Gilbertines, was founded here prior to the year 1044, when Edward the Confessor granted to that community the whole of the mount, with all its buildings and appendages, among which there appears to have been a castle. The priory, being a cell to the abbey of St. Michael, in Normandy, was, during the war with France, in the reign of Henry V., seized as an alien priory, and given first to King's College, Cambridge, and subsequently to the nunnery of Sion, in the county of Middlesex, with which it remained till the Dissolution, when its revenue was £110. 12. The place has at various times been the scene of martial operations; and during

the civil war of the 17th century, it was fortified for the king, and the Duke of Hamilton, who had been taken prisoner by the royalists, was confined here; but in 1646 it was surrendered to the parliament, and after the Restoration it became the property of the ancestors of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., its present proprietor.

The mount, which has more the character of a work of art than of nature, is connected with the main land by an isthmus 40 yards in width, formed of fragments of rock and pebbles seemingly compacted by two currents of the sea sweeping round its base: at high water it has the appearance of an island. Its circumference is about one mile at the base, gradually diminishing to the summit, which is 250 feet above the level of the sea, and is crowned with an embattled and turreted building called the Chapel tower. The surface, which is about seven acres in extent, is exceedingly rugged, consisting of large masses of granite overhanging the base, and threatening to precipitate themselves into the sea; the views are extensive and highly interesting, and the aspect of the rock is romantically bold and striking. On its summit stands the castle, formerly a fortified monastery, but at present one of the residences of Sir John St. Aubyn. The ancient refectory of the monks is now the dining-room, and the chapel in the centre of the castle remains, and has recently been repaired and adorned. At the base of the rock is a wharf, near which is a small village, inhabited by fishermen: there is also a harbour, capable of affording shelter to about 40 vessels, with a pier, which was rebuilt by Sir John St. Aubyn, in 1727; and the rock is defended by three batteries mounting 18 guns. The trade consists principally in the importation of timber from Norway, and coal; and in the exportation of copper-ore, china-clay, and pilchards. Among the minerals found are, mica, apatite, antimony, lead, malachite, and the triple sulphuret of copper. Topazes have been discovered; and at low water, on the south side of the rock, wolfran also; and several lodes of copper and tin have been observed.

MICHAEL, ST., PENKEVIL, a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Tregoney; containing 175 inhabitants. The living is a rectory valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 2.; net income, £156; patron, Earl of Falmouth. The church, an ancient edifice adjoining the park, contains a handsome monument, by Rysbrach, to the memory of Admiral Boscawen, a distinguished naval commander, who died in 1761. A school is supported by the Earl and Countess of Falmouth.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a parish, in the union of ROSS, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Ross; containing, with Tretire, 135 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Tretire: the tithes have been commuted for £22.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, ST., a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of NORTH-PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 5½ miles (S.) from Bridgwater; containing 29 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron, Sir Peregrine Acland, Bart.; impropiator and incumbent, Rev. J. A. Templer.

MICHAEL-CHURCH-ESKLEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY,

county of HEREFORD, 16 miles (W. S. W.) from Hereford; containing 404 inhabitants. The river Eskley runs through the parish; the surface is hilly, and ornamented with wood interspersed in various parts; the Black Mountains are seen at the distance of about three miles, forming a bold back-ground in the landscape. The number of acres is 3840; the land consists of arable and pasture, in general of inferior quality, and the soil is partly a red clayey earth, and partly a stony loam. Stone is quarried of a light green colour, supplying flag-stones of a superior kind, but is now nearly exhausted. A few of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of woollen goods. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of St. Margaret's; impropiators, the Cornwall family.

MICHAELSTONE-LE-VEDW (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and division of NEWPORT, partly in the hundred of WENTLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, and partly in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, 5¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Newport; containing 541 inhabitants, of whom 204 are in the English part. The parish comprises 3556 acres, of which 1014 are arable, 2124 pasture, and 400 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½; net income, £400; patron, C. Kemys Tynte, Esq. Here is a small school.

MICHAELSTOW (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 3¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from Camelford; containing 225 inhabitants. It is intersected in the north-eastern part by the river Camel, and comprises by measurement 1613 acres, of which 793 are arable, 250 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland and plantations; the soil is light but very fertile, and the surface is generally undulated. The road from Camelford to Bodmin passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall; net income, £270. At Helsbury are the mount and other earthworks of an ancient castle called the Beacon.

MICKFIELD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 1 mile (E.) from Stoneham; containing 263 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1300 acres, of which about three-fourths are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is a strong fertile loam on a substratum of blue and white clay; the surface is elevated, but level. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½; patron and incumbent, Rev. Maltward Simpson: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower on the south side.

MICKLEFIELD, a chapelry, in the parish of SHERBURN, Upper division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (N. N. W.) from Ferry-Bridge; containing 474 inhabitants. The township comprises 1755 acres, of which 25 are common or waste land; it abounds in limestone, under which are strata of sand and grit-stone. A pit was sunk in 1835, to a bed of coal, four feet in thickness. The village is on the great north road, about 2½ miles westward of Sherburn; and an intermediate station on the line of

the Leeds and Selby railway is situated here, close to the road to Wetherby. The tithes have been commuted for £76, of which £6 are payable to the vicar, and £70 to the prebendary of Fenton in York Cathedral. The chapel was built in 1700. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MICKLEHAM, or LITTLEBOROUGH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **DORKING**, Second division of the hundred of **COPTHORNE** and **EFFINGHAM**, W. division of **SURREY**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Leatherhead; containing 787 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2849 acres, of which 175 are common or waste land. The village is pleasantly situated in a valley, on the road from London to Dorking, and consists principally of one street of respectable and well-built houses, sheltered by surrounding eminences, among which, Box Hill, so called from the box-trees planted on its southern declivity by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I., is conspicuous for the beauty of its scenery and fine views. The river Mole runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the gift of Sir G. Talbot, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £425, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church was partly rebuilt, and restored in an elegant manner, in 1823, to its original state, at a cost of £2254, the interior showing a faithful and curious specimen of early Norman architecture; the chancel was fitted up with stalls, at an expense of £500, by the Rev. A. Burmester. There is a small parochial school. The Roman Stane-street from Sussex passed over Mickleham Downs; and there are remains of an ancient chapel at a place called Chapel Farm.

MICKLEOVER (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Derby; containing, with the chapelries of Findern and Littleover, 1673 inhabitants, of whom 760 are in the township. The parish comprises 2327*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*: the making of lace, and weaving of silks and velvets, afford employment to a considerable portion of the population. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 5½.; net income, £562; patron and impropriator, the Dowager Lady Scarsdale for two turns, and Lord Scarsdale for one. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under acts of inclosure, in 1768 and 1790. The church is an ancient structure. There are chapels of ease at Findern and Littleover, and places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians. John Alsop, in 1715, founded a free school, and endowed it with lands now let for about £60 per annum.

MICKLETHWAITE, with **BINGLEY**, a township, in the parish of **BINGLEY**, union of **KEIGHLEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3½ miles (E. by S.) from Keighley; containing 10,157 inhabitants.—See **BINGLEY**.

MICKLETON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, Upper division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with the hamlets of Clopton and Hidcote-Bartrim, 698 inhabitants. It comprises 2530*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.*; the soil is chiefly a deep clay, producing excellent crops of grain; the surface is irregular, comprising a portion of the Cotswold Hills, and stone is

quarried, principally for the roads. The living is a vicarage, with that of Ebrington consolidated, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Roberts, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £144, and the vicarial for £105; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a handsome structure, partly Norman, and partly of later date; attached is a schoolroom, founded and endowed in 1513, by Richard Porter, Esq. Several members of the family of Graves, eminent for their literary talents, were born or resided here; and Sir Anthony Keck, an eminent lawyer, and one of the commissioners of the great seal in 1688, was a native of the parish.

MICKLETON, a township, in the parish of **ROMALD-KIRK**, union of **TEESDALE**, wapentake of **GILLING-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 8 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 513 inhabitants. It comprises about 4890 acres, of which the greater portion is a high moorland tract, extending along the south side of Lunedale to the borders of Westmorland. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

MICKLETHWAITE-GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, ½ a mile (S. by W.) from Wetherby; containing 43 inhabitants. It comprises 600*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.*: the hamlet is situated on the south side of the river Wharfe, opposite to the town of Wetherby.

MICKLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **OVINGHAM**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 297 inhabitants. It is situated a little south of the road from Gateshead to Hexham: the village is distant about a mile eastward of Bywell St. Andrew's. A colliery here is entered by a level from the side of a hill. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, J. B. Wrightson, Esq. A rent-charge of £197. 14. has been awarded as a commutation for the impropriate tithes. The chapel was erected in 1824, in that part of the chapelry called Hall-yards, near the village, by W. B. Wrightson, Esq., who had previously built a schoolroom.

MIDDLE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **ELLESMERE**, partly in the liberties of **SHREWSBURY**, but chiefly in the hundred of **PIMHILL**, N. division of **SALOP**, 8 miles (N. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 1330 inhabitants, of whom 456 are in the township. The parish comprises 4500*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.*; the soil is chiefly red sand, but partly a rich loam, alternated with stiff clay, producing good wheat; the surface is undulated, and there is a lake of about 10 acres in extent, called Marton Pool. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the Countess of Bridgewater: the tithes have been commuted for £1100, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. Here are remains of a castle built by Lord L'Estrange.

MIDDLE QUARTER, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-LINTON**, union of **LONGTOWN**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**; containing 536 inhabitants.

MIDDLE QUARTER, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-IRELETH**, union of **ULVERSTONE**, hundred of

LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 6 miles (N. W.) from Ulverstone; containing 834 inhabitants.

MIDDLEBERE, a hamlet, in the out-parish of HOLY TRINITY, WAREHAM, union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET; containing 8 inhabitants.

MIDDLEHAM (*St. Mary and St. Alkeld*), a market-town and parish, in the union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (W.) from Bedale, and 10 (S.) from Richmond; containing 930 inhabitants. The name of this town is said to be derived from its situation in the centre of a number of hamlets. About the year 1190, a splendid castle was built here by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, wherein, according to Stowe, Falconbridge, a partisan of Henry VI., was beheaded, in 1471; though Speed says he was executed at Southampton. Edward IV. was confined in the fortress by the Earl of Warwick, but having escaped, he levied an army, and obtained a decisive victory over his opponent, who lost his life at the battle of Barnet. King Edward, whose son Edward, afterwards Prince of Wales, was born here, subsequently gave the castle to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester. The remains of the fabric stand upon a rocky eminence near the town; the ancient Norman keep is surrounded by a quadrangular building, measuring 210 feet by 175, and flanked by a square tower at each angle. The town is situated in the beautiful valley of Wensleydale, on a gentle eminence rising from the river Ure; the houses are well built, and adequately supplied with water from springs. About half a mile from it is Middleham Moor, a noted place for training horses, either for the field or the race-course. The majority of the inhabitants find employment in the various training establishments, or are engaged in agriculture. Fairs are held on Easter-Monday and Whit-Monday, and Nov. 5th and 6th, for live stock, &c. The petty-sessions for the wapentake of Hang-West are held here. The parish comprises 2108*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.*, of which 1482 acres are meadow and pasture, 163 arable, 44 woodland, and 44 common. The living forms a deanery of itself, and is a royal peculiar, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown; the revenues, which are not large, are divided between the dean and the canon in residence. The church, a venerable edifice, in the ancient English style, was made collegiate by Richard III., when Duke of Gloucester, for a dean, six chaplains, now styled canons, four clerks, and six choristers; the incumbent still retains the title of dean. By various charters and deeds from the crown, the Archbishop of York, Archdeacon of Richmond, and other ecclesiastics, all the members of the collegiate church are exempt from any spiritual jurisdiction except that of the dean, who holds his own visitations, issues marriage licenses, and grants probate of wills and letters of administration; the college is governed by statutes drawn up at the time of its foundation in 1478, and the crown, by the lord chancellor, is sole visitor. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. An excellent school, erected in 1837, is chiefly supported by subscription; and there is also a school of industry for girls.

MIDDLEHAM, BISHOP'S (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; con-

taining, with the townships of Cornforth, Garmondsway-Moor, Mainsforth, and Thrislington, 1434 inhabitants, of whom 511 are in the township of Bishop's-Middleham, 4 miles (N. E.) from Rushyford. This place is of considerable antiquity: its church was given in 1146 to the convent of Durham, by Osbert, nephew of Bishop Ralph Flambard; and soon afterwards, the manor appears to have been conveyed to the see of Durham, the bishops of which formerly resided here, up to the end of the 14th century, in a castle which was situated on a lofty brow of limestone, overlooking the marshy level of the Skerne, and the last remaining portion of which, a low oblong arched room, was removed some years since. The parish is in some parts marshy, and there is little timber except plantations around the principal houses. The produce of a colliery is shipped on the Tees; and limestone is abundant, and is quarried for building and for manure. The village is built on the sides of two hills ascending from a deep vale, through which the road runs. At Cornforth are paper-mills and tile-kilns. A halmote court for the manor is held once in six months, at Middleham, Cornforth, and Sedgefield, in rotation, for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £152; impropiators, W. Russell, R. Surtees, and H. Williamsons, Esqrs. The church, originally a handsome structure, in the early English style, and said to have been erected by Bishop Anthony Beck, has been much disfigured by injudicious alterations and repairs; it contains a fine old font of Stanhope marble. There is a national school.

MIDDLEHOPE, a township, in the parish of DIDDLEBURY, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, N. division of SALOP; containing 100 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £64, of which £44 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, and £20 to the vicar of the parish.

MIDDLEMARSH, a tything, in the parish of MINTERN-MAGNA, union of CERNE, hundred of CERNE, TOTCOMBE, and MODBURY, Cerne division of DORSET, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Dorchester. It was anciently the place of retirement of the abbots of Cerne, and afterwards the principal seat of the Napiers, who had a fine old mansion here.

MIDDLE-MEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of LITTLE BADDOW, union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, though locally in the hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 175 inhabitants.

MIDDLENEY, a tything, in the parish of DRAYTON, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (S. by W.) from Langport; containing 31 inhabitants.

MIDDLESBROUGH, a town and parish, on the river Tees, in the union, and within the limits of the port, of STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Linthorpe, 5709 inhabitants, of whom 5463 are in the township of Middlesbrough, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Stockton. This place is of some antiquity, and had, at a very early period, a chapel dedicated to St. Hilda, which, in the reign of Henry I., was granted by Robert de Brus to the monks of Whitby Abbey, on condition of their founding here a cell to that

monastery; this condition was fulfilled, and the institution established continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £21. 3. 8. The town was originally a small and inconsiderable hamlet, containing, prior to the year 1829, only one farm-house; but about that time it began to rise into notice from its selection for the construction of a commodious shipping-place, accessible to vessels of large burthen, and from the projected extension from Stockton of the Stockton and Darlington railway, for the purpose of conveying directly to this, as a principal place of shipment, the produce of the collieries in the Wear-dale district of the county of Durham, without the delay and expense of lighterage down the Tees from Stockton. Immediately on the completion of that undertaking in 1830, the exceedingly small population of the place increased to more than 150; and in the following year, on the formation of the Clarence railway, which is also a passage from the Auckland and other mineral districts in the county of Durham, to its terminus at Samphire Batts, on the bank of the Tees, directly opposite Middlesbrough, the importance of the town was permanently established, and since that time it has been most rapidly increasing.

In 1829, six gentlemen, now usually termed "the Middlesbrough owners," purchased about 600 acres of land, and laid out the plan of the present town, consisting of several regular streets diverging at right angles from a square in the centre, and now containing more than 600 well-built houses. The principal founders were, Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Stamford Hill, London, and of Ayton House, in Cleveland; Joseph Pease, jun., Esq., of Darlington; and Henry Birkbeck, Esq., of Norwich, to whose enterprise and public spirit may be attributed the projection and rise of the place. A dock, exceeding nine acres in extent, has been constructed, capacious warehouses have been erected, and also convenient staiths both in the dock and on the Tees, affording facility of dropping the coal from the railway-carriages into vessels. The terminus of the Stockton and Darlington railway is admirably adapted to its use, and consists of several lines of way to the docks and shipping-staiths, for numerous trains, each usually conveying about forty waggons laden with coal. Two yards for building and repairing ships have been constructed, and every arrangement has been made which can contribute to the improvement and increasing prosperity of the town. The streets are lighted with gas; and a handsome structure in the Grecian style of architecture, called the Exchange, has been erected at an expense of upwards of £5000, by a body of shareholders. There are numerous good shops for various articles of merchandise; four public breweries; three iron-foundries, of which one on a very extensive scale employs regularly about 400 men; a sail-cloth manufactory in which the cloth is woven by patent machinery to a very considerable extent; and an extensive manufactory of pottery and earthenware, and for bricks and tiles, for which clay of excellent quality is found in the neighbourhood, and in which more than 300 persons are employed. A branch bank has been opened in the town, and a market has been established under an act of parliament, obtained in 1841, for the general improvement of the place; a branch of the Stockton custom-house has also been established, and every facility has been effected

for promoting the trade of the port. The number of vessels that cleared outwards in 1841, was 7579, and the aggregate quantity of coal shipped in that year was 1,014,918 tons.

The parish is in the district called Cleveland, and bounded on the north by the Tees, which separates it from the county of Durham; it comprises, with the township of Linthorp, about 2300 acres, of which 600 are meadow and pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of plantations, arable land in good cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Thomas Hustler, Esq., of Acklam Hall. The church was erected in 1840, on the site of the ancient chapel of St. Hilda, at an expense of £2500, of which £500 was a grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners, £1200 the proceeds of a bazaar, and the remainder raised by subscription; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty and well-proportioned spire, and contains 600 sittings, of which one-half are free. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. Of the ancient cell to the monastery of Whitby Abbey no remains exist, but the cemetery is still used as a burial-place.

MIDDLESCOUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. MARY, CARLISLE, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hesketh-Newmarket; containing, with the hamlet of Braithwaite, 181 inhabitants.

MIDDLESEX, an inland county, bounded on the south by Surrey and a very small part of Kent, from both which it is separated by the river Thames; on the east by Essex, from which it is divided by the river Lea; on the north by Hertfordshire; and on the west by Buckinghamshire, from which it is separated by the river Colne. It extends from $51^{\circ} 23'$ to $51^{\circ} 42'$ (N. Lat.), and from $2'$ (E. Lon.) to $32'$ (W. Lon.), and comprises 282 square miles, or 180,480 acres. There are 207,629 inhabited houses, 9779 uninhabited, and 3185 in course of erection; and the population, including that part of the metropolis which is locally within its limits, amounts to 1,576,636, of whom 738,904 are males, and 837,732 females. At the time of Cæsar's invasion, this part of the British territory, together with that now forming the county of Essex, was inhabited by the Trinobantes, the first British tribe that submitted to the Romans; and on the final reduction of Britain to the condition of a Roman province, it was included in the division called Flavia Cæsariensis. The name is a slight corruption of the Anglo-Saxon *Middel-Seaxe*, signifying "the country of the Middle Saxons," from the situation of this portion of the English territory in the centre of the early Saxon sovereignties in South Britain. It did not, however, form a distinct kingdom, but was included in that of the East Saxons, established in Essex about the year 530, and shortly after extended over this county. Middlesex is in the diocese of London, and province of Canterbury, and forms a deanery and archdeaconry, comprising, with the exception of those metropolitan parishes which are given in a tabular form under the head of London, 70 parishes. Its civil divisions are the hundreds of Edmonton, Elthorne, Gore, Isleworth, Ossulstone (including the divisions of Finsbury, Holborn, and the Tower), and Spelthorne; and the liberties of

the cities of London and Westminster. It comprises the city of London (locally); the borough, commonly called the city, of Westminster; the newly-enfranchised boroughs of Mary-le-bone, Finsbury, and the Tower Hamlets; and the market-towns of Brentford, Staines, and Uxbridge. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, four citizens for London, and two burgesses for each of the above-named boroughs. The shrievalty of Middlesex is united to that of London, under the head of which place it is described. The county is within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, in the Old Bailey, London, where all cases usually tried at courts of assize are determined. The quarter-sessions are held four times originally, and four times by adjournment, at the sessions-house, on Clerkenwell Green.

The SURFACE of the greater part of this small county is gently undulated, and is diversified with plantations and winding streams, besides almost innumerable villas with ornamented grounds and lawns. The northern border, being high ground, adds, by the shelter which it affords, much to the fertility of the other parts. All the land to the south of the road passing from Brentford, through Hounslow, to Longford, is very nearly an entire flat, the greater part of which is less than ten feet above the level of the Thames, which runs along the whole southern side of it; whilst the summits of the principal elevations in the northern part rise to the height of about 400 feet above the level of high-water mark in that river. From Staines, by Ashford and Hanworth commons, to Twickenham, a distance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, extends another flat, lying from ten to twenty feet above the surface of the Thames. In the western part of the county, stretching chiefly to the north of Hounslow heath, is a considerable corn tract, and there is another in the north-eastern part of it; but by far the greater portion of the land is meadow or pasture. On several of the hills, where the soil is naturally thin and unproductive, particularly those of Hampstead and Highgate, and at Hadley, the ground is nevertheless of great value, on account of the fine situations for building. With good cultivation, and the manure procured from London, the soil has every where been ameliorated, so that, in most places, it assumes the appearance of loam, though varying in quality. The total amount of *arable* land is about 14,000 acres, or one-thirteenth of the whole county; the corn is almost wholly wheat and barley, rye and oats being sown only in very small quantities. Beans, peas, turnips, and cabbages, are also commonly grown. About seven-eighths of the county, or 70,000 acres, consist of upland *meadows* and *pastures*, which, from previous cultivation, and the constant and abundant supply of manure obtained from London, have been rendered of the best quality. In different parts of this large tract of grass land, and more especially in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, it is mown constantly every year, and sometimes twice, or even thrice, a year. Besides the above, there are, on the banks of the river Lea, some excellent grass lands, comprising altogether about 2000 acres, of which 1200, lying in the parishes of Enfield and Edmonton, are inclosed, the rest being divided by landmarks among a great number of proprietors. This tract is frequently flooded in winter, and sometimes in summer; the water, in consequence of the interruptions it meets with in the

lower part of its course towards the Thames, remaining long on the ground, and doing much damage to the herbage. The Isle of Dogs, containing 500 acres, is situated at the south-eastern corner of the county, and would be overflowed by every tide, were it not for the security of its banks: this is reputed to be the richest grazing land in the county, and is divided and drained by ditches, which communicate with the Thames, at low water, by means of sluices. Bordering on the river Colne, also, are about 2500 acres of meadow and pasture, stretching from Staines to Harefield, and, being little elevated above the level of the river, much subject to floods.

The number of *cows* kept in the county for supplying the metropolis alone with milk is between 7000 and 8000, usually of the "Holderness breed." Many early house *lambs* are fed, the stock from which they are bred being sought with great diligence from all parts of Dorsetshire, and the fairs where such stock is usually sold; and grass lambs are also reared for the Smithfield market. A vast extent of land in the vicinities of Kensington, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Brentford, Isleworth, and Twickenham, is occupied by *fruit gardens*, for the supply of the metropolis; and there is a very great quantity of the richest ground in its vicinity applied to the raising of *vegetables*. At Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Hackney, Dalston, Bow, and Mile-End, much land is occupied by *nurserymen*, who spare no expense in collecting the choicest sorts and greatest variety of fruit trees, ornamental shrubs, and flowers, from every quarter of the globe, which they cultivate to a high degree of perfection. These grounds occupy about 1500 acres; and many plants are annually exported from them to Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, and Russia. In the Thames are some islands, most of which are planted with *osiers* for the use of basket-makers, as are also different slips of wet land on the Middlesex border of the river. The *common lands* yet remaining uninclosed are but of small extent; the principal are Ashford, Littleton, and Laleham commons, Staines and Cowley moors, Hallingdon heath, Uxbridge and Harefield commons, Clapton marshes, and Hadley, an allotment from Enfield Chase. The *manufactures* are too numerous and extensive for detail, particularly as they will be found noticed under the head of London and other places; the two most important are, that of *silk*, in the parishes of Spitalfields, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-Green, and that of *watches*, in the parish of Clerkenwell. With regard to the consumption of agricultural produce, the *distilleries* are of vast importance, and yield a revenue equal to that of all the other distilleries in Great Britain; the *breweries*, too, are of great extent. Besides the prodigious amount of the *imports* and *exports* of the port of London, innumerable small cargoes of coal and merchandise of various descriptions, including grain, malt, and flour, are conveyed away or received by means of the inland barges on the Thames and the Lea. Tackling, apparel, provisions, and stores, are also supplied for about 14,000 vessels, which load and unload in the course of the year in the port of London, the commerce of which amounts to three-fifths of that carried on throughout the whole of England.

The principal *Rivers* are the Thames, the Lea, and the Colne, besides which are the smaller streams of the Brent and the Cran. The *Thames*, so celebrated through-

out the world, as connected with the port of London, constitutes the southern boundary of the county for a distance of 43 miles: the largest ships in the service of the East India Company come up this river with safety to the corner of the county at Blackwall; and it is navigable for West India ships to London bridge, and for large barges in the whole of its course on the border of Middlesex, along which the tide flows up it, for the distance of about 25 miles, to Teddington. The *Lea* forms the entire eastern boundary of the county, and is divided in the greater part of its course, into several natural channels, uniting into one shortly before its influx into the Thames near Blackwall: the river has been made navigable, from its mouth upwards, to the distance of about eight miles, where a canal navigation branches from it on the western side, and runs nearly parallel with it through the meadows of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Enfield, whence it is continued to Hertford. The *Grand Junction canal* commences at the Thames at Brentford, and quits the county for Hertfordshire near Rickmansworth, in the latter county. From it, at Bull bridge, commences an important branch, called the *Paddington canal*, which passes on one level, through the central part of the county to Paddington; whence it has been continued by the *Regent's canal*, round the whole northern side of London, to the Thames at Limehouse. The Regent's canal is nearly nine miles long. Besides the artificial part of the *Lea* navigation already mentioned, there is an important side cut from that river at Bromley to a basin at Limehouse, communicating with the Thames. A creek from the Thames to Kensington has also been widened within the last few years, and made navigable. The *New River*, projected by Sir Hugh Myddelton, for supplying the metropolis with water, is described under the head of Clerkenwell. The *London and Birmingham railway* commences at Euston-square, and, after passing through a tunnel at Primrose hill, quits the county near Pinner hill; the *Great Western railway*, commencing at Paddington, and pursuing a westward course, quits it a little beyond West Drayton; and small angles of the county are intersected by the *Eastern-Counties'* and the *Northern and Eastern* railways, in the east. There are also the two short lines called the *London and Blackwall*, and the *West London*, the former about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and the latter, which runs from Kensington to the Great Western and Birmingham railways, near Holsden-Green, about 3 miles long. The principal turnpike roads bear conspicuous marks of their vicinity to a great city; and scattered villas and genteel houses, frequently in handsome rows and terraces, are erected on one or both sides of them to the distance of five or six miles out of London.

The only Roman station within the limits of the county, besides *Londinium*, the seat of the Roman government of Britain, appears to have been *Sulloniaca*, of which the supposed site was on Brockley hill, near Elstree, where various Roman remains have been discovered. The ancient *Watling-street* is thought to have run from Dowgate, on the north bank of the Thames, along the line of the modern Watling-street, in the city of London, to Aldersgate, and to have been continued north-westerly, and fallen into the line of the present road to St. Alban's by Paddington and Edgware. The *Ermin-street* led northwards, through

Islington, by Stoke-Newington and Hornsey Wood, to Enfield, and, diverging near the latter place, passed Clay Hill, and entered Hertfordshire. A *third* Roman road led from the metropolis westward into Surrey and Berkshire, in the line of the present great western road, through Brentford, Hounslow, and Staines: a *fourth* is believed to have led eastward, along Old-street and over Bethnal-Green to Old Ford, where it crossed the Lea into Essex; and it is probable that *another* left the city at Aldgate, and pursued the course of the present high road, through Whitechapel and Stratford-le-Bow, into Essex. Roman antiquities have been found in different parts, of which the most important are described in the article on London. The number of religious houses in the county prior to the Reformation, exclusively of those in the metropolis and its suburbs, was few, and the principal remains are to be found in London and Westminster. Among the most perfect specimens of ancient domestic architecture are Holland House, Harefield Place, and Wyer Hall at Tottenham; and of the *mansions* most distinguished for grandeur or elegance may be enumerated, in addition to the two palaces and vast number of magnificent residences in the metropolis, the royal palaces of Hampton Court and Kensington; Sion House, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland; Chiswick House, of the Duke of Devonshire; Osterley Park, of the Earl of Jersey; Bentley Priory, of the Marquess of Abercorn; Caen Wood, of the Earl of Mansfield; Fulham Palace, of the Bishop of London; and Wrotham Park, that of George Byng, Esq. In various parts of the county are *springs* of mineral water, some of which have been in great repute for their medicinal properties, but none of them are now much frequented.

MIDDLES Moor, a chapelry, in the parish of Kirkby-Malzeard, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 15 miles (W. by N.) from Ripon; containing 1237 inhabitants. The chapelry consists of the townships of Fountains-Earth, Upper Stonebeck, and Down Stonebeck, and extends over a district about twelve miles in length, and computed at 35,705 acres. Middlesmoor is situated upon an eminence; and from the chapelry is a delightful view of the rich valley of Nidderdale. In the different townships are quarries of stone and slate. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirkby-Malzeard, with a net income of £117: the chapel was consecrated in 1484. Samuel Horner, in 1809, gave a rent-charge of £20, for the education of 14 boys. There are numerous springs of excellent water on the hills.

MIDDLESTONE, a township, in the parish of MERRINGTON, union of AUCLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises about 870 acres: the Dean and Chapter of Durham have several farms here, which are let out on their tenures. The township has lately been disunited from the parish of St. Andrew-Auckland, and united to Merrington, from the church of which it is distant about half a mile.

MIDDLETHORPE, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, BISHOPHILL, SENIOR, E. division of AINSTY wapentake, union and W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (S. by W.) from York; containing 126 inhabitants. The

township, which is bounded on the east by the navigable river Ouse, comprises about 600 acres of rich land, mostly pasture and meadow: excellent gravel is obtained from pits for the use of roads. Middlethorpe Hall, the seat of Abraham Bower, Esq., is a noble mansion; and Middlethorpe Lodge, the residence of James Meek, Esq., alderman, stands on elevated ground, from which is a fine view of the city of York and the line of the York and North-Midland railway. The village is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Ouse. Lead bullets and a steel breast-plate were dug up in 1812. In the township is a fine spring of water.

MIDDLETON, with SMERRILL, a chapelry, in the parish of YOULGRAVE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bakewell; containing 323 inhabitants. Extensive lead-mines are now in operation near the village, which is situated on a hill abounding with limestone. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

MIDDLETON (St. GEORGE), a parish, in the union of DARLINGTON, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Darlington; containing 433 inhabitants. The parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Tees, comprises about 3100 acres, and includes the village of Middleton-One-Row and the hamlet of Oak-Tree; the surface is undulated, the soil clay, and the scenery pleasing, more especially by the river side, where the walks are beautiful; and there are fine views of the Cleveland hills. In Middleton-One-Row are a good hotel and lodging-houses for the accommodation of visitors frequenting Dinsdale spa, in the adjoining parish of Low Dinsdale. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £91; patron, H. A. W. Cox, Esq., who, and the incumbent, are the impropriators: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £73. 12. 7., and the rectorial for £78. 5. 11., and there are 15 acres of glebe. The church is a small structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, and stands on high ground to the south-east of the village of Middleton. A school is endowed with the interest of £85, and a house and garden for the master. The foundations of Pountey's bridge, thought to have been the first built across the Tees, are still visible: on or near it stood an ancient chapel; within a short distance was a hermitage; and on the brow of the hill, immediately above it, is an artificial mound, encompassed by a fosse.

MIDDLETON, a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Sudbury; containing 127 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Stour, and comprises by measurement 896 acres; the surface is pleasingly diversified with level plains and gently sloping eminences, and the soil, which is of a very superior quality, is a mixture of light and strong wheat land. There are extensive chalk-pits. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £557; patron and incumbent, Rev. Oliver Raymond: there are about 40 acres of glebe in the parish. The church is a very ancient structure, with a belfry turret of wood, and has painted glass windows and two beautiful arches; a new spire was built in 1832, by the present rector, who also beautified the interior.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Lancaster; containing 200 inhabitants. It is situated upon the coast of Morecambe bay.

MIDDLETON (St. LEONARD), a market-town and parish, in the union of OLDHAM, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the chapelries of Ainsworth and Ashworth, and the townships of Birtle *cum* Bamford, Hopwood, Great Lever, Pilsworth, and Thornham, 15,488 inhabitants, of whom 7740 are in the town, 55 miles (S. E. by S.) from Lancaster, and $191\frac{1}{2}$ (N. N. W.) from London. The name of this place is supposed to have originated from its central situation with regard to some neighbouring towns, whence it was called Middle town. The manor was long held by the family of Assheton, to which belonged Sir Richard Assheton, who signalized himself against the Scots, in 1513, at the battle of Flodden, whither he was accompanied by a band of archers from Middleton. In modern times the town has chiefly been distinguished as one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture, and the weaving of silk is carried on to some extent. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Manchester to Rochdale, and is a considerable thoroughfare; the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water from springs. Subscription concerts have been established, and are well supported. The cotton trade, in its various departments of spinning, weaving, bleaching, and printing, is extensively pursued, also the manufacture of nankeens, gingham, and check-handkerchiefs; there are also a silk-manufactory and extensive dye-works, together with coal-mines in the immediate vicinity. The Rochdale canal from Manchester passes about one mile and a half from the town; and the Manchester and Leeds railway a little to the east. A royal grant for holding a market on Friday was obtained in 1791, since which period a market-house, shambles, and a range of warehouses for general merchandise, have been erected at the expense of Lord Suffield, to whom the manor belongs. Manorial courts leet and baron are held in April and October; and a court of requests for the recovery of small debts, was established in 1839. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 3. 11½; net income, £1070; patron, Lord Suffield. The church appears to be the work of different periods; the southern side, which is the more modern, was built in 1524, by Sir Richard Assheton and his wife Anne. The choir is separated from the nave by a screen divided into seven compartments, on which are carved the shields and armorial bearings of several families connected by marriage with the Asshetons; in both the north and south compartments are several ancient and curious monuments and inscriptions, and the windows are decorated with armorial bearings and stained glass. There are places of worship for the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Swedenborgians. The grammar school was established pursuant to royal charter, dated August 11th, 1572, by Alexander Nowell, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, London, who founded and endowed thirteen scholarships in Brasenose College, Oxford, for the benefit of this and other schools in the county; it is also entitled to share in two scholarships founded in the same college, by Samuel Radcliffe, D.D., in 1648.

MIDDLETON, with HOUGHTON and ARBURY, a township, in the parish of WINWICK, union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Newton-in-Mackerfield; containing 293 inhabitants. The hamlet is east of the road between Newton and Warrington.

MIDDLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Lynn; containing 867 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Lynn to Norwich, and comprises by measurement 3034 acres, of which 1860 are arable, 1070 pasture and meadow, and 70 woodland; the surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly clay and marl. There are quarries of fine carr stone, for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, Rev. P. S. Wood, LL.D. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £432, and the vicarial for £313, and £99. 18. are paid to the rector of North Runcion; the glebe contains nearly 12 acres, to which there is a house. The church is in the decorated English style, with a lofty embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school is supported by Mrs. and Miss Wythe; and at the inclosure, 10 acres were allotted to the poor, for the supply of turf. In the village is a high mount, probably the site of an ancient castle. In the neighbourhood is Middleton Tower, a mansion of the Lords Scales, built in the reign of Henry VII.; and higher up are the remains of Blackborough Priory, in the ruins of which were found, in 1834, three stone and two wooden coffins, containing perfect skeletons, tessellated pavements, a gold sealing, &c.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish of COTTINGHAM, union of KETTERING, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Rockingham; containing 411 inhabitants. The road from Rockingham to Harborough intersects the township, which is situated on the right bank of the river Welland, and contains 1774a. 3r. 23p.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish and union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Belford; containing 70 inhabitants. It is on the road from Belford to Tweedmouth; and a stream here, passes at a distance of about two miles and a half into Waren bay.

MIDDLETON, a tything, in the parish of LONG-PARISH, union of ANDOVER, hundred of WHERWELL, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 251 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Yoxford; containing 599 inhabitants, and comprising 2015a. 2r. 26p. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Westleton, annexed to the rectory of Fordley, and valued in the king's books at £5. The tithes of Middleton, which were wholly appropriated to Leiston Abbey, and none of which are paid to the incumbent, have been commuted for £373. 17. 6., and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a building of the Norman period. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MIDDLETON, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (E.) from Bognor; containing 100 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and has suffered greatly by encroachment of the sea, which has swept away the church, with the greater portion of the village, which at the time of the Domesday survey was situated in the centre of the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £130.

MIDDLETON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of TAMWORTH, Tamworth division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Tamworth; containing 505 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by a portion of the county of Stafford, and comprises by measurement 3901 acres, the whole of which, with the exception of about 100 acres, belonging to the Moxhall estate, is the property of Lord Middleton. The surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied, and embellished with wood; the soil is light and gravelly, and the greater portion of the land is arable, and in good cultivation. Middleton Hall, a seat of Lord Middleton, is an ancient moated mansion, finely situated, and surrounded by an extensive park. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes in the vicinity. The living is a donative; net income, £100; patron and impropiator, Lord Middleton. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a square tower, and contains monuments to Willoughby, the naturalist, and Ridgway, Earl of Londonderry, and also two ancient brasses. Schools are supported by a small endowment. The place gives the title of Baron to the Willoughbys, of Wollaton Hall, near Nottingham.

MIDDLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKBY-LONSDALE, union of KENDAL, LONSDALE ward, county of WESTMORLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 275 inhabitants. The township comprises 7503 acres, of which about 4000 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, Vicar of Kirkby-Lonsdale. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £300, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicarial for £155. 6. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was built at the expense of the inhabitants, in the year 1634, on ground given by Dr. Christopher Bainbridge, a native of the place. A school is endowed with about £8 per annum. A battle is stated to have been fought here between the English and the Scots: many human bones have been discovered near the old bridge.

MIDDLETON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Beverley; containing 659 inhabitants. The parish is on the Beverley and Pocklington, and the Market-Weighton and Driffield roads, and comprises by measurement 3600 acres, of which about 80 are pasture, 20 woodland, and the remainder arable; the surface, though not marked with any bold natural features, is agreeably diversified by swells and plains. There are quarries of chalk-stone, which is burnt into lime, and used for building and agricultural purposes; and bricks are made, but not in great quantity. Races are held on a course about four miles in circumference,

which extends into some of the adjoining parishes. The village is situated on the acclivity of a valley on the eastern side of the wolds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 4.; net income, £917; patron and incumbent, the Rev. John Blanchard: the tithes were commuted at the inclosure, in 1795, for 950 acres of land. The church, which is very ancient, is a neat and commodious edifice; the interior was repewed and beautified by subscription in 1821, and a tower, which superseded a bell turret, was built in 1830. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans, and a good parochial school.

MIDDLETON, a parish, in the union and lythe of PICKERING, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Cropton, Lockton, and Rosedale East Side, the townships of Aislaby, Cawthorn, Hartoft, and Wreilton, and the extra-parochial place of Turnhill, 1874 inhabitants, of whom 261 are in the township of Middleton, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Pickering, on the road to Helmsley. The surface of the parish is undulated, and the scenery of a beautiful character; the soil is various; good stone is obtained for burning into lime. The Whitby and Pickering railway passes through the township of Lockton. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 8.; net income, £100; patrons and impropiators, the family of Wrangham, and T. Smith, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice with a square tower. There are chapels of ease at Cropton and Lockton. John Stockton, in 1839, left £10 per annum for the instruction of children.

MIDDLETON, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIBIG, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S.) from Leeds; containing 1077 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1700 acres, of which 450 are indigenous wood; it is situated on an eminence commanding extensive views of the surrounding country, and the scenery is richly diversified. Middleton Lodge, the seat of C. J. Brandling, Esq., forms an interesting object in the landscape. The district abounds with coal, and three collieries are in full operation, the most extensive of which, the property of the Rev. R. H. Brandling, has a tram-road to the Brandling wharf at Leeds. There are also quarries of excellent building-stone. A church was erected by subscription, in 1842, for which the site, and the stone and brick for its erection, were given by the Brandling family; it is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire, and contains 500 sittings, of which 300 are free. A school is supported by Mrs. Brandling, of Middleton Lodge.

MIDDLETON, with STOCKHILL, a township, in the parish of ILKLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (W. N. W.) from Otley; containing 186 inhabitants. The township, including a large portion of Middleton Moor, comprises by computation 2280 acres. Middleton Lodge is the seat of William Middleton, Esq., and was for many generations the residence of his ancestors; attached to it is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MIDDLETON-BY-WIRKSWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of WIRKSWORTH, union of BAKEWELL, S. division of the county of DERBY, 1¼ mile (N. N. W.) from Wirksworth; containing 1031 inhabitants. A chapel has been built, having 400 sittings, 360 of which are free.

MIDDLETON-CHENEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Banbury; containing 1410 inhabitants, a few of whom are employed in frame-work knitting. In the civil war of the seventeenth century a battle was fought here, in which the army of the parliament was defeated. The parish is situated at the southern extremity of the county, bordering on Oxfordshire, and contains 1584*a.* 1*r.* 17*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £31. 11. 3.; net income, £423; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church has a fine tower and spire, and a rich porch. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a national school with a small endowment.

MIDDLETON-GRANGE, an extra-parochial place, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Frodsham.

MIDDLETON-HALL, a township, in the parish of ILDERTON, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1¾ mile (S.) from Wooler; containing 64 inhabitants. Colonel Hughes, the first of the name who settled at Middleton-Hall, was from Wales, and in the time of Cromwell commanded a regiment which is mentioned in the life of General Monk, to whose army the regiment was at one time attached. On quitting the military service, he came to reside at Middleton-Hall, then belonging to the Ratcliffe family, whose estates were forfeited in 1715, and granted by the crown to the commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, by whom this place was sold some years since to the great-grandson of Colonel Hughes, whose family have never ceased to be tenants of it; the present proprietor is G. H. Hughes, Esq., J.P., who resides here. The township is bounded on the south by the Caldgate water, a small trouting stream having its rise on the chief of the Cheviot hills, and on the east nearly reaching the Newcastle and Edinburgh road, by Wooler haugh head. It comprises about 400 acres of arable land, 600 of pasture, and 50 of wood; the soil is a gravelly loam upon a whinstone substratum, and the surface varies from undulated ground to mountainous, the latter abounding in black and red grouse. In a peat bog here is a fine seam of shell marl, in working which, a few years since, several red-deer horns were discovered in a perfect state. There are two circular camps upon slight eminences, in view of each other.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE (*ST. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; comprising the chapelry of Egglestone, and the townships of Forest with Frith, Middleton, and Newbiggin; and containing 3787 inhabitants, of whom 1770 are in the township of Middleton, 10 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle, and 253 (N. N. W.) from London. The town, which of late years has been very much improved, and through the whole of which neat and convenient footpaths have been constructed, presents a handsome appearance, and is beautifully situated in the midst of hills, and the most picturesque and romantic scenery. The environs abound with great varieties of rocks, among which the basalt forms a striking feature,

and, in connexion with numerous waterfalls, adds much to the beauty of the landscape. The fertile valleys and sloping eminences in the neighbourhood of the town, enriched by the rapid and serpentine river Tees, a fine trout stream, which meanders through the vale, and bounds the parish on the south, cannot fail to attract the attention of the lover of nature. About three miles above the town is Wynch bridge, a light and neat suspension chain bridge, seventy feet in length and two in width, thrown from rock to rock across a tremendous chasm of about fifty feet in depth; and higher up the river are the stupendous cataracts of High Force and Caldron Snout.

The inhabitants are principally occupied in raising, washing, and smelting lead-ore, produced in considerable quantities in the vicinity. The market is on Saturday; and there are fairs on the third Thursday in April, July 7th, and the second Thursday in September. The town-hall is a neat edifice, with a market-place beneath it, and was erected at the expense of the Duke of Cleveland. Courts leet and baron are held annually for the manor. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown. The church is a small ancient edifice, the tower of which is several yards distant from the rest of the building; the parsonage is neat, with hanging gardens and a terrace, and forms a handsome object in the surrounding scenery. At Forest, a chapel of ease and a parsonage-house were built in 1844, by the Duke of Cleveland, who maintains the minister. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Baptists. Christopher Stephenson bequeathed an estate, now producing £13. 10. per annum, for educating 16 poor boys; a national school is supported by the London Lead Company, for instructing the children of their workmen; and an infants' school was established in 1841. The inhabitants of Middleton and the neighbourhood, chiefly working miners, are remarkable for their orderly and peaceable conduct, and evince considerable intelligence.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of ILDETON, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Wooler; containing 129 inhabitants. This place was, with South Middleton, anciently the estate of Robert de Muschamp, and a member of his lordship of Wooler: the manor became divided into north and south about the end of the reign of Henry III., and in the time of Henry IV. the former part was held by John de Farmelawe, but was soon after in the possession of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and of Baron Ogle. The township comprises about 2000 acres, of which 700 are arable, 1200 heath and green pasture, and 100 natural wood, and waste; the surface is hilly, varied by dells, and the soil gravelly and good turnip land. The Caldgate rivulet passes on the north, and the Newcastle and Edinburgh road on the east. There is a small school. Some vestiges of camps may be traced; and bones, spears, and daggers have been found.

MIDDLETON, NORTH, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 92 inhabitants. This place, which is also called Middleton-

Morell, from an ancient proprietor of that name, was afterwards divided among various proprietors, among whom have been the Ogles, Swinburnes, Trevelyans, and Coulls, to which last it now principally belongs. The township comprises 1078 acres, of which 130 are arable, 900 pasture, and 48 woodland; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the scenery is pleasingly varied. Robert Coull, Esq., has erected a handsome mansion, which has added greatly to the appearance of the place. The tithes have been commuted for £31, payable to the impropriator, and £60 to the vicar of Hartburn. There is a place of worship in connexion with the United Secession Church of Scotland. A chantry endowed with 60 acres of arable and meadow land in 1397, appears to have been founded in a chapel at this place, but nothing of the history of either of these institutions is now known.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. E.) from Leominster; containing 388 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of Worcestershire, and comprises 2541 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Kimbolton. The tithes have been commuted for £186, of which £185. 10. are payable to the Bishop of Hereford, and 10s. to an impropriator.

MIDDLETON-QUERNHOW, a township, in the parish of WATH, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Ripon; containing 119 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 732a. 12p., of which 366 acres are arable, 348 meadow and pasture, and about 18 woodland; the soil is generally fertile, and the surface picturesquely broken into hill and dale. The village is pleasant and secluded, and in it stands part of an ancient and once extensive hall. A rent-charge of £249 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGENORTH, hundred of STOTTESDEN, S. division of SALOP, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Bridgenorth; containing 108 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. Rowley, whose tithes have been commuted for £115, and who has a glebe of 33 acres.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of ILDETON, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Wooler; containing 78 inhabitants. This place anciently belonged to the Northumberland family; and in the 26th of Edward III. Henry Percy died seized of it, as a member of his manor of Alnwick, and left it to his son Henry. The township is bounded on the south-west by the Cheviot hills, and comprises about 1600 acres, of which 700 are arable, a dry turnip soil, and the remainder heath and green pasture. The road from Newcastle to Edinburgh passes on the east. James Rea, Esq., one of the largest agriculturists of the county, resides here.

MIDDLETON, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of HARTBURN, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 19 inhabitants. This place continued to be held of the Bolbeck barony by the barons of Bolam and their descendants till the

beginning of the 17th century, when it passed to the Fenwicks, and from them shortly after to the Aynsleys, and subsequently to other families. The township comprises 609 acres, of which 174 are arable, 379 meadow and pasture, and 56 waste. The village was formerly of considerable extent. The tithes have been commuted for £44. 15. 6., payable to the vicar of Hartburn.

MIDDLETON, STONEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Bicester; containing 309 inhabitants. The village is very neat, and uniformly built; and in the neighbourhood is the spacious park of the Earl of Jersey, who has a seat here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln: the tithes have been commuted for £416. 10., and the glebe contains 107½ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a massive square embattled tower; on the north and south sides are Norman doorways, and on the north of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the Villiers family. Near the church are the interesting remains of an ancient chapel, supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen, on the site of a Saxon fortress. A school is supported by the Countess of Jersey.

MIDDLETON, STONY, a chapelry, in the parish of HATHERSAGE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Bakewell; containing 532 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patron, Vicar of Hathersage. The chapel, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt in 1759, in the form of an octagon. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. A considerable quantity of limestone is burned for manure.

MIDDLETON-TYAS (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Richmond; containing 795 inhabitants, of whom 586 are in the township of Middleton-Tyas with Kneeton. This parish, including the rural hamlet of Kneeton, and the township of Moulton, comprises about 5750 acres; the surface is undulated, and the scenery in many parts beautifully picturesque; the soil is generally fertile, resting on a substratum of limestone, which is extensively quarried, and there are several kilns for burning the produce into lime. Copper-ore is found in considerable quantities, and some extensive works were formerly established here, but have for more than half a century been discontinued. In a limestone quarry on the lands of Geo. H. Pybus, Esq., has been discovered a bed of variegated marble, which is susceptible of a high polish, and, from a specimen that has been dressed by a skilful workman, seems likely to be brought into general use. The village is pleasantly situated on the road to Darlington. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £705. The church is an ancient structure, with some Norman details. There are remains of a chapel at Kneeton. Two schools are supported partly by a small endowment, and partly by subscription.

MIDDLETON UPON LEVEN, a chapelry, in the parish of RUDBY IN CLEVELAND, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 3¼ miles (S. E. by E.) from Yarm; containing

114 inhabitants. The lands, in the Conqueror's time, were within the soke of Seamer, held by Robert, Earl of Morton; and soon after the Conquest the Meinells were lords here, from whom the estate descended to the D'Arcys, and afterwards to the Conyers and others. The place lies in the northern part of the parish, upon the east side of the river Leven, and near the road from Stokesley to Yarm: in the township are 1129a. 2r. 21p. of land, mostly the property of Lord Falkland and Col. Wyndham. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lady Amherst: the tithes have been commuted for £125 payable to the impropriators, and £5 to the perpetual curate. The chapel is dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is of modern date.

MIDDLEWICH (*ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of NORTHWICH, partly in the First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, but chiefly in the hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; comprising the townships of Byley with Yatehouse, Clive, Croxton, Kinderton with Hulme, Middlewich, Minshall-Vernon, Mooresbarrow with Parme, Newton, Occlestone, Ravenscroft, Sproston, Stublach, Sutton, Weaver, and Wimboldsley; and containing 4755 inhabitants, of whom 1242 are in the town, 20 miles (E.) from Chester, and 167 (N. W.) from London. The name of this place is derived from its central situation with respect to the *Wiches*, or salt towns. It is probable that the Romans had an establishment here, or in the vicinity, as there are traces of a road formed by that people; and in the township of Kinderton is an intrenched camp, supposed to be the site of the Roman station called *Condate*. The earliest notice of it is in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when it appears to have been held by the Earl of Mercia under the king; after the Conquest it was annexed to the earldom of Chester, and subsequently to the crown, under which it is held by the present lessee. It was formerly one of the burghs of the palatinate, and the burgesses received grants of various privileges from some of the baronial proprietors, which they pleaded in answer to a writ of *Quo Warranto* issued against them in the 15th of Henry VII. On the occasion of a contest here between the royalists and the parliamentary forces, March 13th, 1642, the former experienced a signal defeat; but in a second engagement, about nine months afterwards, the parliamentarians were vanquished, in consequence of a reinforcement of their opponents by troops from Ireland. The town, which is neat and well built, is divided by the Grand Trunk, or Trent and Mersey, canal, here crossed by the river Dana; the rivers Croco, Weaver, and Wheelock, also run through the parish; and about two miles distant from the town is the Winsford station of the Grand Junction railway. A branch of the Chester canal, from Wardle to Middlewich, was opened a few years since. The trade consists principally in salt, which is obtained from powerful brine springs; and there are some silk manufactories. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on Holy-Thursday, Aug. 25th, and Oct. 29th. Constables are appointed at the court leet of the lessee of the manor. The parish comprises about 10,000 acres, of which three-fourths are pasture, and one-fourth arable land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £150; patron and incumbent, Rev. Isaac Wood; impropriators, the

Landowners. The church presents indications of various styles, having been the work of different periods; it has a handsome tower, and at the east end of each aisle is a chapel, or chancel, separated by a screen. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; also a national school. The Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, a Unitarian divine, and theological writer, was born here in 1723.

MIDDLEZOY (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Langport; containing 700 inhabitants. This place is memorable as the scene of the battle of Sedgemoor, between the forces of James II. and the Duke of Monmouth, which took place in the valley to the north; and in the church is a brass inscribed to the memory of an officer in the king's troops who fell in the battle. The parish comprises about 2000 acres: the river Parret, and the road between Glastonbury and Taunton, afford facilities of conveyance. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £185; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a lofty tower. A national school is partly supported by the rent of a field given by the late Mr. Bailey, who also bequeathed the interest of £600 for distribution among the poor. Trunks of oak and yew-trees are frequently dug up in the marshes, though no trees of the kind now grow in the lands.

MIDDOP, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Colne; containing 81 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Burnley to Gisburn, and comprises by computation 1090 acres; it lies about three miles south of Gisburn.

MIDGE-HOLME, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 88 inhabitants.

MIDGHAM, a chapelry, in the parish of THATCHAM, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Speenhamland; containing 345 inhabitants. This place, near which passes the Kennet and Avon canal, comprises 1404a. 1r. 8p. The chapel, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt by John Hillersdon, Esq., in 1714. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded, amounting to £214. 9., of which £109. 9. are payable to the improPRIATORS, and £105 to the vicar. A national school is supported by subscription; and there are almshouses, erected by the late William Poyntz, Esq.

MIDGHAM, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 54 inhabitants.

MIDGLEY, a township, in the chapelry of LUDDEN, parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Halifax; containing 2667 inhabitants. This township includes portions of Luddenden, Luddenden Foot, and Mytholmroyd, and comprises by computation 2110 acres, of which the surface and scenery are pleasing. Here is a thick seam of plate coal, but from its depth, and the want of sufficient drainage, it is difficult to work. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, In-

dependents, and those of the New Methodist Connexion. £8 per annum, a portion of Miss Wadsworth's benefaction, are distributed among the poor.

MIDHOPE, a chapelry, in the parish of ECCLESFIELD, union of WORTLEY, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Penistone. This place is situated on an eminence, near the turnpike-road from Sheffield to Manchester; the land is principally arable, with the exception of a portion of moor, and the soil is generally productive. A small river called the Porter flows through the lower grounds. The chapel is a very ancient building: the living is a donative; net income, £70; patrons, the family of Bosville. The tithes were commuted for land in 1818. A school, built by subscription, in 1823, has an endowment of about £8 per annum, and has been taken into connexion with the National Society.

MIDHURST (*St. Denis*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of EASEBOURNE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Chichester, and $49\frac{1}{4}$ (S. W.) from London; containing 1536 inhabitants. This place, which was a large town prior to the Conquest, is agreeably situated upon a gentle eminence surrounded by hills, and on the banks of the river Rother; the streets are clean, and the houses generally well built; the inhabitants are remarkable for longevity. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on April 6th, Whit-Tuesday, and October 29th. The Rother, or Arundel, navigation commences at the town. A bailiff is chosen annually at the court leet of the lord of the ancient borough. The petty-sessions for the lower division of the rape of Chichester take place on alternate Thursdays at the Angel inn; and a borough court is held every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under 40s. Midhurst is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to parliament ever since the 4th of Edward II.: by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was provided that in future it should send only one, and the right of election was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 22,188 acres; the old borough contained only 650 acres: the bailiff is returning officer. The military order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery here, among the privileges of which was the jurisdiction in a certain district, now recognized as "The Liberty of St. John of Jerusalem," which still enjoys several exemptions, being both independent of the borough and manor. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £160; patrons and improPRIATORS, the family of Poyntz. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, in the later English style: the tower rises between the south aisle and a small chapel, in which latter is a lofty altar-tomb composed of marble and alabaster. On the lower altar are two recumbent figures of females in robes of state, the effigies of the two wives of Anthony Browne, first Lord Montague; between them another altar rises, upon which is an effigy of that nobleman in the habit of the Order of the Garter. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The free grammar school was founded in 1672, by Gilbert Hannam, of Midhurst, who granted a rent-charge of £20. The poor law union of Midhurst comprises 26 parishes or places, 24 of which are in the county of

Sussex and 2 in that of Hants, the whole containing a population of 13,320. In the immediate vicinity is Cowdray Park, which contains about 800 acres, diversified with dells and knolls commanding pleasing views, and adorned with timber of luxuriant growth, especially a noble avenue, nearly a mile in length, of magnificent Spanish chesnut-trees, for dimensions and beauty scarcely to be exceeded in England. The mansion, which was chiefly built by the Earl of Southampton, occupied more than an acre of ground, and in form was a quadrangle, with the principal front towards the west; but it was destroyed by fire, with its valuable contents, on the 24th of September, 1793, and now presents a splendid pile of ruins, in many places mantled with ivy, which gives it an exceedingly picturesque appearance. In 1547, King Edward was entertained here with great splendour. Close to the town of Midhurst, near the church, on the west bank of the Rother, rises a mound, on which was anciently a castle surrounded by moats: within its walls was a chapel, dedicated to St. Anne.

MIDLAVANT, SUSSEX.—See LAVANT, MID.

MIDLEY, a parish, in the union of ROMNEY-MARSH, hundred of MARTIN-POUNTNEY, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from New Romney; containing 53 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £129; patron, Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart. The church is in ruins.

MIDLOE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of St. NEOT's, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON; containing 53 inhabitants.

MIDRIDGE, a township, in the parish of St. ANDREW AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 345 inhabitants. This place is situated westward of the road between Darlington and Durham, and comprises by computation 1020 acres of land. The Witton, Darlington, and Stockton railway passes on the south, a short distance from the village. A schoolroom built in 1817, was enlarged in 1821, and is used as a chapel of ease, the curacy having been endowed with £27. 6. a year, by the late Bishop of Durham, who also endowed the school with £10 per annum.

MIDRIDGE-GRANGE, a township, in the union of AUCKLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (N.) from Darlington; containing 40 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 860 acres, and is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the base of which passes the Witton, Darlington, and Stockton railroad; it is wholly the property of the Earl of Eldon. The seat once occupied by Col. Byerley, M. P. for the county of Durham, and anciently the residence of Catesby, one of the conspirators in the Gunpowder plot, is in the township. A dispute is now pending as to whether the township belongs to the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, or to Heighington.

MIDSOMER-NORTON, SOMERSET.—See NORTON, MIDSOMER.

MID-VILLE, a township, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 161 inhabitants. The township was rendered independent of any parish, by act of parliament, in 1812, on occasion of an extensive drainage of fen lands.

MILBORNE-PORT (St.

JOHN THE EVANGELIST), a parish, and formerly a representative borough and market-town, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Sherborne, and 115 (W.) from London; containing 1740 inhabitants.

This town, which is irregularly built, and consists chiefly of detached houses, is situated at the bottom of a hill, adjoining the river Ivel, on the road from Yeovil to Shaftesbury. The manufacture of sail-cloth, dowlas, linsey-woolsey, and stockings, has been superseded by glove-making and leather-dressing. Fairs are held on June 5th and Oct. 28th, for cattle and pedlery. There are nine capital bailiffs, two of whom in rotation preside annually, and, at a court leet held in October, appoint two deputies. Milborne-Port is a borough by prescription, and returned members to parliament from the 26th to the 35th of Edward I., from which time, until the early part of the reign of Charles I., it ceased to exercise the power, but in 1628 the privilege was restored, and continued in force till the passing of the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The town-hall is an old building with a handsome Norman doorway, and there are some remains of an ancient market-cross. The parish comprises by computation 3277 acres: some quarries of stone are worked, for rough buildings and for the roads. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 3., and in the gift of Sir W. Medlycott, Bart.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £585, and the vicarial for £210; there is a glebe-house, with a small garden. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with later insertions, and having a large quadrangular tower. There are places of worship for Independents; and parochial schools.

MILBOURN, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 1 mile (E. N. E.) from Malmesbury; containing 151 inhabitants.

MILBOURNE (St. ANDREW), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIDDLETOWN, Blandford division of DORSET, 8 miles (S. W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 287 inhabitants, of whom 125 are in the tything of Milbourne St. Andrew, and 162 in that of Milbourne-Churchstone. This parish, which is situated on the road to Exeter, comprises by admeasurement 1717 acres. A considerable number of females are employed in making wire shirt-buttons. There is a fair on the last day of November, for cattle and sheep. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Dewlish annexed, valued together in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron, Lieut.-Gen. J. Michel; impropiator, E. M. Pleydell, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £235. The church is an ancient structure, with an enriched Norman doorway, which has been recently restored. There is an oblong double-intrenched camp, the area of which is about seven acres. Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry VII., was born here.



Seal and Arms.

MILBOURNE-STYLEHAM, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of **BEER-REGIS**, union of **BLANDFORD**, Blandford division of **DORSET**, adjacent to Milbourne St. Andrew; containing 290 inhabitants.

MILBROOK, a chapelry, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of **MAKER**, union of **ST. GERMAN'S**, S. division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Saltash. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in an extensive fishery; and fairs are held on May 1st and September 29th. Milbrook is said to have anciently sent members to parliament. Courts leet and baron are held about Michaelmas, for what is called the borough of Milbrook and the manor of Inswork, at which officers are chosen. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and proprietor, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The chapel contains 600 sittings, of which 357 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MILBURN, a township, in the parish of **PONTELAND**, union and W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 79 inhabitants. The manor was anciently held by knights' service of the Morpeth barony, by Robert de Meneville, and the Bates family possessed it in 1567. The township is situated on a rivulet which runs eastward to the river Pont; and comprises about 1190 acres. Coal and lime are obtained. Milburn Hall, a handsome villa, was built in 1809. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £116. 10. 6., payable to Merton College, Oxford, and the vicarial for £18. 5. 9., and there is a glebe of $27\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

MILBURN, a chapelry, in the parish of **KIRKBY-THORE**, **EAST** ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Appleby; containing, with Milburn-Grange, 348 inhabitants, of whom 33 are in Milburn-Grange. The township comprises 5282 acres, of which 2500 are common or waste. The neighbourhood abounds with limestone and red freestone; and many productive veins of lead-ore are worked. Near the Silvera Band lead-mine is a bed of the singular fossil called "fairy beads," and not far distant a long subterranean passage formed by an opening in the limestone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, Earl of Thanet. A rent-charge of £100 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. The chapel, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was founded by William de Lancaster, about 1355. Many vestiges of encampments are visible. Howgill Castle, formerly the seat of the knightly families of Lancaster and Sandford, and which, with Grange Hall and Lownthwaite, belongs to the Earl of Thanet, lord of the manor, occupies a commanding situation, half a mile east of the village; some of its walls are $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. On the southern end of Dunfell are vestiges of a circular fort deeply moated, called Green Castle, near which was, some years since, found an altar inscribed *Deo Silvano*.

MILBURN-GRANGE, a township, in the parish of **PONTELAND**, union and W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 37 inhabitants. This place, called also North Milbourne, comprises about 610 acres, separated from the township of Milburn by a deep and narrow glen, through which runs the burn from which both townships derive their name; it is

situated west of the road from Newcastle to Belsay. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £9. 0. 4., and the impropriate for £72. 16. 3. payable to Merton College, Oxford.

MILBY, with **HUMBERTON**, a township, partly in the parish of **KIRBY-ON-THE-MOOR**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding, and partly in the parish of **ALDBOROUGH**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding, of **YORK**, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Boroughbridge; containing 182 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2320 acres of land. The river Ure, which separates this place from Aldborough, was, before the Conquest, crossed by a wooden bridge, of which some remains are still visible when the water is low.

MILCOMBE, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of **BLOXHAM**, union of **BANBURY**, county of **OXFORD**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Deddington; containing 224 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

MILCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of **WESTON**, union of **STRATFORD**, Alcester division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Stratford; containing 13 inhabitants, and comprising 552 acres of rich land on the banks of the river Avon.

MILDEN, or **MILDING** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **COSFORD**, hundred of **BABERGH**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bildeston; containing 186 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of John Gurdon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. In the chancel of the church is a curious monument to the Alington family, dated 1627. A valuable library of works of early writers on divinity was left to the rector for the time being by the Rev. W. Burkitt, author of a *Commentary on the Old Testament*.

MILDENHALL (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **MARLBOROUGH**, hundred of **SELKLEY**, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Marlborough; containing 437 inhabitants. It comprises 4004 acres; the soil is partly chalk, with a proportion of flint, and in some places clay; the surface is hilly, and there is a considerable quantity of down: the river Kennet flows through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 8. 9., and in the gift of G. B. Buxton, Esq., and others: the tithes have been commuted for £740, and the glebe comprises 144 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, and the interior contains many elegant details; it was repaired by the Rev. Charles Francis, late rector, who also laid out £4000 in the building and endowment of a free school. On the right of the London road, leading from the forest to Marlborough, are slight traces of the Roman station *Cunetio*, where many coins, tessellated pavements, &c., have been discovered.

MILDENHALL (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **LACKFORD**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Ipswich, and 70 (N. N. E.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Beck-Row, Holywell-Row, High-Town, and West-Row, 3731 inhabitants. The town is situated on a tributary of the river Ouse, called the Lark, which is navigable along the south and west

borders of the parish; and the road from Norwich to London, through Newmarket, bounds a very small part on the east. It includes, besides one principal and several smaller streets, others of considerable extent, forming detached portions, reaching towards the fens on the north-west; the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water from wells and springs. In 1567 a great part of the town was consumed by fire. There is a small spinning-mill for raw silk, which affords employment chiefly for children; but the main branch of commerce is the exportation of grain and other commodities. A market is held on Friday, which is well supplied with fish, wild-fowl, and provisions in general; and there is a fair on Oct. 10th, for toys, pedlery, &c. The parish comprises by computation 16,000 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 8. 1½; net income, £369; patron and impropiator, Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart.: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1807. The church is a large handsome structure, with a lofty tower; the ceiling is of wood-work, richly carved, and the entrance is through a highly-finished old English porch; in the interior are several ancient monuments, particularly of the family of North. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and Wesleyans. A national school for girls is supported by subscription and a small endowment; and there is an almshouse for four widows, founded in 1722, by Sir Thomas Hammer. British and Roman antiquities were discovered in 1833.

MILE-END, or MYLANDE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, and liberty of the borough, of COLCHESTER, N. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (N.) from Colchester; containing 596 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2342a. 21p., of which about 2000 acres are arable, 160 pasture, and 180 woodland; the greater portion is the property of the corporation of Colchester. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10., and in the patronage of the Earl de Grey: the tithes have been commuted for £560, and there are 36 acres of glebe.

MILE-END, a district, in the parish of STEPNEY, unions of STEPNEY and WHITECHAPEL, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 1 mile (E.) from London; comprising the Old Town, containing 45,308 inhabitants, and the New Town, containing 8325. In the rebellion under Jack Cade, in the reign of Henry VI., the insurgents who attacked the metropolis encamped for some time at Mile-End; and in 1642, at the commencement of the civil war, fortifications were raised here, by order of the parliament, for the defence of the city. The Old and the New Town form one of the most extensive suburbs of London, stretching in a line from west to east along the principal road to Essex, and comprising many handsome ranges of buildings and detached houses. The streets are partially paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water chiefly from the West Ham water-works, the reservoir belonging to which is situated to the north of the high road. There are some extensive breweries, a large distillery, floor-cloth manufactories, and a tobacco-pipe manufactory; also a considerable nursery-ground. The Regent's canal crosses the turnpike-road here, under a stone bridge; and on its banks are several coal and timber wharfs. The place is within the jurisdiction of the Tower Hamlets' court of requests, for debts under £5. Behind the

London Hospital is an elegant church, dedicated to *St. Philip*, erected in 1832, by grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners. *Trinity* church, near Tredegar-square, in the early and decorated English styles, was completed some years since, but was only consecrated in November, 1839. *St. Peter's*, in the Old Town, a handsome building of brick, in the early Norman style, with a campanile turret on the south side, was erected in 1838 from the Metropolitan Church Building Fund, and is adapted for a congregation of 1450 persons; 750 sittings are free. A church in a similar style, dedicated to *All Saints*, and erected from the same fund, in the New Town, is adapted for 1200 persons, and contains about 500 free sittings: net income of the incumbent, £150. There are also some chapels belonging to almshouses. The principal dissenters' places of worship are those for Wesleyans, Independents, and the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon.

The charity school at the Old Town was established in 1714; a schoolroom for the girls was erected at Stepney-Green, in 1786, and the school for boys is situated in Mile-End-road. Schoolrooms adjoining *St. Peter's* church, and in the same style, have been erected, in connexion with the National Society: All Saints' national schools, in the New Town, were built at an expense of £1744, defrayed by the society, and by a grant from government. The Stepney Meeting-house charity school, for the Old Town, was founded in 1783; and the Protestant dissenters' charity school at the New Town, in 1785. In 1822, Mr. *Michael Pantin* bequeathed £1000 three per cent. consols. for the support of this last school; and a new meeting-house, two schoolrooms, and six almshouses have been erected from funds left by him, to support which, and for other purposes, the interest of £3775 in the three per cent. consols. is applied. There are almshouses supported by a bequest of £2250 from Mr. *Benjamin Kenton*, and consisting of apartments for twelve widows of freemen of the Vintners' Company, who receive about £36 per annum each; a chaplain has a salary of £52. 10. per annum. The houses erected by the Brethren of the *Trinity-house* comprise twelve sets of apartments, with a handsome chapel in the centre. *Francis Bancroft* gave by will, in 1727, in trust to the Drapers' Company, property then valued at £28,000, to found and endow twenty-four almshouses, and a school for 100 boys: the buildings, which were completed in 1736, consist of two parallel rows of houses, with a central range containing a chapel, a schoolroom, and other apartments; and the income is more than £4000 per annum. Twelve houses were established in 1592, by *John Fuller*, with an endowment of £50 per annum, for single men; and there are also houses for four women, founded in 1698, by *John Pemel*; and eight houses founded by *Thomas Baker*, Esq., for eight widows. At Mile-End Old Town is the *Jews'* hospital for aged poor, and the education and employment of youth, established in 1806, and enlarged in 1818; and nearly opposite to it is the Spanish and Portuguese *Jews'* hospital, instituted in 1747, for sick poor, lying-in women, and as an asylum for the aged. On the north side of the high road are two large cemeteries belonging to the Portuguese *Jews*, and a third belonging to the German or Dutch *Jews*, in which are interred several of the Rabbins and other distinguished *Jews*. At Mile-End is the East London lying-in institution.

MILEHAM (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from **Swaffham**; containing 532 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Conquest, was given to Alan, son of Flaald, and ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, earls of **Arundel**, who erected a strong castle here, of which some vestiges may still be traced, within the area of a double intrenchment of twelve acres; the site of the keep is pointed out by an inner intrenchment by which it was surrounded. The parish comprises 2851a. 20p., of which 1967 acres are arable, 706 meadow and pasture, and 153 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 10½., and in the gift and incumbency of the Rev. C. Barnwell, of **Mileham Hall**: the tithes have been commuted for £645. 15., and the glebe comprises 19 acres, with a small house. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and a Norman arch at the southern entrance; in the churchyard is a lofty cross. There is a place of worship for **Primitive Methodists**; and a national school was erected in 1836. Twenty-six acres of common were allotted to the poor for fuel, on the inclosure of the parish in 1812. **Sir Edward Coke**, lord chief justice of the king's bench, was born here.

MILFIELD, a township, in the parish of **KIRK-NEWTON**, union of **GLENDALE**, W. division of **GLENDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5¾ miles (N. W.) from **Wooler**; containing 225 inhabitants. This was the residence of the Saxon kings of **Bernicia**, after the death of **Edwin**. The township is bounded on the north-east by the river **Till**, and comprises about 1630 acres, of which 1350 are arable, 250 pasture, and 30 woodland; the soil is light, upon a whinstone substratum, the surface is undulated, and the scenery embraces fine prospects of the **Cheviot hills** and the sea. **Earl Grey** is the chief proprietor. **Milfield Hill** is the residence of **George A. Grey, Esq.** The **Newcastle and Edinburgh** road passes through the village. A school, with a house and garden attached, has been built by subscription. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £265. 12., and the vicarial for £46. 4. Under an immense heap of stones, supposed by some to have been raised by the **Britons**, a Roman urn, containing ashes and burnt bones, was discovered in the year 1823.

MILFORD, a village, partly in the township of **BELPER**, and partly in the hamlet of **MAKENY**, parish of **DUFFIELD**, union of **BELPER**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 1 mile (S.) from **Belper**; containing 895 inhabitants. This place, which is on the road from **Derby** to **Chesterfield**, **Matlock**, &c., prior to 1781, consisted only of eight houses; at that period **Messrs. Strutt** built a cotton-mill, and subsequently a handsome stone bridge over the river **Derwent**, which is now a county bridge. An extensive trade is carried on in spinning, dyeing, and bleaching cotton goods, which affords employment to several hundred persons. The **North-Midland railway** passes through a tunnel here, 836 yards in length, 23 feet wide, and 26 feet high. There are places of worship for **Primitive** and **Wesleyan Methodists**; and a school is supported for the children of the poor, by the proprietors of the different works.

MILFORD, a parish, in the union of **LYMINGTON**, partly in the hundred of **RINGWOOD**, **New Forest** (East) division, but chiefly in the hundred of **CHRISTCHURCH**, **Lymington** and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S. W.) from **Lymington**; containing, with the tythings of **Efford**, **Keyhaven**, and **Pennington**, 1819 inhabitants, of whom 504 are in the tything of **Milford**. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the **Isle of Wight channel**, and comprises 4647a. 2r. 16p., of which 2604 acres are arable, 1308 pasture, 246 woodland, 257 gardens and pools, and 230 uninclosed common. Its surface is beautifully varied; and a limpid stream, which rises in the **New Forest**, flows through the parish. The living is a vicarage, with that of **Hordle** annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 12. 1½.; patrons, **Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford**; impropiators, **John Pulteney, Esq.**, and others. The great tithes have been commuted for £92, and the vicarial for £290; the glebe comprises 20 acres. A church was built in the hamlet of **Pennington**, and endowed in 1838. A national school for boys is supported by subscription, and a school for girls by **Mrs. Whitby**.

MILFORD, a district, in the parish of **St. Martin**, union of **ALDERBURY**, hundred of **UNDERDITCH**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS.** ½ a mile (E.) from **Salisbury**; containing, with part of **Ford** tything, 537 inhabitants.

MILFORD, with **KIRKBY-WHARFE**, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-WHARFE**, Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from **Tadcaster**; containing 81 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1240 acres, the property of **Lord Howden**. The Hall is now a farm-house.

MILFORD, SOUTH, a township, in the parish of **SHERBURN**, Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4¾ miles (N. by E.) from **Ferry-Bridge**; containing 751 inhabitants. An intermediate station on the **Leeds and Selby railway** is fixed at this place, and the **York and North-Midland** line enters the township soon after passing under the former. In digging for the **Leeds and Selby railroad**, an ancient burial-ground was discovered, supposed to have belonged to one of the four chapels formerly attached to **Sherburn**, according to **Domesday book**. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**.

MILKHOUSE-STREET, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CRANBROOKE**, Lower division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, W. division of **KENT**, 1¼ mile (N. E.) from **Cranbrooke**. A small manufacture for hop-bagging is carried on. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. Here are the interesting remains of a chapel, dedicated to the **Holy Trinity**; also the ruins of **Sissinghurst Castle**, formerly the seat of **Sir Richard Baker, Knt.**, author of the *English Chronicle*.

MILLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of **TROTTON**, union of **MIDHURST**, hundred of **EASEBOURNE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 6 miles (N. W.) from **Midhurst**; containing 138 inhabitants.

MILLAND-VILLE, an extra-parochial liberty, adjacent to the city, and within the liberty of the soke, of **WINCHESTER**, union of **NEW WINCHESTER**, **Winchester** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 156 inhabitants.

MILLBROOK (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **AMPTHILL**, hundred of **REDBORNESTOKE**, county of **BEDFORD**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from **Amphill**; containing 462 inhabitants. It comprises 1749a. 2r. 3p.; the soil on the south side is of a light sandy nature, and on the north a strong clay; the surface is strikingly varied, and a chain of hills intersects the parish nearly in the centre. The females are employed in making pillow-lace and platting straw. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 3.; net income, £343; patron, the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1795; the glebe comprises 14 acres, with a house. The church, situated on a lofty eminence, is a handsome structure, in the later English style, and contains some ancient monuments, and one in marble, by Westmacott, to the Hon. Georgiana Fox, youngest daughter of the late Lord Holland; his lordship, who died in 1840, was also interred here. There was once a small cell of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of **St. Alban's**, who were afterwards removed to the **Hermitage of Moddry**, belonging also to **St. Alban's**.

MILLBROOK (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTH STONEHAM**, hundred of **BUDDESGATE**, **Southampton** and **S.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from **Southampton**; containing 4232 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2947 acres, of which 408 are common or waste land; the surface rises gradually from the banks of the **Southampton Water**, and the scenery is pleasingly varied; the soil is generally light and shallow, resting upon gravel. At **Mill Place** are a large foundry, and works for the manufacture of long, marine, and locomotive engines; also a brass-foundry, in which 160 persons are employed. A court is held annually by the lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 3.; net income, £487; patron, **Bishop of Winchester**. The church has been enlarged, and a national school established.—See **REDBRIDGE** and **SHIRLEY**.

MILL HILL, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of **HENDON**, hundred of **GORE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Edgware**; containing 1050 inhabitants. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture, with a fine swelling surface, and varied and beautiful scenery, interspersed with several handsome residences. On **Highwood hill** is the mansion in which the celebrated **Lord William Russell** dwelt previously to his arrest; the late **William Wilberforce**, M.P., also resided here; and subsequently **Sir Stamford Raffles**, to whom we owe the origin of the **Zoological gardens**, and whose lady is the present occupant. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed; patron, the **Rev. T. Williams**. The church, dedicated to **St. Paul**, is a substantial and neat structure, in the later English style, standing in the centre of the village, and erected in 1833, chiefly at the expense of **Mr. Wilberforce**, and at the cost of about £3500; attached to it is a cemetery, consecrated in 1842. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. The **Protestant dissenters'** grammar school was founded in 1807, and erected on the site of the residence of **Peter Collinson**, Esq., an eminent naturalist, at an expense of £25,000. A national school was built in 1834, and is supported by subscription.

MILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of **ROSTHERN**, union of **ALTRINCHAM**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, **N.** division of the county of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N.

W.) from **Nether Knutsford**; containing 312 inhabitants.

MILLINGTON, a parish, in the union of **POCKLINGTON**, **Wilton-Beacon** division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, **E.** riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N. E.) from **Pocklington**, and 16 (E.) from **York**; containing 268 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2491 acres, of which 1534 are arable, 887 pasture, and 70 wood; the surface is generally hilly, forming beautiful undulations, and the soil light, with chalk and flint. The village is picturesquely situated at the foot of the wolds. **Little Givendale**, in the parish, is north of the village, and comprises 500 acres of arable and pasture land. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of **Great Givendale**; net income, £219; appropriator, **Dean of York**; incumbent, **Rev. W. R. Griesbach**, A.M.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1768. The church was repewed in 1817. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a school is endowed with the interest of £300. Four ancient roads meet at this place, which is supposed to be the Roman *Delgovicia*. There are traces of a strong camp, defended by immense earthworks, from 60 to 90 feet in height, carried indiscriminately over hills and valleys, and encompassed with four, and in some places six, ditches, inclosing altogether an area of 4185 acres, within which are several tumuli; and about half a mile north-east from the village, foundations of a circular temple and two oblong buildings, Roman pavements, tiles, coins, and various other relics of antiquity, have been discovered.

MILL-MEECE, a township, in the parish of **ECLESALL**, union of **STONE**, **N.** division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 122 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £127. 19. 8., of which 17s. 10d. are payable to the vicar, and £127. 1. 10. to the **Dean and Chapter of Lichfield**.

MILLO, a hamlet, in the parish of **DUNTON**, union and hundred of **BIGGLESWADE**, county of **BEDFORD**, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from **Biggleswade**; containing 68 inhabitants. The chapel has been demolished.

MILLOM (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **BOOTLE**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, **W.** division of **CUMBERLAND**; comprising the chapelries of **Thwaites** and **Ulpha**, and the townships of **Birker** with **Austhwaite**, **Chapel-Sucken**, **Lower** and **Upper Millom**, and the **Farm of Stainton**; and containing 1979 inhabitants, of whom 411 are in the township of **Lower**, and 511 in that of **Upper Millom**, 12 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Ravenglass**. The parish is bounded on the west and south by the **Irish Sea**, and on the east by the river **Duddon**, which forms a bay, famous for cockles and muscles, and abounding with salmon and sand-eels. The mineral productions are limestone, slate, and iron and copper ore; the limestone alone is found in quantities sufficient to be worked with advantage. A market and a fair were granted in the reign of **Henry III.**, but have been long disused. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of **Lancaster**; net income, £189; impropiator, **Earl of Lonsdale**. The church, an ancient structure, contains a tablet to the memory of the **Huddleston** family. A school is partly supported by a small endowment.

Here are the remains of Millom Castle, the ancient seat of the lords of Millom. In Upper Millom are several springs, called Holy wells, impregnated with purgative salt.

MILLSHIELDS, with ESPERSHIELDS, a township, in the parish of BYWELL ST. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hexham; containing 198 inhabitants, of whom 50 are in Millshields. This place is situated on the river Derwent, about a mile east of the hamlet of Espershields; and the road from Allensford to Shotley passes about a mile and a half eastward.

MILNES-BRIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the township of LINTHWAITE, parish of ALMONDBURY, and partly in those of GOLCAR and LONGWOOD, parish of HUDDERSFIELD, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK. It is on the river Colne, and on the road from Huddersfield to Manchester. The village is very centrally situated, and its inhabitants have facilities of communication from the Manchester canal. Milnes-Bridge House was late the residence of the Radcliffe family, of whom Sir Joseph Radcliffe received the honour of baronetage in 1813, for his exemplary conduct as a magistrate in quelling the Luddite disturbances about that period.

MILNROW, an ancient chapelry having parochial rights, in the township of BUTTERWORTH, parish and union of ROCHDALE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Rochdale. This place was formerly distinguished for its manufacture of flannels, which is still carried on to a moderate extent, but has been partly superseded by the introduction of the cotton trade, and extensive printing and bleaching establishments have been erected. There are coal-mines in operation, and quarries of freestone of good quality for building. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Manchester and Leeds railway, pass through the township. The chapelry has regularly-defined boundaries, a church rate, and all parish officers. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, Vicar of Rochdale. The ancient chapel, a small edifice, was taken down in 1796, and the present, a spacious modern structure, erected on another site, and consecrated in 1799. A school was endowed by Alexander Butterworth, Esq., in 1726, with £20 per annum, since augmented to £26; and a national, and a Lancasterian school, are partly supported by subscription. There are two other schools, one in Hollingworth and the other in Ogden, the two extremities of the chapelry, endowed in 1727, by John Hill, the former with £30, and the latter £25, per annum. John Collier, otherwise "Tim Bobbin," the popular author of *The Lancashire Dialect*, an eccentric caricaturist, poet, and musician, resided 57 years at this place, as the village schoolmaster.

MILNTHORPE, with HEVERSHAM, a township, in the parish of HEVERSHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 32 miles (S. W. by S.) from Appleby, and 256 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 1599 inhabitants, of whom 1159 are in the town of Milnthorpe. The town is situated on the northern bank of the river Belo, near the mouth of the Kent, and consists chiefly of one long street; the houses are in general of neat appearance, and some of them are hand-

some. Flax and paper-mills, with the spinning of twine, the manufacture of sheeting, bed-ticks, sacking, sails, &c., and some carding and spinning of wool, furnish employment to the working class; there is also some tanning, and in the vicinity are quarries of marble and limestone. This is the only sea-port in the county, and is a member of the port of Lancaster, but accessible by none but very small vessels. The market is on Friday; and fairs take place on May 12th and Oct. 17th, for cattle, sheep, and horses. Courts leet and baron are held annually. A district church, dedicated to St. Thomas, consecrated Oct. 1st, 1837, has been built by subscription, and endowed with £1000 by the late Mrs. Richardson, of Kendal. A national school is partly supported by subscription; and there is a workhouse, for the use of sixteen incorporate townships, erected at a short distance north-east of the town, in 1813, at an expense of £4990.

MILSON (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Cleobury-Mortimer; containing 160 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Neen-Sollars.

MILSTEAD (*ST. MARY AND THE HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Sittingbourne; containing 229 inhabitants, and comprising 1216a. 1r. 9p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 15.; income, £250; patron and incumbent, Rev. Charles Collins. The church is in the early English style. An excellent rectory-house was built by the patron, in 1833. John Wyatt, in 1722, gave land now producing £20 a year, for the instruction of children.

MILSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AMESBURY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Amesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Brigmerston, 110 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; present net income, £275; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Peter Hall. Joseph Addison, the distinguished essayist and poet, was born at the parsonage-house, in 1672, his father being then rector.

MILTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of ASLACKBY, union of BOURN, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 84 inhabitants.

MILTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of WEEDON-LOYS, union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREENS-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing 30 inhabitants.

MILTON (*ST. BLAISE*), a parish, in the union of ABINGDON, hundred of OCK, county of BERKS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Abingdon; containing 466 inhabitants. It comprises 1442a. 15p., of which 979 acres are arable, 366 pasture, and 57 woodland; the surface is hilly towards the north, and more level towards the south. The manor-house was built by Inigo Jones. The Great Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The Rev. J. G. Warner, late rector, gave about £60 per annum for education.

MILTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **NORTHSTOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Cambridge; containing 452 inhabitants, and comprising 1378a. 2r. 4p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and has a net income of £95: there is a glebe of 36 acres. The rectory is a sinecure, valued at £4. 7. 1.; net income, £390. Both are in the patronage of King's College, Cambridge. The church is a neat edifice, in the later English style, with some earlier details. Here is a national school.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the township and parish of **WEAVERHAM**, union of **NORTHWICH**, Second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Northwich; containing 25 inhabitants.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **PRITTLEWELL**, union and hundred of **ROCHFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. by E.) from Prittlewell. The hamlet is situated on the coast, and was once a distinct parish; but, having been encroached on by the sea, the church was destroyed, some remains of which may be seen at low water. Here are fine beds of oysters.

MILTON, or **MIDDLETON-MALZOR** (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of **HARDINGSTONE**, hundred of **WYMMERSLEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Northampton; containing 607 inhabitants. The parish, consisting of 1445 acres, is situated on the road from Northampton to Oxford; and the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway pass in the immediate vicinity. A few men are employed in the shoe trade, and some of the women in making lace. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 10.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Dr. E. R. Butcher. The tithes were commuted for land in 1790; the glebe comprises 202 acres, valued at £434 a year, with a glebe-house. The church is a neat structure, repaired in 1838. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **WEST MARKHAM**, union of **EAST RETFORD**, South Clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**; containing 73 inhabitants.

MILTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **EAST ADDERBURY**, union of **BANBURY**, hundred of **BLOXHAM**, county of **OXFORD**, 3 miles (S.) from Banbury; containing 168 inhabitants, and comprising 800 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, has been demolished.

MILTON, a township, in the parish of **SHIPTON-UNDER-WHICHWOOD**, union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Burford; containing 660 inhabitants.

MILTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **MARTOCK**, union of **YEOVIL**, hundred of **MARTOCK**, W. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 124 inhabitants.

MILTON, a tything, in the out-parish of **ST. CUTHBERT**, city and union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 41 inhabitants.

MILTON (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **LYMINGTON**, hundred of **CHRISTCHURCH**, Lymington and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Christchurch; con-

taining, with the tythings of **Ashley** and **Chewton**, 1185 inhabitants. This place comprises 5348 acres, of which 513 are common or waste land; it is situated about midway between the towns of **Christchurch** and **Lymington**, and is bounded on the south by **Christchurch bay**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of **Milford**, with a net income of £120. The church was rebuilt in 1832, at an expense of £1400. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school.

MILTON-ABBAS (*ST. MARY AND ST. SAMPSON*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **BLANDFORD**, hundred of **WHITEWAY**, **Blandford** division of **DORSET**, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Blandford-Forum**; containing 833 inhabitants. The present appellation of this place is a contraction of its ancient name of **Middleton**, implying its central situation in the county; the adjunct is derived from its lords, the abbots. A Benedictine monastery was founded here, in the year 933, by King **Athelstan**, and dedicated to the honour of **St. Mary**, **St. Michael**, **St. Sampson**, and **St. Branwalader**; the revenue at the Dissolution, was valued at £720. 4. 1. The conventual buildings, with the exception of the ancient hall, were taken down in 1771, and replaced by the present splendid mansion, called **Milton Abbey**, erected from a design by **Sir William Chambers**, in the later English style. An old chapel dedicated to **St. Catherine**, has long been desecrated. In 1658, the upper part of the town was destroyed by fire, and a brief was granted for rebuilding it in 1661. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £127; patron and impropiator, **Hon. H. D. Damer**. The abbey church, which stood northward of the abbey, was destroyed by lightning, on September 2nd, 1309, but was handsomely rebuilt, with the exception of the nave, in the reign of **Edward II.**, and is now used as the private chapel of the **Damer** family. The present parish church was built at the expense of the first **Earl of Dorchester**. An almshouse for six persons was founded and endowed by **John Tregonwell, Esq.**, in 1647.

MILTON-ABBOT (*ST. CONSTANTINE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **TAVISTOCK**, **Tavistock** and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Tavistock**; containing 1256 inhabitants. In this parish, which is watered by the river **Tamar**, is the Anglo-Swiss domain of the **Duke of Bedford**, distinguished for its beautiful scenery and landscape gardening. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and impropiator, **Duke of Bedford**. The great tithes have been commuted for £384, and the vicarial for £416; the glebe comprises 62 acres. A **Lancasterian** school for boys is supported.

MILTON-BRYANT (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **WOBURN**, hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from **Woburn**; containing 382 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the **Crown**; net income, £331. A school is partly supported by a private family.

MILTON-CHAPEL (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGE**, hundred of **WESTGATE**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Canterbury**. The parish contains only 10 inha-

bitants, and 200 acres of land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 4.; net income, £70; patron, Matthew Bell, Esq.

MILTON-CLEVEDON.—See CLEVEDON, MILTON.

MILTON-DAMERELL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Holsworthy; containing 813 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Cookbury annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 6½., and in the gift of the Earl of Devon: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises 75 acres.

MILTON-ERNEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, forming, with those of Clapham and Oakley, a detached portion of the hundred of STODDEN, union and county of BEDFORD, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedford; containing 446 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Ouse, and comprises 1333a. 1r. 17p., of which 740 acres are arable, 510 pasture and meadow, and about 53 woodland; the soil near the river is rich; the surface is undulated. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £285; patron, C. Turnor, Esq.; improPRIATORS, Trustees under the will of Sir E. Turnor, for the benefit of the Vicar: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803. The church is an ancient structure of mixed styles, the tower in the Norman, and the nave and chancel in the later English. An almshouse for six persons was founded in 1693, by Sir Edmund Turnor, who endowed it with lands now producing about £40 per annum.

MILTON, GREAT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THAME, partly in the hundred of BULLINGDON, but chiefly in that of THAME, county of OXFORD, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Tetsworth; containing, with the hamlets of Ascott and Chilworth, 737 inhabitants, of whom 615 are in the township of Great Milton. This place is noticed in the Domesday survey as *Midelton*, and formerly contained a priory of monks, which, according to Leland, was a cell to the monastery of Abingdon. The parish comprises by computation 4430 acres: in 1840 an act was passed for inclosing 1300 acres. The living is a vicarage, with that of Little Milton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of the Prebendary of Great Milton in the Cathedral of Lincoln: the prebendal tithes have been commuted for £850, and the vicarial for £185, with an acre of glebe. The church is a venerable structure, in the later English style, with a massive square embattled tower; the exterior is highly enriched, and there are some handsome monuments. A parochial school is partly supported by an allowance of £22 from a bequest by John J. Kent, Esq.

MILTON or MIDDLETON KEYNES (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 327 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of G. Finch, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The southern porch of the church has an ancient open-work screen on each side, and the windows are of elegant design. A school for boys is supported by subscription. Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, was born here in 1662, during the incumbency

of his father; Dr. Babington was also a native; and Dr. William Wotton, a learned divine, critic, and historian, the author of *Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning*, was rector from 1693 till his death in 1726.

MILTON-LILBORNE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, 1½ mile (E. by N.) from Pewsey; containing, with the tything of Clinch, 709 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 6.; net income, £111; patron and improPRIATOR, Colonel Scroggs.

MILTON, LITTLE, a parish, in the union and hundred of THAME, county of OXFORD, 5 miles (W.) from Tetsworth; containing 482 inhabitants. The living is consolidated with that of Great Milton. A curious font is all that remains of the ancient church.

MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, forming a union with GRAVESEND, in the hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT; including part of the town of Gravesend (*which see*), and containing 9256 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Thames, and comprises 485a. 3r., of which 361 acres are arable, 88 pasture, and 30 woodland; the surface is varied, and the scenery richly diversified. It has a fair commencing on the festival of the Conversion of St. Paul, and continuing a week. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 10., and in the alternate patronage of the Crown and the Bishop of Rochester; net income, £359. Over the porch of the church is a curious dial, constructed by Mr. Giles, master of Gravesend school; within the church are painted the crests of the kings of England, from Edward III. to James I. Here was formerly a free chapel, or hospital, under the government of Regular friars.

MILTON - NEXT - SITTINGBORNE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from Maidstone, and 40 (E. by S.) from London; containing 2538 inhabitants. This town was anciently called *Middletun*, a Saxon appellation, indicative of its central position in the county; and also "the king's town of Milton," having probably been, in early ages, the residence of the kings of Kent, as well as a part of the demesne of the crown. Its proximity to the Swale, which separates the Isle of Sheppy from the main land, rendered it easily accessible to the invading Danes, by whom it was frequently plundered in the ninth century. Here their veteran chief, Hastings, attempted to establish himself in the time of Alfred; and the remains of his encampment or fortress in the marshes of Kemsley, between Milton church and the north end of the creek, are still visible. The ancient town, together with the palace of the Kentish kings, was burnt by Earl Godwin, about the year 1052; but it appears to have been rebuilt, and to have become a place of importance in the time of the Conqueror, who, according to Domesday book, held the manor, which for a long while afterwards was vested in the crown, and frequently bestowed in dower upon the queens of England. From Isabella, consort of Edward II., the grant of a market, and of an annual fair for four days, was obtained.

The town is situated about half a mile from the road between London and Dover; and in the first year of the present reign, an act for paving, lighting, and watching it received the royal assent, under which the streets have been re-paved in a superior style, at a very considerable expense, and other improvements have been effected. From the town to the river Swale is a navigable river, called Milton Creek. The commercial business consists chiefly in shipping the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood for the London market, and in bringing goods in return; and the oyster fishery affords employment to a great number of the inhabitants. The oysters sent to London under the well-known name of "Milton Natives," from these extensive fisheries, are generally brought from other places, and deposited in the grounds here until they arrive at a proper state of maturity; they are esteemed the finest and best-flavoured of any in Europe. The numerous flour-mills contribute to the trade and intercourse with the neighbouring parishes. A portreeve for the hundreds of Milton and Marden, who is supervisor of weights and measures, is chosen on July 25th, being St. James'-day, by such of the inhabitants as pay church and poor rates, at a court baron held before the steward of the manor. The manor courts and public meetings are held at the court-hall, under which is the town gaol. The parish comprises 2556*a*. 2*r*. 9*p*. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 6.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £795, and the vicarial for £362. 10.; the glebe contains 1½ acre. The church, situated a mile from the town, is large and handsome, with portions in the decorated English style, and a heavy embattled tower built of square flints; around the north and east sides of the churchyard is a double row of beautiful trees, forming, with the striking exterior of the church, a most picturesque scene. Here are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school is endowed with £10 per annum; there is a bequest by the late William Hopson, Esq., in 1817, of £800 three per cent. reduced bank annuities, chiefly for education; and a national school is supported by subscription. The poor law union of Milton comprises 18 parishes or places, containing a population of 11,493: the work-house is a massive brick building, near the town, erected at a cost of about £6000. The remains of the Danish fortress at Kemsleydown form a square, surrounded by a high vallum and a broad ditch; being overgrown by trees and underwood, it has received the appellation of Castle-rough. A raised causeway, which formerly communicated with the sea-shore, may be distinctly traced.

MILTON-PODIMORE.—See PODIMORE, MILTON.

MILTON, SOUTH, a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 2¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Kingsbridge; containing 475 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1425 acres; the soil is fertile, and the lands are principally arable; the surface is hilly. The living is annexed, with those of South Huish and Marlborough, to West Alvington.

MILTON-UPON-STOUR, a hamlet, in the parish and liberty of GILLINGHAM, union of SHAFTESBURY, Shaston division of DORSET, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Shaftesbury. Here was formerly a free chapel.

MILTON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of POORSTOCK, union of BEAMINSTER, though locally in the hundred of EGGERTON, Bridport division of DORSET, 3¾ miles (N. E.) from Bridport; containing 244 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary.

MILVERTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 26 miles (W. by S.) from Somerton, and 151 (W. by S.) from London; containing 2154 inhabitants. This place, of which the name is probably a corruption of Millford-town, is of very great antiquity, and was once a royal borough. It is delightfully situated, amidst woodland scenery, upon an eminence just above the western extremity of the vale of Taunton-Dean, over the whole of which it commands an uninterrupted view; it consists of three irregular streets. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. Here was formerly an extensive manufacture of serges, druggets, and flannels, but at present the chief employment is silk-throwing, and this has much declined of late years: many of the cottagers are employed in weaving baize by hand-loom. The market is on Friday; and a fair is held on Oct. 10th, for broad-cloth and pedlery. A portreeve and subordinate officers are appointed, but the town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions here. The parish comprises by computation 5000 acres: there are some quarries of conglomerate limestone, and also of sandstone. The living is a vicarage, with that of Langford-Budville annexed, in the patronage of the Archdeacon of Taunton (the appropriator), as Prebendary of Milverton in the Cathedral of Wells, valued in the king's books at £21. 19. 2.; net income, £449. The church is a spacious edifice, supposed to have been one of the numerous churches in this county which were built in the reign of Henry VII. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Bryanites; also a national school. In 1721, Mary Lamb devised £300 for the education of children, and the funds having accumulated for several years, the present income is £54 per annum. Mrs. Morgan, of Shepton-Mallet, bequeathed £1500, of which she appropriated the interest to be paid for a Sunday-evening lecture in the church. An old house, called the parsonage, is said to have been erected by Cardinal Wolsey, whose arms are still visible over the door, and who had considerable property in the town. John de Milverton, a Carmelite friar in the fifteenth century, who distinguished himself by writing against Wycliffe, was a native of the place.

MILVERTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 1¾ mile (N. N. E.) from Warwick; containing 831 inhabitants. It comprises 1124 acres of rich land, and is situated on the left bank of the river Avon, near the road between Kenilworth and Warwick. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £58; patron, Earl of Warwick.

MILWICH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STONE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Stone; containing 563 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2989 acres; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a

discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 4.; patron and impropiator, G. Lewis Dyve, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £132. 8., and the vicarial for £138. 13., and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church is a small edifice, rebuilt in 1795, with the exception of the tower, which is of ancient date. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and schools were erected in 1833.

MIMMS, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HATFIELD, hundred of DACORUM, though locally in that of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Bishop's-Hatfield; containing 1118 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4000 acres, of which the soil is rather light. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £230; patrons and impropiators, the family of Gaussen. The church is built of flints, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, and contains many effigies, brasses with inscriptions in black letter, and other ancient memorials; on the north side of the chancel is the chantry chapel of St. Catherine, founded in 1323, by Simon de Swonlond, the windows of which exhibit, in stained glass, various shields and coats of arms, principally of the Coningsby family. There are two schools; one partly supported by endowment, and the other, for girls, by subscription. An annual sum of £73. 16. 6., arising from property purchased by bequests of Sir Thomas Hide and others, is distributed among the poor.

MIMMS, SOUTH (*St. Giles*), a parish, in the union of BARNET, hundred of EDMONTON, county of MIDDLESEX, 3½ miles (N. N. W.) from Barnet; containing, with part of the town of Barnet, and the village of Potters-Bar, 2760 inhabitants. The parish comprises 6304a. 2r. 30p., of which 3821 acres are pasture, 959 arable, 97 woodland, and the remainder gardens, orchards, and common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £336; patron, Rev. P. Hammond; impropiator, Marquess of Salisbury. Here is a national school.

MINCHIN-HAMPTON. — See HAMPTON, MINCHIN.

MINCHINGTON, with GUSSAGE, a tything, in the parish of HANDLEY, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Wimborne division of DORSET, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Cranborne; containing 163 inhabitants.

MINCINGFIELD, a tything, in the chapelry of DURLEY, parish of UPHAM, union of DROXFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-WALTHAM, Droxford and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 109 inhabitants.

MINDRUM-MILL, a township, in the parish of CARHAM, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S.) from Coldstream. It comprises about 2100 acres, of which 1320 are arable, and the remainder old pasture, mostly level land on the northern bank of the river Beaumont; the soil on the lower grounds is a gravelly loam, and on the higher inclined to moor; the scenery is in general beautiful. Here is a whinstone quarry; also two of the best fox-covers in the north of England: the estate belongs to the Earl of Tankerville. The Beaumont propels an extensive mill, occupied by Mr. William Lynn. The foundations of an ancient

chapel were dug up in 1819, and there are remains of a neglected cemetery. A spring is strongly impregnated with iron.

MINDTOWN (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 48 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 930 acres, of which about 530 are inclosed, and in good cultivation; a part of the Longmind Hill is within the parish, and some threads of copper-ore are distinctly visible on the surface. An old mansion, now a farm-house, was the seat of the family of Mynde. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; net income, £120; patron, Earl Powis. The church is a very ancient structure.

MINEHEAD (*St. Michael*), a market-town and parish, and formerly a representative borough, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 38½ miles (W. N. W.) from Somerton, and 160 (W. by S.) from London; containing, with the manor of Bratton, and the hamlets of Periton, Vineford, and Woodcombe, 1489 inhabitants. At the Conquest, this town, then called *Manheved*, was given by William to William de Mohun: between the years 1550 and 1654 it was repeatedly visited by the plague, and has also at various periods suffered from fires. It is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and consists of the Church town, which is composed of mean irregular streets, on a sloping eminence called Greenaleigh; the Lower town, which is the principal part, comprising some respectable streets, and the town-hall, lately erected at the expense of J. Fownes Luttrell, Esq.; and the Quay town, near the water's edge, including the custom-house. The quay is a solid piece of masonry, with a parapet towards the sea, into which it extends about a quarter of a mile, affording a tolerable shelter for small vessels. The inhabitants were formerly engaged in foreign commerce to a great extent, and even at the commencement of the last century, forty vessels from this harbour were in constant communication with Ireland alone. At present a few vessels only belong to the port, some of which trade with Bristol in grain, malt, bark, timber, flour, and leather, and are freighted back with grocery, iron, &c., and the rest convey similar commodities to Wales, and return with coal, culm, and limestone. Herrings are taken on the coast. The market for fish and provisions is held on Wednesday; and there is a chartered fair, for pedlery, &c., on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week. The borough first sent members to parliament in the reign of Elizabeth, but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Mr. Luttrell, the impropiator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £200, and the impropriate for £104. 2. 3.; there are 26 acres of glebe. The church is a spacious and handsome building, with an embattled tower at the west end; in the chancel is an ancient monument, supposed to be that of Judge Bracton, chief justice of England in the reign of Henry III., and author of the earliest treatise on the Laws of England extant. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A free school is supported by the lord of the manor; an almshouse for eleven persons was built and endowed by Robert Quirke, about 1648; and the poor have an estate producing about £30 per

annum, together with the interest of £1197 three per cent. consols. A species of shell-fish is found at low water, on the rocks off Minehead, which affords a peculiar fluid, having the property of communicating to linen a purple tint, supposed to be similar to the *murex*, which produced the Tyrian purple mentioned by Pliny. Dr. Brocklesby, the friend of Johnson and Burke, distinguished as a physician and medical writer, was a native of the town.

MINETY, or MYNTY (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of MALMESBURY, chiefly in the hundred of CROWTHORNE and MINETY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, though partly in the hundred of MALMESBURY, N. division of WILTS (with which, for electoral purposes, it is connected), 7 miles (S. by W.) from Cirencester; containing 736 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2717 acres, of which a small portion only is arable; the soil is generally a strong clay; the surface is level, and the lands are watered by a stream called Swill-Brook. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; net income, £166; patron and appropriator, Archdeacon of Salisbury. The church, with the parsonage and some other houses, and about 40 acres of land, is in Wiltshire, surrounded by a detached part of Gloucestershire, comprising the remainder of the parish. A mineral spring was discovered some years since.

MININGSBY (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 498 inhabitants, and comprising 1311*a. 2r. 10p.* The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 6½., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; the income arises from glebe comprising 170 acres, valued at £280 per annum. The church is a very ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MINLEY, a tything, in the parish of YATELY, hundred of CRONDALL, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 32 inhabitants.

MINSHULL, CHURCH (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5½ miles (N. by E.) from Nantwich; containing 467 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Weaver, and comprises by admeasurement 2086 acres, of which about 24 are woodland, and the remainder chiefly pasture. Its soil is in some parts sandy, in others a stiff clay; the surface is generally level, and the prevailing timber oak and ash, with some poplar: cheese is made in great quantities. The living is a donative; net income, £131; patron, H. Brooke, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £120, and the incumbent's for £50. The church is a plain structure of brick, with coigns and cornices of stone, and a tower of corresponding style. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is endowed with about £15 per annum.

MINSHULL-VERNON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union of NANTWICH, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Middlewich; containing 403 inhabitants. There is a second-class station on the line of the Grand Junction railway at this place.

MINSKIP, a township, in the parish of ALDBOROUGH, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (S. by W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 234 inhabitants. The township is on the south side of the river Ure, and comprises by computation 1395 acres. The village lies on the road from Boroughbridge to Knaresborough. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £50, and the appropriate for £260, payable to the Dean and Chapter of York.

MINSTEAD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the hundred, of NEW FOREST, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Lyndhurst; including the tythings of Cadnam, Canterton with Fritham, London-Minstead, and Minstead; and containing 1155 inhabitants, of whom 926 are in the tything of Minstead. The parish comprises about 12,800 acres, of which 725 are common or waste; the soil is chiefly clay. The living is a rectory, with that of Lyndhurst annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the gift of H. C. Compton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £399. 15., and the glebe comprises 3 acres. Two schools are partly supported by subscription. Near Malwood Castle Lodge, and within the parish, stands a triangular stone about 5 feet in height, erected in 1745, by John, Lord de la Warre, commemorating the site of the tree from which Tyrrell's arrow glanced, and killed William II., in the year 1100: the spot was visited by George III. and his royal consort, June 27th, 1789.

MINSTER (*St. METHERIAN*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 3¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Bossiney; containing 573 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and includes a portion of the small sea-port of Boscastle, was distinguished for an ancient castle built by the family of Botreaux, in the reign of Henry I., of which nothing but the site remains. It comprises by computation 3000 acres, the greater portion good pasture land; the surface is generally flat. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 17. 11., and in the gift of T. J. Phillips, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £255, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church contains some interesting monuments. There are remains of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. John. The Wesleyans have a place of worship in that part of Boscastle which is within the parish. In the grounds of Worthyvale is a stone bearing some rudely-sculptured characters, brought from Slaughter Bridge, in the neighbourhood, and supposed to commemorate a battle fought near that place, in 525, between the Britons and the Saxons, in which King Arthur is said to have been mortally wounded. In the vicinity of this spot, where the river Camel has its source, a memorable battle is said to have occurred between the Britons and the Saxons under Egbert, in 820. On Waterpit Downs, in the parish, is an ancient cross, beautifully embellished with sculpture and delicate tracery.

MINSTER (*St. MARY*), a parish in the union of the ISLE of THANET, hundred of RINGSLOW, or ISLE of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Margate; containing 1380 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called *Mynstre* and *Meustre*, derives its name from the Saxon word *Minstre*,

a church or monastery. It is bounded on the south by the river Stour; and formerly vessels or barges came up to the village, near the church, where is a little creek, once called Minstre-fleet. About half a mile south-east of the village is Ebbes-fleet, which seems to have been the usual place of landing from the ocean in the Isle of Thanet; here it is said, Hengist and Horsa landed in 449, St. Augustine, in 596, and subsequently, from France, St. Mildred, who became the first abbess of a convent of 70 nuns, founded here about 670, in honour of the Virgin Mary, by her mother Domneva, a niece of King Egbert. In 980 and 1011, this convent was pillaged and burned, and its inmates murdered by the Danes; after which only a few Secular priests occupied the remains, its possessions having been given to the monks of St. Augustine's abbey, Canterbury, who removed the body of St. Mildred to their own church. About a mile to the eastward of the church, St. Eadburgha, in 740, built another convent in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, but the Danes landed in 978, and entirely destroyed it by fire. Minster once possessed a charter for a market and a fair, both now disused. The parish comprises 5568*a.* 35*p.*, of which 3305 acres are arable, 1746 pasture, 31 woodland and plantations, and about 290 waste: on the downs the prospect is not exceeded in this part of the county. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £33. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £1971. 10., of which £265 are payable to the Archbishop, £966. 10. to the Dean and Chapter, and £740 to the vicar; the Dean and Chapter have 113, and the vicar 28, acres of glebe. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, in the early English style, with a lofty spire steeple; in the choir are eighteen stalls. When the Danes burnt the abbey, they spared the two chapels of St. Mary, and St. Peter and St. Paul, of which the former was converted into the parochial church, and has since been enlarged. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school. The Rev. John Lewis, author of a *History of the Isle of Thanet*, was buried here. Minster gives the inferior title of Baron to the Marquess Conyngham.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPY (*ST. MARY AND ST. SEXBURGH*), a parish, in the union of SHEPPY, liberty of the ISLE of SHEPPY, lathe of SCRAY, county of KENT; containing, with the port of Sheerness, which is a separate vill, having independent jurisdiction, 8684 inhabitants. This place is celebrated as the site of a convent founded in 675, by Sexburga, mother of Egbert, King of Kent, for seventy-seven nuns, who suffered greatly during the invasion of England by the Danes, by whom the house was eventually destroyed. It was re-established in 1130, for Benedictine nuns, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburgh, by William, Archbishop of Canterbury, and continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £122. 14. 6.: the remains have been converted into a farm-house. The parish comprises by admeasurement 6500 acres, of which 4138 are pasture, 1850 arable, 466 meadow, and 46 wood; the lands are generally marshy, and the soil clay. The navigable river Hoale intersects the parish, and, in connexion with the recently-constructed pier at Sheerness, where is a commodious wharf, affords facilities for the conveyance of produce in that direction, while the King's Ferry affords communication with the main land.

The village is situated on high land, commanding extensive views; and a fair is held in it on Palm-Monday and Tuesday. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £169, with a glebe-house; patron, T. Mitchell, Esq.; impropiator, W. Hopson, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £1602. 11. The church, an ancient structure, with a massive square tower crowned by a turret, which has been diminished in height, appears to have been formerly much larger than at present. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel. A national school is attached to the church.

MINSTER, LOVELL (*ST. KENELM*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Witney; containing 316 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the establishment of a religious house, and from the family of Lovell. The village is situated on the declivities of two hills, between which runs the river Windrush, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts, called Great and Little Minster; the estimated number of acres is 2000; the soil is light, and the scenery is enriched with extensive woods. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 7., and in the patronage of Eton College: the impropriate and vicarial tithes have each been commuted for £119, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, chiefly in the later Norman style, with a square embattled tower rising from the centre; the internal arrangement is unique and strikingly beautiful, and in the south transept is an altar-tomb, with a recumbent effigy of one of the Lovell family, clad in complete armour of the time of Edward IV. An alien priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to the abbey of St. Mary de Ibreio, was founded here in the reign of John, and at the suppression granted to Eton College; its site was occupied by a mansion called Minster-Lovell Priory, of which there are considerable remains.

MINSTER, SOUTH (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Burnham; containing 1444 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises by measurement 6066 acres, is bounded on the south-east by the river Crouch, and on the east by the North Sea; the lands are in a good state of cultivation, and of a mixed quality of loam and gravel. The village consists of two small streets; and fairs are held in it on the third day before Easter, the ninth day before Whitsunday, and the 29th of September. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21; patrons and impropiators, Governors of the Charter-House, London. The great tithes have been commuted for £1414, and the vicarial for £418. 10., and there are 10 acres of glebe. The church, a spacious and handsome cruciform structure, with a square embattled tower, was enlarged about twenty years since, by a rate, aided by the Charter-House, and the Society for Building Churches. There are slight remains of a chapel at South Minster Hall. The Independents have a place of worship; and a national school is partly supported by endowment.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of WESTBURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Shrewsbury; contain-

ing 914 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, Marquess of Bath; improPRIATORS, Rectors of Westbury, and J. and T. Lovett, Esqrs., whose tithes have been commuted for £433, of which £188 are payable to the former, and £245 to the latter. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents.

MINSTERWORTH (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of WESTBURY, duchy of LANCASTER, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Gloucester; containing 498 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Gloucester to Newnham, and comprises 1827 acres, of which 157 are common or waste; the soil is rich, and the lands are chiefly meadow and pasture, with a moderate portion of arable, and numerous extensive orchards. A great quantity of cider is made, and there is a salmon-fishery in the Severn at this place. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4.; net income, £125; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, whose tithes have been commuted for £597. 18., and whose glebe comprises 6 acres. A school was built in 1808.

MINTERN MAGNA (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, partly in the hundred of CERNE, TOTCOMBE, and MODBURY, partly in the liberty of FORDINGTON, but chiefly in the liberty of PIDDLE-TRENT-HIDE, Cerne division of DORSET, 2 miles (N.) from Cerne Abbas; containing, with the hamlets of Hartley and Tiley, and the tything of Middlemarsh, 354 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road to Weymouth and Bath, comprises 1996a. 2r.: the soil is chalk, alternated with flint, and in some parts clay; the surface is varied, and the scenery enriched with wood. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 2.; net income, £140; patron, H. Sturt, Esq. Round the north aisle of the church, which is the burial-place of the Napiers, are coats of arms, and inscriptions to the memory of several members of that ancient family. A national school is supported by Lady Andover.

MINTERN PARVA, a tything, in the parish and hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, union of CERNE, Cerne division of DORSET, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 130 inhabitants.

MINTING (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, S. division of the wapentake of GARTREE, parts of LINSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Horncastle; containing 280 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2621 acres, of which one-half is indifferent pasture, and the other, with the exception of about 100 acres of woodland, is arable. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 7. 11.; net income, £437; patrons, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The church was given, before 1129, to the abbey of Leyr, in France; and an alien priory of Benedictine monks was established, which continued here till its suppression by Henry V., who granted it to the Carthusian priory of Mountgrace, and as parcel of its possessions, it was given in exchange to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription.

MINTLYN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Lynn; containing 36 inhabitants. It comprises about 1250 acres, of which 400 are plantations and heath. The church has been demolished.

MINTON, a township, in the parish and union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP; containing 125 inhabitants.

MINVER, ST., a parish, in the union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Padstow, by the ferry; containing 1139 inhabitants, of whom 683 are in the Highlands, and 456 in the Lowlands. This place is situated near the coast of the Bristol Channel, and is separated from Eglos-hayle by a stream which at high water is navigable to Amble bridge, in the parish of St. Kew: it comprises 6300 acres, of which 1012 are common or waste. Great quantities of corn are sent to Gloucester and other places, for the loading of which a neat quay has been erected. The substratum is supposed to contain copper-ore, and a mine was opened and wrought for some time, but the works have been discontinued. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 2½.; patron and improPRIATOR, W. S. Sandys, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £1000, and the vicarial for £356; the impropriate glebe comprises 21 acres, and the vicarial 41. The church, situated in the Highlands, has a tower surmounted by a lofty spire. In the Lowlands are two chapels; one, dedicated to St. Michael, is on the margin of the river Camel, across which is a ferry to Padstow, nearly opposite; the other, dedicated to St. Enoduck, is a little to the north of the former, with a low tower, and nearly buried in the sand which has drifted in this part of the parish. There are a place of worship for Wesleyans, and a cemetery for the Society of Friends; also a school, partly supported by subscription.

MINWORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of CURDWORTH, union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Coleshill; containing 329 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Tame, and consists of 1319 acres of productive land. The Birmingham and Fazeley canal passes through the hamlet.

MIRCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of CHILDS-WICKHAM, union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 98 inhabitants.

MIRFIELD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Dewsbury; containing 6919 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the heptarchy, formed part of the Saxon parish of Dewsbury, and subsequently belonged to Sir John Heton, lord of the manor, whose lady, on her way to the parish church, before dawn, on Christmas-day, being attacked by robbers, and her attendant killed, the pope, on the intercession of her husband, who was then at Rome, granted him permission to build a chapel here, which subsequently became parochial; and in 1261 the district was severed from Dewsbury, and erected into a distinct parish. Including the hamlets of Battye-ford and Hopton, it comprises by admeasure-

ment 3548 acres of fertile land; the surface is finely undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the navigable river Calder, which divides the parish into two unequal portions, of which the larger is on the north side of the stream; the substratum abounds with coal and freestone of good quality, both extensively wrought. Within the parish is Blake Hall, the seat of Joshua Ingham, Esq., a handsome modern mansion, erected on the site of the ancient seat of the Hoptons, beautifully situated, and commanding agreeable prospects. There are also, Castle Hall, erected on the site of the old mansion of the Hetons, and now an inn; Upper Hall, once the residence of the Shepley family; and Hopton Hall, an ancient edifice, partly modernised. The village is on the north bank of the river Calder, along which it extends for a considerable distance; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, and the making of cards for machinery, and there are some large flour-mills and extensive malting establishments. A good trade is likewise carried on in agricultural and mineral produce, for the conveyance of which the Calder and Hebble navigation affords great facilities; and the Manchester and Leeds railway passes through the parish. A court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding 40s., was established by act of the 17th of George III., including this parish among various others; and its jurisdiction has been extended to debts of £15 in all such of the parishes in the district as are not within the honour of Pontefract, and to half that amount for such as are within the limits of the honour.

The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 0½.; net income, £242; patron and impropriator, Sir George Armytage, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1796. The church, an ancient structure, was, with the exception of the tower, rebuilt on a larger scale, in 1826, at an expense of nearly £2000, raised by subscription; it is a neat and well-arranged structure, containing 1000 sittings. A church has been erected at Battysford, of which an account is given in the article on that hamlet. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists of the Old and New Connexions, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Moravians, and Swedenborgians. A free school is endowed with houses and land bequeathed by Richard Thorpe, Esq., in 1667, and now producing £50 per annum; and there is a national school, erected in 1830, at an expense of £500; also a national school in connexion with the church at Battysford. Near the church is a large circular mound called Castle Hill, the history of which is involved in dark obscurity. Bishop Hopton, who lived in the reign of Mary, was born at Blake Hall, in the parish.—See BATTYFORD and HOPTON.

MISERDEN (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of STROUD, hundred of BISLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Painswick; containing, with the hamlets of Camp and Sutgrove, 509 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2200 acres, of which about 1300 are arable, 500 pasture, and 350 woodland; the soil is chiefly clay, and the substratum affords good limestone, and clay for making tiles; the surface is elevated, and the scenery strikingly varied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; patron and incumbent, Rev. W.

Mills, whose tithes have been commuted for £410, and who has a glebe of 86 acres. Of Miserden Castle little more remains than loose fragments of stone strewn about its ancient site; the manor-house, said to have been built of the materials, was garrisoned during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I.

MISSENDEN, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Hitchin; containing, with the hamlet of Langley, 170 inhabitants.

MISSENDEN, GREAT (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of AMERSHAM, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 26 miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 2225 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage; patrons, the Trustees of the late J. O. Oldham, Esq.; impropriator, G. Carrington, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £1204, and the vicarial for £337. 10.; the vicarial glebe contains about one acre. The church has been repaired, and 170 additional sittings provided. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a free school on the British system, established January 1st, 1827. An agricultural and garden school is supported by subscription; and an excellent workhouse, for 120 inmates, has been built. There was anciently an abbey for Black canons, in honour of the Virgin Mary, founded in 1133, by Sir William de Missenden, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £285. 15. 9. John Randall, an eminent divine in the reign of James I., was born here.

MISSENDEN, LITTLE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2½ miles (W. N. W.) from Amersham; containing 1011 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3500 acres; the soil is gravel, alternated with loam, and the surface is hilly and richly wooded. The village consists of one principal street, from which a smaller one diverges nearly at right angles; and is situated on the road to Aylesbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 9.; patron, Earl Howe. Two schools are supported by subscription.

MISSON, a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2½ miles (E. N. E.) from Bawtry; containing, with the hamlet of Newington, 834 inhabitants. The parish consists of 5792 acres, of which the soil is generally sandy and light: the village is neat and well built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £359; impropriator, Earl Spencer. The tithes were commuted for land in 1760, when 286 acres were allotted to the vicar. The church is a handsome building, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school, erected in 1693, and endowed with land, &c., producing an annual income of about £65.

MISTERTON (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1 mile (E. by S.) from Lutterworth; containing, with the hamlets of Poultney and Walcote, 589 inhabitants. The river Swift, which at times rises and falls very rapidly, runs through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of J. H. Franks,

Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £619. 15., and the glebe comprises 13 acres. Sir John Pulteney and his sister bequeathed rent-charges amounting to £15; and 10 acres of waste land, producing £19, have been given for distribution among the poor.

MISTERTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **GAINSBOROUGH**, N. Clay division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Gainsborough; containing, with the township of West Stockwith, 1706 inhabitants, of whom 1055 are in the township of Misterton. The parish is in the north-eastern extremity of the county, where the river Idle and Chesterfield canal terminate in the river Trent, and comprises by computation 4740 acres; a great part of the land was formerly a swamp, which has been drained and brought into cultivation. The village, situated on the north side of the Chesterfield canal, is large and well built; and a fair for cattle and horses is held in it in September. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10. 5.; net income, £85; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of York. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1771. The church, a large ancient structure, was much injured by a high wind in 1824, when the roof, on which were 2 tons of lead, was blown down, damaging the building to the amount of £300. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and a Roman Catholic chapel.

MISTERTON (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of **BEAMINSTER**, hundred of **CREWKERNE**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Crewkerne; containing 475 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Winchester; impropiator, John Hussey, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £205, and the vicarial for £70; the glebe comprises 33 acres. The church has been enlarged. A school is supported by subscription.

MISTLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **TENDRING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Manningtree; containing 976 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 2067 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 600 pasture, 160 woodland and plantations, and the remainder garden-ground. The village is situated on the navigable river Stour, where are good quays, to which vessels of 300 tons' burthen can come up at spring tides; also commodious warehouses for corn, malt, and coal, in which articles much business is carried on. The petty-sessions for the division of **Tendring** are held here on Mondays, once in five weeks, alternately with Thorpe. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Bradfield and the perpetual curacy of Manningtree united, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Trustees of the late Col. Rigby: the tithes have been commuted for £660, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 33 acres. The church stands about a mile north-west from the site of a former structure, and was consecrated in 1735, having been built principally at the expense of Edward Rigby, Esq. There is a national school.

MITCHAM (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of **CROYDON**, Second division of the hundred of **WALLINGTON**, E. division of **SURREY**, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from London; containing 4532 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road to Reigate, is divided into Upper Mitcham, formerly called Witford or Water-

ford, and Lower Mitcham, anciently *Michelham*, or the great dwelling, a name probably derived from its having been at an early period the residence of several persons of distinction. The soil is a rich loam, lying upon a substratum of gravel of great depth, and is distinguished for its production of elms of stately growth. The air is remarkable for its salubrity, and the place was, by Dr. Fothergill, an eminent physician of the last century, called the Montpelier of England. In various parts are stately old mansions with spacious walled gardens and pleasure-grounds, and the surrounding scenery is diversified. The river Wandle, which abounds with excellent trout, passes at the further extremity of the village; and the railroad from Wandsworth to Croydon runs through the parish. The greater portion of the land is laid out in plantations of chamomile, liquorice, peppermint, roses, lavender, and other aromatic plants; and the environs afford agreeable walks and rides. A small common, at the entrance into the village from London, still retains the name of Figge's marsh, having been the property of Sir Edward Figge in the time of Edward III. The principal trade is the printing of calico, silks, and chalis; and there are snuff-mills upon a large scale. A pleasure-fair is held for three days, commencing on August 12th. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Croydon for debts not exceeding £5.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £456; patron, William Simpson, Esq., in right of his lady, a lineal descendant of Archbishop Cranmer, and owner of the manor of Mitcham; impropiator, D. Watney, Esq. The church, an ancient structure of flint and stone, which had become greatly dilapidated, was taken down in 1822, and handsomely rebuilt in the later English style, with the exception of the tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A Sunday school, established in 1788, has an endowment of £62. 12. per annum, and the national school, supported by subscription, was enlarged in 1839, from a portion of the funds. The almshouses on the Green, for twelve widows or unmarried women, were founded in 1829, by Miss Tate, who endowed them with an estate producing to each of the inmates £7. 16. per annum; and there are charitable bequests for distribution to the poor. Among the eminent characters who formerly resided here, were, Archbishop Cranmer, whose mansion is still remaining; Sir Julius Cæsar, who entertained Queen Elizabeth in his house for one day at an expense of more than £700; Sir Walter Raleigh, whose ancient mansion on the Green, which, previously to his expedition to Guiana, he sold for £2500, was taken down in 1833; and the late Peter Waldo, Esq., the last of the Waldenses, known by his treatise on the Liturgy of the Church of England, and whose mansion, part of which was erected in the reign of Edward II., is still remaining, with some carvings of the time of Elizabeth, and others by Grinlin Gibbons, in excellent preservation.

MITCHELDEVER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **NEW WINCHESTER**, hundred of **MITCHELDEVER**, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from Whitechurch; containing, with the tythings of North and South Brook, West Stratton, and Weston-Colley, 1119 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the Russell family, and

was for some time the residence of the widow of Lord Russell, who was beheaded in 1683. The parish comprises by admeasurement 7094 acres, in good cultivation: the village is pleasant, and the South-Western railway has a station here. The living is a vicarage, with those of Northington, Popham, and East Stratton annexed, valued in the king's books at £26. 13. 4.; net income, £326; patron and impropiator, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. The church was rebuilt by Sir Francis Baring, in 1806, at an expense of nearly £10,000; it is a handsome structure, in the early English style, and contains a monument, by Chantrey, to members of the Baring family. A parochial school is supported by Sir Thomas, who has also built almshouses for 80 aged and infirm poor of both sexes.

MITCHELL-DEAN.—See DEAN, MITCHELL.

MITCHELMERSH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Romsey; containing, with the hamlets of Awbridge and Brashfield, 1180 inhabitants, of whom 436 are in the hamlet of Mitchelmersh. The parish comprises 3978 acres, of which 20 are common or waste. The Andover canal runs through it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £814, and the glebe comprises 75 acres. Schools are partly supported by subscription.

MITCHEL-TROY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the hundred of RAGLAN, union, division, and county of MONMOUTH, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 383 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Wye, and on the north by the Trothy, and intersected by the road from Monmouth to Abergavenny, comprises by computation 1750 acres, of which 500 are arable, 955 pasture and meadow, 160 wood, and 92 common; the surface is a good deal undulated, and the scenery embraces some beautiful views, especially from a hill at the rear of Troy House, a fine seat of the Duke of Beaufort. The living is a rectory, with that of Cwmcarvan annexed, in the patronage of the Duke: the tithes have been commuted for £221. 10., and there is a good parsonage-house, with a glebe of 60 acres. The church is in the early style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a square tower formerly surmounted by a spire which was struck by lightning some years since, and destroyed the north aisle; the windows are ornamented with modern stained glass, and the communion table is inlaid with a large slate slab, on which is engraven the Last Supper, Crucifixion, and Ascension. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross. A national school for 100 children has lately been erected.

MITFORD, a parish, in the union of MORPETH, partly in the W. division of CASTLE ward, in the S., and partly in the W. division of MORPETH ward, in the N., division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. by S.) from Morpeth; containing 733 inhabitants, of whom 220 are in the township of Mitford. This manor, in the time of the Saxons, belonged to the family of Mitford, and at the Conquest was part of the possessions of John, lord of Mitford, whose only daughter, Sybil, was by the Conqueror married to Sir Richard Bertram, son of the lord of Dignam, in Normandy. The family of Bertram became very numerous, and acquired

large estates in this part of the kingdom, which they retained till the reign of John, when, their descendant taking part with the barons against that monarch, their castle here, and also the town, were burnt, and the lands laid waste by the Flemish allies of the king; and the barony, becoming forfeited to the crown, was bestowed upon Philip de Hulcoates. The possessions were subsequently restored by Henry III. to the Bertrams; but, after the death of Roger de Bertram, in 1242, his son and successor being taken prisoner among the insurgents at Northampton, the castle and the estates were seized by the king, and never regained. The castle was taken and dismantled by Alexander, King of Scotland, in 1318, and the barony, at that time the property of the Earl of Pembroke, after his decease passed to Sir Henry Percy, lord of Athol, whose two daughters conveyed the manor of Mitford, by marriage, to Thomas Brough, Esq., and Sir Henry Grey. The whole of the manor, in the reign of Henry VIII., belonged to William, Lord Brough, who, in 1557, granted the estates to Cuthbert Mitford and his heirs for ever, reserving to himself only the site of the castle and the royalties, which, afterwards falling to the crown, were granted by Charles II. to Robert Mitford, Esq., with whose descendants they have since remained. The town of Mitford was anciently of considerable importance, and had a charter of incorporation at a very early period; but the records were most probably destroyed in the wars between John and the barons.

The parish consists of the townships of Benridge, Edington, Highlaws, Mitford, Molesden, Newton-Park, Newton-Underwood, Nunriding, Pigdon, Spittle-Hill, and Throphill. It comprises by computation 9500 acres, of which 600 are woodland, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture; the surface is finely varied; the river Wansbeck intersects the parish from west to east, and the river Font, after skirting the north-western portion of it, falls into the Wansbeck at the village. The substrata are chiefly coal, limestone, and sandstone. The present manor-house, erected in 1828, after a design by Mr. Dobson, is a handsome mansion of white freestone, beautifully situated on the brow of the north bank of the Wansbeck, opposite to the remains of the ancient manor-house, on the other side of the river. The village now consists only of a few neat cottages, though formerly it had the privilege of a market and a fair for eight days. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; net income, £94, with a glebe of 10 acres; patron, the Bishop of Durham. The church is an ancient and venerable structure; the nave is in the Norman style, and appears to have been damaged by fire, probably during the assault of the castle; the chancel is in the early English style. A national school was erected in 1830. There are some slight remains of the ancient castle, of which the keep, apparently in the Norman style, can now only be traced.

MITTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of CLITHEROE, comprising the townships of Bashall-Eaves, West Bradford, Grindleton, Great Mitton, and Waddington, in the W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWECROSS, W. riding of YORK; and the township of Aighton with Bailey and Chaigley, in the Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, county of LANCASTER; the whole containing 4201 inhabitants, of

whom 212 are in Great Mitton township, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Clitheroe. This place was the scene of dreadful slaughter and devastation committed by the Scots on their irruption into England in 1319, and was for many generations chiefly the property of the Sherburnes, of whom Sir John de Sherburne attended Edward III. at the siege of Calais. Stonyhurst, now occupied as a Roman Catholic college, was anciently the seat of the family, and was probably commenced by Sir Richard Sherburne, who died in 1594, and completed by his son in 1596; it is situated at Aighton, and is a spacious and handsome structure on an eminence, commanding extensive and pleasing prospects over the valleys of the Ribble and the Calder; it was granted on lease by the late Thomas Weld, Esq., upon very moderate terms to the successors of some of the Roman Catholic clergy who, during the progress of the French revolution, abandoned their retreat at Liege, and took refuge here.

The parish, which comprises by computation 18,540 acres, is bounded on the south by the river Calder, and divided by the river Hodder, which unites with the Ribble near the village of Mitton. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 8.; net income, £153, with a glebe-house; patron, J. Aspinall, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, erected in the reign of Edward III., is in the decorated English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; on the north side of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of the Sherburne family. There are churches at Grindleton, Hurst Green, and Waddington, the livings of which are perpetual curacies, that of Grindleton being in the patronage of the Vicar. The Wesleyans have places of worship at Waddington and Bashall-Eaves; and there are numerous schools in the parish, of which those at Aighton, Grindleton, Hurst Green, and Mitton have small endowments. At Longridge, in Aighton, is an almshouse founded by Sir Nicholas Sherburne in 1706, and of which the possessors of the Stonyhurst estate have the patronage and controul.

MITTON, a liberty, in the township, parish, and union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Penkridge.

MITTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BREDON, union of TEWKESBURY, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 1 mile (N. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 33 inhabitants.

MITTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Clitheroe; containing, with Coalcoates and Hewthorn, 74 inhabitants.

MITTON, LOWER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing, with the town of Stourport (*which see*), 3012 inhabitants. This place, in Leland's time, was distinguished for the number of its corn-mills, for the establishment of which the river Stour, branching in various directions, afforded great convenience. It contains 936*a.* 2*r.* 34*p.*, and the Stour unites with the Severn here. There are a manufactory

for worsted-yarn, an iron-foundry, a tannery, and a vinegar-yard. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal also joins the Severn at this place, and by connecting that river with the Trent, affords an extended line of inland navigation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Kidderminster. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice of brick, erected in 1790.

MITTON, UPPER, a hamlet, in the parish of HARTLEBURY, union of DROITWICH, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. E.) from Stourport; containing 269 inhabitants, and comprising 341 acres of a productive soil.

MIXBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Bicester; containing 391 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2800 acres; the soil is light and thin; the surface is level, but highly elevated, and the scenery is enlivened by the course of the river Ouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £180; patron, Bishop of Rochester. The church has a Norman doorway, with zigzag mouldings, leading into the south aisle; the nave and chancel are separated by a large Norman arch, and at the east end of the north aisle is the burial-place of the Bathurst family. There are some bold remains of an ancient fortification, originally surrounded by a moat, and by the Normans called Beaumont.

MOAT, a township, in the parish of KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Longtown; containing 205 inhabitants. On the bank of the Liddel are the ruins of a strong square tower, called Liddel Strength, surrounded by a double moat. It more than once fell into the power of the Scots, and on one occasion was taken by David, King of Scotland, who caused the two sons of the governor, Sir Walter Selby, to be strangled.

MOBBERLEY (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 1272 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 10,000 acres, divided into three baronies, for each of which a distinct court is held annually by its lord. The manufacture of cotton is carried on in a large factory. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 3. 4., and in the patronage of Mrs. Mallory; net income, £524. The church, which is very ancient, has a rich screen, the remains of a rood-loft, and some stone stalls in the chancel; it was thoroughly repaired, and the tower rebuilt of stone, in 1533, at the expense of Sir John Talbot. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free school, founded in 1659, by the Rev. William Griffin, was endowed by him with the interest of £210. A priory of Black canons was established here in 1206, by Patrick de Mobberley, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Wilfrid, but it existed only a short time.

MOCCAS (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WOBBLEY, hundred of WEBTREE, county of HEREFORD, 14 miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 188 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by

the river Wye, and is intersected by the road from Hereford to Hay; it comprises 1130 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 4. 4., and in the gift of Sir V. Cornewall, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £192. 6., and the glebe comprises 84 acres. A school is supported by subscription.

MOCKERKIN, a hamlet, in the parochial chapelry of **LOWESWATER**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from **Cockermouth**; containing, with **Sosgill**, with which it forms a constablewick, 296 inhabitants.

MODBURY (*St. George*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **ERMINGTON**, **Ermington** and **Plympton**, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 36 miles (S. W. by S.) from **Exeter**; and 208 (W. S. W.) from **London**; containing 2048 inhabitants. This place, called in Latin records *Motberia*, was in the possession of **Wado** in the time of the Confessor, and subsequently became the property of the **Champernownes**, of whom **Richard Champernowne**, in 1334, obtained permission to fortify his manorial residence here. During the contest between **Charles** and the parliament, the fortress was taken by the garrison at **Plymouth**, and in February, 1643, **Sir N. Stanning**, when intrenched here with 2000 soldiers, was defeated by the **Devonshire clubmen**. The town is situated at the junction of the roads leading to **Plymouth**, **Kingsbridge**, and **Dartmouth**, and occupies the bottom and declivities of a valley; it consists of four streets, which meet at right angles, the point of union being in the lowest part of the town; the inhabitants are supplied with water from three conduits. A new turnpike-road was lately formed from **Dartmouth** and **Kingsbridge**, through the town, to **Plymouth**; and a new **London** mail-road from **Plymouth** to **Exeter** passes about a mile from the place. The manufacture of woollen goods, which was formerly of great extent, has decayed; there is still some weaving of long ells; also a considerable trade in corn and malt. A creek, navigable for barges, extends from the estuary of the river **Erme**, which bounds the parish on the west, to within two miles of the town, and thus facilitates the importation of coal, and the export of the produce of the soil. The principal general market is on Thursday, and there is another on Saturday for butchers' meat; also a great cattle-market on the second Tuesday in every month. A fair takes place on the 4th of May, unless that day fall later in the week than Thursday, in which case it is postponed till the following Tuesday. The town is governed by a portreeve, constables, and other subordinate officers, who are appointed at one of the courts leet, which are held at **Michaelmas** and **Lady-day**. The borough sent two members to parliament in the 34th of **Edward I.**, but was afterwards relieved from making returns, on the plea of inability to pay their expenses. The parish comprises 5977 acres, of which 229 are common or waste; the surface is finely varied, and the scenery in many parts highly picturesque. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried both for building and for burning into lime; and there are also some quarries of slate-stone. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 0½.; net income, £302; patrons and impropiators, **Provost and Fellows**

of **Eton College**. The church, which stands upon an eminence south-westward of the town, is an ancient embattled structure, with modern additions; the tower, rebuilt in 1622, is surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, the **Society of Friends**, and **Wesleyans**; and a national school, and a **Lancasterian** school for girls, are supported by subscription. There were, some years since, slight remains of **Modbury House**, and also of a **Benedictine** priory, founded in the reign of **Stephen**, and dedicated to **St. Gregory**, as a cell to the abbey of **St. Peter sur Dive**, in **Normandy**; its possessions, valued at £70 per annum, were given by **Henry VI.** to **Eton College**. **Sir John Forsetecue**, a celebrated lawyer, and lord chief justice in the reign of **Henry VI.**; and **Sir George Baker, M.D.**, president of the **Royal College of Physicians**, born in 1722, were natives of the place.

MOGGERHANGER, a hamlet, in the parish of **BLUNHAM**, union of **BIGGLESWADE**, hundred of **WIXAMTREE**, county of **BEDFORD**, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Biggleswade**; containing 425 inhabitants.

MOLASH, or **MOLDASH** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, hundred of **FELBOROUGH**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from **Canterbury**; containing 391 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Chilham**: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £98, and those of the incumbent for £138; there is a glebe of 5 acres. A school, in which are about 40 children, is chiefly supported by **E. Knight, Esq.**

MOLESDEN, a township, in the parish of **MITFORD**, union of **MORPETH**, W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from **Morpeth**; containing 40 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from its situation on the **Moles burn**, its eastern boundary, has been for nearly five centuries the property of the **Mitford** family, and comprises 683 acres; 72 are woodland, and the remainder is arable, of which the soil is well adapted for the growth of wheat and oats. The land to the south of the village was formerly an open moor, but has for several years been under good cultivation. The village is pleasantly seated on the road from **Meldon** to **Mitford**, and on the east bank of the **Mole**, which falls into the river **Wansbeck** at a short distance below it.

MOLESEY, EAST, a parish, in the union of **KINGSTON**, First division of the hundred of **ELMBRIDGE**, W. division of **SURREY**, 3½ miles (W. by S.) from **Kingston**; containing 690 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river **Thames**, and intersected by the river **Mole**, and comprises 692a. 1r. 10p., of which 354 acres are arable, and 337 meadow; the surface is generally level. The village is connected with **Hampton Court**, by a bridge of wood over the **Thames**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £157; patrons and impropiators, **Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge**. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1815. **John Winkins**, in 1779, founded a school, and endowed it with £200; and a rent-charge of £20, and a house, with cottages and a large garden, have been bequeathed for charitable uses by **Mr. Hatton**.

MOLESEY, WEST, a parish, in the union of **KINGSTON**, First division of the hundred of **ELMBRIDGE**,

W. division of SURREY, 4 miles (W.) from Kingston; containing 469 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Thames, across which is a ferry to Hampton, and on the south-east by the river Mole. Hampton races are held on Molesey Hurst, or Common, in June. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1815. The church was probably at an early period the private chapel to Molesey priory, to which the tower was added when it became a parochial church. Mr. Palmer bequeathed £500 three per cent. consols. to the poor.

MOLESWORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, county of HUNTINGDON, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Huntingdon; containing 221 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1300 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; net income, £228; patron, Archbishop of York. The tithes were exchanged for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1800, with the exception of a small portion since commuted for a rent-charge of £33. 14.; the glebe comprises 296 acres, with a house. The church is a neat ancient structure. Edward Pickering, Esq., in 1697, bequeathed £200, vested in land now let for £27, which sum is distributed annually among the poor.

MOLLAND (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from South Molton; containing 550 inhabitants. It comprises 597½ acres, of which 2253 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Knowstone. There are vestiges of an ancient earthwork.

MOLLINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of CROPERDY, union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, and the Burton-Dassett division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4¾ miles (N. by W.) from Banbury; containing 385 inhabitants. The Warwickshire portion contains 684 acres. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

MOLLINGTON, GREAT, a township, in the parish of BACKFORD, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¾ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chester; containing 140 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £119. 13. 11., of which £54. 3. 8. are payable to the Bishop of Chester, and £65. 10. 3. to the vicar of the parish.

MOLLINGTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of St. Mary, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Higher division of the hundred of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¼ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chester; containing 25 inhabitants. A rent-charge of £50 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

MOLSCROFT, a township, in the parish of St. John, union, and liberties of the borough, of BEVERLEY, E. riding of YORK, 1¼ mile (W. N. W.) from Beverley; containing 135 inhabitants. This place was held jointly by the archbishop and the canons, and in the old provosts' books is called "Mylcross," probably from the mile cross which marked the sanctuary limits of the town. It comprises by computation 1130 acres of land: the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Beverley to Cherry-Burton.

MOLTON, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from South Molton; containing 2121 inhabitants. This parish, which borders upon Somersetshire, is situated on the Exmoor road, and in a district celebrated for a peculiar breed of cattle, called the North Devon breed, of a brown colour, without any intermixture of white. It comprises 15,149a. 1r. 20p.; the surface is varied, and the low grounds are watered by the river Mole, from which the place takes its name. The substratum contains copper-ore, of which two mines are in operation. There are also numerous quarries of freestone, of good quality for building; and a woollen manufactory is carried on, affording employment to about 150 persons. Fairs for cattle, which are the largest in the north of Devon, are held on the Wednesday after May 12th, and on the last Wednesday in October. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Twichen annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 1.; net income, £110; patron and impropricator, Earl of Morley, whose tithes have been commuted for £1292. 17.: there are nearly 6½ acres of glebe. The church is a venerable structure, in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains a beautifully-carved oak screen, and a very rich octagonal font, with some remains of painted glass and handsome monuments. There were formerly three chapels of ease in the parish. The Independents and Wesleyans have places of worship. A small school is supported by Lady Poltimore, and another by Lady Morley; and there is a national school for boys. Almshouses for six families were founded by the late Earl of Morley, and several small benefactions are distributed among the poor. A well called the Holy Well, is still much resorted to on Holy-Thursdays.

MOLTON, SOUTH (*St. Mary Magdalene*), an incorporated market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 28 miles (N. W. by N.) from Exeter, and 181 (W. by S.) from London; containing 4274 inhabitants. This town derives its name from the river Mole, on the west-

ern bank of which it is situated, having Exmoor on the north, and Dartmoor faintly perceptible on its southern boundary; the streets are well paved, flagged, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. The principal branch of manufacture is that of woollen goods, which are occasionally furnished to the East India Company; shalloons, serges, and coarse woollen-cloth, are the articles chiefly made. The manufacture of lace has been recently introduced. The general market is on Saturday, and others are held on Tuesday and Thursday: there are cattle-fairs on the Wednesday before June 22nd, and the Wednesday after August 26th; and great markets, also for cattle, take place on the Saturday after February 13th (which is noted for its fine show of North Devon cattle), and on



Corporation Seal.

the Saturdays before May 1st, October 11th, and December 12th. For several successive weeks in the spring, there are large markets for sheep. The town has received two charters, one in 1590, granted by Queen Elizabeth, and another in 1684, bestowed by Charles II.; but the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, possessing jurisdiction concurrently with the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions in a building over the corn-market. The borough sent representatives to parliament once in the reign of Edward I. The town-hall is a handsome stone building; and a new prison has been erected at an expense of £2000. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor, whose tithes have been commuted for £840, and who have a glebe of 233 acres. The church is a very spacious structure, in the ancient English style, repaired in 1829, at a cost of £2000, and containing a richly-carved pulpit of stone. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1684, by Hugh Squire, who endowed it with an annuity of £40; a Blue school was established in 1711; a Diocesan commercial school has been recently instituted, and a national school is supported by subscription. The poor law union of South Molton comprises 29 parishes or places, containing a population of 20,978. Some vestiges of ancient encampments are visible at Cadbury and other places near the town. The late Mr. Justice Buller received the early part of his education at the grammar school here; and the Rev. Samuel Badcock, who distinguished himself in a controversy with Dr. Priestley, and assisted Dr. White in writing his celebrated Bampton Lectures, was born here in 1747.

MONCKTON, BISHOP'S, a chapelry, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Ripon; containing 460 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Ripon to Knaresborough, and comprises by admeasurement 2092 acres, of which about 1400 are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a small portion of woodland. The village is pleasantly situated on a small rivulet, on the banks of which are two flax-mills. The chapel, dedicated to St. John, was rebuilt in 1822, and contains 180 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Ripon, whose tithes here have been commuted for £46. 10., and the impropriate for £296. 11. 9. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Methodists of the New Connexion; also a national school, erected in 1834, and supported by subscription.

MONCKTON - DEVERHILL.—See DEVERHILL, MONCKTON.

MONCKTON, TARRANT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 246 inhabitants. This place derived its name from an ancient monastic establishment which formerly existed here, and the adjunct denotes its situation on the river Tarrant. The parish is in a valley; the soil is light and chalky, and the chief agricultural produce is wheat,

barley, and turnips. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Tarrant-Launceston annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 16. 8.; net income, £55; patron and impropriator, J. J. Farquharson, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £500, and who has a glebe of 56 acres. There are $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of vicarial glebe.

MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of CRANBORNE, though locally in the hundred of MONCKTON-UP-WIMBORNE, union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, 2 miles (W.) from Cranborne; containing, with the hamlets of Oakley and Bellows-Cross, 113 inhabitants. The river Allen has its source here.

MONCTON-COMBE.—See COMBE, MONCTON.

MONEWDEN (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of PLOMESGATE, hundred of LOES, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 220 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the gift of A. Arcedeckne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £277, and the glebe comprises 55 acres. The church, a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, is situated on an eminence, and forms an interesting and conspicuous object.

MONEYLAWS, a township, in the parish of CARHAM, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Coldstream. It includes Old Money-laws, and comprises about 850 acres, all arable land, with the exception of a few acres of grass; the soil is principally loam, and some of light quality, and the surface mountainous, with extensive and beautiful prospects. Sir Edward Haggerstone, Bart., and the Marquess of Waterford are proprietors. In the Castle field here are the remains of a Roman camp.

MONGEHAM, GREAT (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Deal; containing 286 inhabitants. The parish comprises by estimation 1000 acres; the surface is varied, and the scenery generally of pleasing character. There is a large brewing and malting establishment. A market granted by Henry III. has long been discontinued; but a fair for cattle and pedlery is held on the 29th of October. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 5., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £499. 15., and the glebe comprises $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The church is a large handsome structure, in the early English style. A school is supported by the rector.

MONGEHAM, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Deal; containing 100 inhabitants. It comprises 1142 acres, of which 1089 are arable, 40 meadow, and 13 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Sutton consolidated in 1835, valued in the king's books at £57. 15.; net income, £371; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. There is a churchyard, but no church.

MONGEWELL (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Wallingford;

containing 202 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½., and in the gift of Uvedale Price, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe contains 6 acres. The church has some portions in the Norman style. A school is supported by the lord of the manor and the rector.

MONK-BRETTON, county of YORK.—See BRETTON, MONK.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

MONKEN-HADLEY.—See HADLEY, MONKEN.

MONKHILL, a township, in the parish of PONTEFRAC, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLD-CROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing 48 inhabitants. It is a very small township of about four acres, adjoining the town of Pontefract on the east of the Castle hill, and was anciently the grange and homestead of St. John's priory.

MONKHOUSE, an extra-parochial place, in the union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, in ISLANDSHIRE, county of DURHAM; containing 16 inhabitants.

MONKLAND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD, 2½ miles (W. S. W.) from Leominster; containing 184 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the river Arrow, comprises by computation 1032 acres; the soil on the higher portions is a stiff clay, but lighter and richer in the lower parts. It is intersected by the road from Leominster to Hay. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 9., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor: the tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church, with the manor, was, in the time of William Rufus, given by Ralph Tony to the abbey of Conches, in Normandy, when a cell of Benedictine monks was established here, the possessions of which, at the suppression, were granted to the Dean and Canons of Windsor.

MONKLEIGH (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 2¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Great Torrington, on the road to Bideford; containing 699 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the east by the river Torridge, which separates it from the parishes of Great Torrington and Wear-Giffard. The prevailing soil is a brown loam, resting upon a substratum of clay; in the southern extremity of the parish is a narrow vein of red land, about a quarter of a mile broad, stretching from east to west. There is a considerable portion of rich woodland, which contributes greatly to embellish the surrounding scenery. A small canal belonging to Lord Rolle, and commencing from the point where the Torridge ceases to be navigable, passes through the parish to Great Torrington, affording conveyance for limestone, which is burnt into lime in several kilns within the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 14. 7., and has a net income of £150: about two-thirds of the great tithes belong to Miss Saltren, who has the patronage, and the remainder to the barton and manor of Annery. The church contains some interesting monuments, among which is one to the memory of Chief Justice Sir William Hankford, who is said to have been accidentally killed at this place, in 1422, by his park-keeper.

MONKRIDGE-WARD, a township, in the parish of ELSDON, union of ROTHBURY, S. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 8 miles

(N. E.) from Bellingham; containing 111 inhabitants. About the year 1242, *Munkeriche* was held of Gilbert de Umfraville by Maria de Munkeriche and Roger Dun, by drengage service; in 1398, Maud, widow of Gilbert de Umfraville, died seized of the place. Queen Elizabeth had lands here in 1568; and subsequently to this period, property has been possessed in the ward by the families of Hall, Howard, Potts, and Orde. Within the limits of the district is also the estate of Ottercops, comprising 2415 acres, and of which mention occurs in the records of about the time of Henry II. The township is on the east of the river Rede, and south of the road between Elsdon and Elishaw Bridge; and comprises by measurement 5450 acres, whereof about 254 are arable, 20 wood, and the remainder pasture, which is good by the river side; the rest is uninclosed. The hamlet stands on the south side of Elsdon burn.

MONKSEATON, a township, in the parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (N. W.) from Tynemouth; containing 581 inhabitants. The township comprises 1238 acres of arable land, of which the soil is a good loam, and the subsoil clay. A colliery was opened in 1819, and coal is wrought in considerable quantity, and conveyed from the pit near Whitley by a railway to the lower part of Shields, whence it is exported; there is also a part of Whitley lime-quarry in the township. William Davison, Esq., is proprietor of an extensive brewery, which has been established upwards of a century. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. On Monkhouse farm are the remains of a stone, called the Monk's stone, with this inscription, "O horror, to kill a man for a pig's head!" concerning which a curious tradition prevails of a monk of Tynemouth having been scourged on the spot by a Mr. Delaval for having cut off a pig's head whilst roasting in the kitchen of the latter, and, dying within a year and a day, his brethren charged Mr. Delaval with his murder, who, in order to obtain absolution, assigned to the monastery the manor of Elswick and other estates, and erected an obelisk on the spot where he chastised the monk.

MONKS-ELEIGH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Bildeston; containing 732 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 2040 acres. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 11½.; net income, £422. The tithes have been commuted for £146, and there are 30 acres of glebe. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also some almshouses, built and endowed by Mr. Edmund Colman, in 1731.

MONKSILVER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMAN-NERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 10 miles (S. E.) from Minehead; containing, with the hamlet of Woodford, 308 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by admeasurement 1000 acres, is situated in a narrow vale, remarkable for its fertility: the meadows are exceedingly rich, from the facility of irrigating them, at all seasons of the year, with water which brings with it, down the declivities, a considerable quantity of the upland soil. A stone quarry affords good materials for repairing the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 1½., and in the gift of the

Dean and Canons of Windsor: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 35 acres; a glebe-house was built in 1838. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style. A parochial school is supported.

MONKS-PATH, or MONKS-RIDING, a liberty, in the parish of **TANWORTH**, union of **SOLIHULL**, Warwick division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, county of **WARWICK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Birmingham. It is situated on the road between Birmingham and Warwick, and contains 87 acres.

MONKSTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of **GREAT STEEPING**, union of **SPILSBY**, Wold division of the wapentake of **CANDLESHOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 54 inhabitants.

MONKSTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of **ANDOVER**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Andover; containing 293 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 11., and in the gift of King's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £340, and the glebe comprises 69 acres.

MONKSWOOD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **PONT-Y-POOL**, division and hundred of **USK**, county of **MONMOUTH**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Usk; containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £69; patron and impropiator, Duke of Beaufort.

MONKTON (St. Mary Magdalene), a parish, in the union of **HONITON**, hundred of **COLYTON**, Honiton and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Honiton; containing 141 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Shute, to the vicarage of Colyton: the tithes of Monkton have been commuted for £140, of which £80 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, and £60 to the incumbent.

MONKTON, a township, in the parish of **JARROW**, union of **SOUTH SHIELDS**, E. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 5 miles (E.) from Gateshead; containing 135 inhabitants. This place was an ancient possession of the monastery of Jarrow, whence the name is derived, and afterwards formed part of the estate of the Hedworths of Harraton, for the alienation of which, John Hedworth, Esq., had license in the 1st year of Bishop Sever, "in order to raise certain trusts and uses therein." Some years since, Cuthbert Ellison, Esq., purchased a small freehold estate, a parcel of the impropriation, from Thomas Bonner, Esq., a portion of which was afterwards sold to the late Edward Aubone Major, Esq., and has descended, with other Monkton property, to his brother, Henry Major, Esq. The chief part of the township is leasehold under the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The village is pleasantly situated, and contains some respectable houses: at its south entrance is the residence of the family of Major, and Edward Pattison, Esq., has a neat dwelling, with a farm attached, recently purchased of the Fairless family. The tithes have been commuted for £155. 19. 1., of which £149. 10. 9. are payable to the prebendary of the twelfth canonry of Durham, and £5. 8. 4. to impropiators. The Venerable Bede was born in the township, and spent much of his time in the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow, in which latter he died on the 26th of May, 735, and was buried in a porch erected to his memory on the north side of the church, and where formerly stood a stone seat, in which he was accustomed

to sit and meditate. In one of Mr. Pattison's fields, on the north side of the village, is Bede's Well, which was once in repute as a bath for the recovery of infirm or diseased children, and was also one of the spots where the people celebrated the usual sports of Midsummer eve.

MONKTON, formerly a distinct parish, but now in the parish of **OTTERDEN**, union of **HOLLINGBOURNE**, hundred of **EYHORNE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**. The church was long since demolished.

MONKTON (St. Mary), a parish, in the union of the **ISLE** of **THANET**, hundred of **RINGSLOW**, or **ISLE** of **THANET**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Margate; containing 402 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Stour, and comprises 2364a. 3r. 21p., of which 1560 acres are arable, 726 marshland pasture, and 16 garden and orchard. Fairs are held on July 22nd and October 11th, for toys, &c. The living is a vicarage, with Birchington and Acol, or ville of Wood, united, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4.; patron, the Archbishop; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £709, and the vicarial for £340, with a glebe of 39 acres.

MONKTON-FARLEY (St. Peter), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BRADFORD**, Westbury and N. divisions, and Trowbridge and Bradford subdivisions, of **WILTS**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Bradford; containing 435 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 2½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury, with a net income of £169; there are 35 acres of glebe. Here are some remains of a convent of Cluniac monks, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, which was founded about 1125, as a cell to the priory of Lewes, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £217. 0. 4. A silver seal, of exquisite workmanship, supposed to be that of the last abbot, was recently discovered near the convent, in excellent preservation.

MONKTON, MOOR (All Saints), a parish, in the E. division of **AINSTY** wapentake, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of Hessay, 454 inhabitants, of whom 305 are in the township of Moor-Monkton, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from York, on the road to Ripon. The river Nidd, at its confluence here with the Ouse, forms the north-west boundary of the parish, which comprises by computation 4000 acres of profitable land, chiefly arable; the soil is generally a strong clay, and the surface level. Red House, the residence of George Hopps, Esq., built in the reign of Charles I. by Sir Henry Slingsby, commands a noble and extensive view, including the city and cathedral of York; the chapel is entire, and paved with Italian marble, and the windows are embellished with painted glass. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £701. The church, which is situated half a mile from the village, is an ancient structure, with a square tower.

MONKTON, NUN (St. Mary), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Green-Hammerton; containing 365 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1692a. 1r. 17p., of which 861 acres are arable, 739 meadow and pasture, and 15 woodland and plantations; the surface is generally flat, and the soil a strong clay. The Hall, formerly the seat of John Jolliffe, Esq., to whom it descended from the ancient family of Paylin,

is now the property of J. J. Tufnell, Esq., and the residence of J. Biggs, Esq. The village is situated on a spot of land at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Nidd, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the west of the Shipton station of the Great Northern railway, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the east of the road from York to Boroughbridge. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron and impropiator, Mr. Tufnell. The church, an ancient edifice in the Norman style, consists only of the nave and chancel of the original structure built in the reign of Stephen; the western entrance is a remarkably beautiful specimen. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school which is free for 12 boys and 12 girls, was founded by Dorothy, Thomas, and Leonard Wilson, and has an endowment of £30 per annum, with a house and garden for the master. The church once belonged to a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the time of Stephen, by William de Arches and Ivetta his wife, and of which, at the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £85. 14. 8.

MONKTON, WEST (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Taunton; containing 1164 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the Bath and Exeter road, comprises by measurement 3080 acres; the surface is finely varied. In the upper portion, which forms part of the Quantock hills, stone of good quality is extensively quarried for building, and also for the roads. The river Tone and the Bridgwater and Taunton canal flow through the lower part of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Kinglake, whose tithes have been commuted for £630, and whose glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a beautiful structure, in the decorated and later English styles. A free school, to which John Claymond, Esq., bequeathed £15 per annum, for an exhibition to Brasenose College, Oxford, is supported by subscription. Nearly adjoining the town of Taunton is the Spital almshouse, founded in 1270, by Thomas Lambret, destroyed by fire in the reign of Henry VIII., and rebuilt soon afterwards by an abbot of Glastonbury; it is endowed with several parcels of land, producing an annual income of about £44. 10., and affords an asylum to eleven widows. There is a tumulus in the parish, supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp.



Arms.

the *Blestium* of Antoninus, but no antiquities have been discovered tending to confirm that opinion. It was of considerable importance during the time of the Saxons, who, to secure their conquests between the Severn and the Wye, and to repel the frequent incursions of the Britons, erected a stately castle, and fortified the town with walls of immense strength, of which, however, there

are no remains. In the early Norman times, it was bestowed upon William Fitz-Baderon, one of the Conqueror's followers, who, from that circumstance, assumed the name of William de Monmouth, and who rebuilt the castle; and Edward I., in 1272, erected Dixon, Monks, Wye-bridge, and Over-Monnow-bridge gates, and re-erected walls; only small portions of the castle, and of Dixon and Over-Monnow-bridge gates now remain. Edward was lord of the honour, castle, and manor, which, with the honour and castle of Lancaster, he erected into a duchy, and granted to his third son, Henry, creating him Duke of Lancaster. The celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, resided for some time in the castle, which was also the birthplace of Henry V. In the civil war against Charles I. the castle was garrisoned for the king by Lord Herbert; it was taken by Sir William Waller for the parliament; again recovered for the king, and again retaken.

The town is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Wye, near its confluence with the Monnow, in a luxuriant vale, environed by hills of various elevation, some of which are richly crowned with wood. It consists of several streets diverging in different directions to the Wye, over which is a handsome stone bridge of five arches; a spacious street from the market-place leads to the river Monnow, which is crossed by an ancient stone bridge, on which is the arched gate above mentioned, forming an entrance from the Abergavenny road. The houses are in general well built; many of those in the principal streets have gardens and orchards attached to them, and in various parts are ancient buildings interspersed with good modern houses: the town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water from a reservoir on May hill. Chippenham meadow, an extensive plot of ground, bounded on two sides by the Wye and Monnow, forms a delightful promenade; races are held in October, and assemblies occasionally. On the Kymin, a lofty hill, from which may be seen thirteen counties, and commanding an extensive view of the windings of the rivers Wye and Monnow, through a varied tract of country, and of the town lying at its base, a marine pavilion has been erected in honour of the distinguished Admiral Lord Nelson, and other naval heroes, but it has fallen into decay. Adjoining it is Beaulieu Grove, a fine wood, through which many pleasing walks have been made, affording in different points of view agreeable prospects of the neighbourhood. The steep banks of the Wye are clothed in many places with the most luxuriant verdure; and the windings of the river lead through a succession of scenes not surpassed by any of like character in the country. The beauty of the landscape, the mildness of the air, and its peculiar adaptation as a place of retirement, have made Monmouth and its vicinity the retreat of many respectable families.

This place was formerly celebrated for its "caps," and many acts of parliament were passed in the reigns of Edward IV., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, for the purpose of encouraging their wear; and in the last-mentioned reign it was enacted that they should be worn by all persons (with a few exceptions for those of "worship and quality") "on Sabbath and holy days upon pain of forfeiting ten groats for omission thereof." The chief manufacture of these caps, now worn principally by seamen, is removed to Bewdley. The trade at present mostly arises from the navigation of the river Wye, in

the traffic carried on with Hereford and Bristol; and immense quantities of bark from the forests of the Upper Wye, are sent to Chepstow for exportation to the south of England and different parts of Ireland and Scotland, employing a considerable number of men, women, and children. The iron and tin manufactures were introduced into this kingdom, and established at Monmouth, by a native of Switzerland, and are still carried on: the town is well supplied with coal from the neighbouring Forest of Dean, from which a tramroad has been constructed, passing through Coleford and Newland. Paper is largely manufactured at mills situated at Whitebrook; and there are also several corn-mills. A market, which is well supplied, is held on Saturday, and an additional one on the first Wednesday in each month, for the sale of cattle, sheep, and pigs. In 1834 an act was obtained for making a new entrance into the town from London, as well as for the removal of the markets and the erection of a new market-house; this entrance is on the north side of the town, the road being formed by a series of arches along the banks of the Monnow. The market-house is a handsome freestone building, a pentagon, and of the Grecian-Doric order; the lower part is occupied by butchers, green-grocers, and general traders; and above is a large room, used as the poultry and butter market, and occasionally as a concert and assembly room, and for public business; the whole being the design of G. V. Maddox, Esq. The fairs are on Whit-Tuesday, for toys; the Wednesday before the 20th of June, for wool and cheese; and September 4th and November 22nd, for cattle, hops, and cheese.

Monmouth had a CORPORATE body so early as the reign of Henry III., but the inhabitants were first regularly incorporated by Edward VI., on June 30th, 1550, and received other charters from subsequent monarchs, under which the town was governed till 1836, when the controul was vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, by which also the municipal boundaries were made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The borough, which returns one member to parliament, first exercised the elective franchise in the 27th of Henry VIII., in conjunction with those of Usk and Newport: the mayor is returning officer. A court of record was established by the charter of Edward VI., which authorised the mayor and bailiff to hold pleas in all actions to any amount, and is now held by the mayor on every Monday, on which day petty-sessions for the borough are also held. The assizes for the county, and the petty-sessions for the division of Monmouth, are held here, the latter every Saturday; and the town is within the duchy of Lancaster. The shire hall is a handsome Bath freestone edifice of the Ionic order, standing on six lofty arches in front, and two at each end, the centre supported by six Tuscan columns, with a pediment in front, and ornamented with a statue of Henry V.; in the rear are the new borough courts, erected in 1830; and the county gaol and house of correction is a spacious stone building, in the form of a castle, on the road to Hereford.



Corporation Seal.

The parish comprises 3247*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.*, of which 1095 acres are arable, 1627 pasture, and 525 woodland. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 3.; net income, £270; patron and proprietor, Duke of Beaufort. The church was anciently the conventual church of a Benedictine priory founded about 1080, by Wihenoc de Monmoe, and the revenue of which at the Dissolution was £56. 1. 11. The body of the church was rebuilt in 1736, in the modern style, and the only part remaining of the original building is a buttress on the north side of the tower, which is surmounted by an elegant and finely-proportioned spire, in the early English style, 210 feet high, and forming an interesting feature in the view of the town. St. Thomas's Over-Monnow, is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron, the Vicar. The church is in the Norman style, supposed to have been founded prior to the Conquest, and for many years remained in a ruinous condition, but was restored and fitted up for divine service in 1832, partly at the expense of the Duke of Beaufort, and partly by subscription. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Primitive Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of James I. by William Jones, a native of Newland, in this vicinity, and citizen and haberdasher of London, who bequeathed £9000 (which sum has been laid out in land at New Cross, near London, now producing a very considerable income) for the endowment of a school, almshouses for 20 aged men and women, and for the establishment of a lectureship in the church school. The lecturer, master, and usher have handsome residences, and the almshouses were rebuilt in a substantial manner, in 1842, at an expense of £7000, by the Haberdashers' Company, who are the trustees, and who appoint visitors. It is intended to rebuild the school, and erect a library and classrooms. The boys are provided with books and stationery, are taught the classics, and receive a general English education: two yearly exhibitions of £30 each, for boys from the school, to any of the colleges at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, were established out of the funds by the trustees, in 1841. The lecturer receives £175; the head master £230; the usher £130; and writing-master £90 per annum; and each inmate of the almshouses 8*s.* per week. A national school is kept in an ancient room, with a fine oriel window, part of the priory of Benedictine monks, said to have been the study of the celebrated Geoffrey of Monmouth, a native of the town, who resided many years in that convent; an infants' school was built in 1838, for 120 children. The poor law union of Monmouth comprises 32 parishes or places, 24 of which are in the county of Monmouth, 5 in that of Hereford, and 3 in that of Gloucester; altogether containing a population of 24,524. Of the hospitals of the Holy Trinity and St. John, founded here in the early part of the thirteenth century, by John de Monmouth, there are no remains. Monmouth gave the title of Duke to James, natural son of Charles II.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a maritime county, bounded on the west by the counties of Glamorgan and Brecknock, in South Wales; on the north, by part of Brecknockshire and by Herefordshire; on the east, by Gloucestershire, from which it is separated by the river Wye; and on the south-east and south by the river Severn and the Bristol Channel. It extends from 51° 29' to 51° 59' (N. Lat.), and from 2° 41' to 3° 16' (W. Lon.), and

comprises an area of 498 square miles, or 318,720 statute acres. Within its limits are 24,944 houses inhabited, 1432 uninhabited, and 235 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 134,355, of which number 70,606 are males, and 63,749 females. At the time of the second Roman invasion of Britain, Monmouthshire formed part of the territory of the Silures, and, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, was invaded by Ostorius Scapula, who, from the difficulties of the ground and the spirited and persevering resistance of the inhabitants, was unable to reduce it, and ultimately fell a victim to the fatigue and anxiety which he experienced in the expedition. Julius Frontinus, however, in the reign of Vespasian, achieved the final conquest of this part of Britain; and the district now constituting Monmouthshire became a portion of the Roman division, called *Britannia Secunda*. From the stations and camps which that people here established, and from the numerous fragments of their buildings and sculptures that have been discovered, it appears that the fine climate and great natural beauty of the county rendered it a favourite resort of the Romans, in the elegant and luxurious, though declining, age of Rome. At a period not long subsequent to the Saxon conquests, Monmouthshire, together with the rest of the country west of the Severn, continued free from the Anglo-Saxon dominion; and Caerleon, at that time its capital, was one of the most flourishing cities of the Britons. Wales then included three regions, or principalities, namely, *Gwynedd*, *Powysland*, and *Dehenbarth*, in the last of which the whole of Monmouthshire was included. In those remote and obscure times it is difficult to trace the particular history of this county, which sometimes formed a separate territory, under the name of *Gwent*, and at others was comprehended in *Morgannoe*, which included Glamorganshire and part of Carmarthenshire. The petty chieftains of this latter province were professedly tributary to the Prince of South Wales. The attempts of the Anglo-Saxon sovereigns to subjugate Wales were opposed by the Gwentians with extraordinary courage, insomuch that it does not appear that they were ever completely conquered during the Anglo-Saxon period. After the Norman Conquest, when various adventurers received permission to make incursions into Wales, with a view to establish themselves upon the Welsh territory, several of those petty feudal sovereignties were here erected. These lands, having been held *per baroniam*, with full power to administer justice to the tenants, were invested with *jura regalia*, so that the king's writs did not run in them. But in the event of a contest between two lords marchers (as these territorial proprietors were denominated), concerning the limits of their respective territories, they had recourse to the king as their supreme lord, and justice was administered to them in the superior courts of the realm. This system of feudal jurisprudence was continued here, as in the other Welsh marches, until Henry VIII., in 1535, abolished the government of the lords marchers, divided Wales into twelve shires, and included Monmouthshire among the counties of England. But as regards the administration of justice, it was considered a Welsh county, until the reign of Charles II., when it was first included in the Oxford circuit; and even since that time it seems to have been affected in some degree by the ancient border law, as the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the lords marchers, usually held at Ludlow, in Shropshire,

was not absolutely and finally abolished until the 1st of William and Mary, when it was suppressed by act of parliament, on petition of the gentry and inhabitants within the principality of Wales.

Monmouthshire was formerly partly included within the limits of the dioceses of Hereford and St. David's; but under the arrangements provided by the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the whole has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Llandaff. It is within the province of Canterbury, and comprises the deaneries of Abergavenny, Netherwent, Newport, and Usk, with 123 parishes. For purposes of *civil jurisdiction* it consists of the hundreds of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Raglan, Skenfreth, Usk, and Wentlloog, each of which is subdivided into Upper and Lower; and it contains the borough, market, and sea-port town of Newport; the borough and market towns of Monmouth and Usk; the market and sea-port town of Chepstow; and the market-towns of Abergavenny, Caerleon, and Pont-y-Pool. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for the boroughs of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk conjointly. The county is included in the Oxford circuit; the assizes are held at Monmouth, where is the county gaol, and the quarter-sessions at Usk. The general aspect of the county is pleasingly diversified: a considerable portion is mountainous and rocky, and those parts abutting on the mountain ridges are sterile, and afford only a scanty subsistence for the flocks which feed upon them; but the rich land in the valleys, and on the slopes of the hills, is finely chequered with woods and pastures, intermingled with spots of tillage; and the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Wye attracts numerous tourists, and has often afforded subjects for the pencil and the pen. In the hundreds of Wentlloog and Caldicot seawalls have been raised for a considerable extent, and at a vast expense, to prevent the sea from overflowing the extensive marshes in that neighbourhood, which would otherwise be subject to continual damage from inundations. In an *agricultural* point of view, Monmouthshire may be divided into three districts, of which the first comprises the southern portion, and consists partly of large tracts of moor or marsh land; the second includes the eastern part, with such natural advantages and fertility, that it has the appearance of a garden; and the third comprises the western and more elevated tract, the soil of which, upon the hills, is generally thin. The *corn* chiefly cultivated is wheat, barley, and oats; and a few peas, or beans, are sometimes sown. The *woods* and coppices are numerous, and contain a great quantity of various kinds of timber, particularly ash and oak.

The most important *mineral productions* are iron, coal, limestone, and various other kinds of stone, valuable for building, and other purposes. Although the *iron-mines* had engaged attention in very remote times, operations in this and the adjacent county of Glamorgan were carried on with little spirit until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The present works on the Welsh border are of considerable extent and importance, producing both pig and bar iron, and attached to some are wire-works. *Lead-ore* is found; and the *coal* obtained furnishes more than sufficient fuel for the supply of the inhabitants. *Limestone* of the finest sort is found in almost every part of the county; and there are some quarries of *breccia* in the parishes of Trelleck and Penalth, celebrated for cider millstones, and of other valuable

kinds of stone. In addition to the manufacture of iron, there are, at Caerleon and Rogerstone, some *tin-works*. The manufacture of *flannel* has been long established, but is of very limited extent. Some few coarse *cloths*, woollen *stockings*, and coarse *caps*, are made by the inhabitants in the mountainous parts, and brought to the great fairs for sale. In the vicinity of Monmouth are several *paper-mills*. The principal *RIVERS* are the Severn, the Wye, the Usk, the Rumney, the Monnow, and the Ebwy. The *Severn*, when it first touches the county at the angle where it receives the waters of the Wye, is a river of great magnitude, with a strong tide, and in its progress widens rapidly, and forms the Bristol Channel. The *Wye* is navigable for large vessels only to Chepstow bridge, but for barges, with some difficulty, as high as Hereford. The *Usk* is navigable for coasting-vessels up to Newport, and for barges as high as Tredunnoch bridge. The *Monmouthshire canal* was begun in 1792, and finished in 1798: by an act obtained in 1797, the proprietors were authorised to extend the line eastward one mile and a half; and by another, passed in 1802, various further powers were obtained for making collateral tram-roads. The *Brecknockshire canal*, which may be considered a branch of this, was formed pursuant to an act obtained in the 33rd of George III. On the banks of the Monmouthshire canal, at Pontnewydd, commences a *railroad* to the Blaenavon iron-works, a distance of five miles and a quarter, in which it has a rise of 610 feet from the canal; and there are also several tram-roads in connexion with the various works in this extensive mining district.

There were five principal Roman stations in that part of the territory of the Silures which is included in the present county of Monmouth; *viz.*, *Venta Silurum*, fixed by the general consent of antiquaries at Caerwent; *Isca Silurum*, at Caerleon; and *Gobannium*, at Abergavenny. *Burrium* and *Blestium*, according to the opinion of Horsley, were respectively at Usk and Monmouth. Although it is probable that most of the great roads connecting the southern part of *Britannia Secunda* with the Roman-British territory east of the Severn, passed through Monmouthshire, yet the only one that can be distinctly traced is one which ran south-westward from Abergavenny to Neath, or to some station in Glamorganshire, and which is called by the natives *Sarn-hîr*, signifying "the long paved causeway." The miscellaneous Roman antiquities discovered at different times are various, comprising aqueducts, baths, sudatories, tessellated pavements, columns, statues, bas-reliefs, hypocausts, altars, votive and sepulchral stones, sarcophagi, urns, medals, coins, fibulae, &c. Remains of numerous *encampments* are still visible, the construction of which, as this part of the British territory was never permanently occupied either by the Saxons or the Danes, may be reasonably attributed almost exclusively to the Britons and Romans. The ancient castles, from its contiguity to the Welsh border, were also very numerous, the sites of not fewer than twenty-five being still distinguishable, most of which were of Norman erection, and of several of them considerable portions still remain, though for the most part ruinous: those of Caerleon, Grosmont, and Skenfret, are probably the most ancient; that of Raglan, though presenting the most magnificent extent of ruins, is the most modern. The number of *religious houses*, including two hospitals, was seventeen, and the most interesting remains are those of Llanthony priory church, and of the

Cistercian abbey of Tintern, both which exhibit large masses of beautiful ruins, in picturesque situations. Many of the *churches* have a remarkably picturesque appearance; and few of them having undergone much alteration since the Reformation, they still exhibit vestiges of the Roman Catholic worship and discipline, such as rood-lofts, niches, auricular recesses, and confessional chairs.

MONNINGTON-UPON-WYE (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WEOBLEY, hundred of GRIMSWORTH, county of HEREFORD, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Hereford; containing 86 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Wye, and on the road from Hereford to Hay, comprises by computation 1000 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 10.; patron and impropiator, Sir V. Cornwall, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £227, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a neat plain structure, built in the reign of Charles II.

MONTACUTE (*ST. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of YEovil, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Yeovil; containing, with the tythings of Bishopstone and Hyde, 1047 inhabitants. This place, in the time of the Saxons, was called *Logaresburch*, which is said to have been changed for its present name by William, Earl of Morton, who, soon after the Conquest, built a strong castle here, on the sharp point of a hill. The parish is situated on the road from Yeovil to Ilminster, and comprises 1485a. 14p., chiefly arable land; the soil in some parts inclines to sand, and in others to clay, and the surface is finely varied. The hill from which the parish takes its name, and another contiguous hill, are planted with firs and oaks, and the prevailing timber is elm, which grows with great luxuriance. There is excellent freestone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; patron and impropiator, John Phelps, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £190. 10., and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, and contains 308 sittings. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. There is a double-moated Roman camp, about three miles in circuit, the north-west part of which is further defended by a high rampart, partly of stone, inclosing twenty acres, within which many Roman coins have been found. A priory, in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded here by William the Conqueror, was, in the reign of Henry I., amply endowed, and granted to the monks of Cluny, by the Earl of Morton; its revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £524. 11. 8.

MONTFORD (*ST. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 490 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Severn, across which is a bridge; the soil is chiefly loam and sand, producing excellent crops of barley, and the surface is generally level. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 6.; net income, £233; patron and impropiator, Earl of Powis. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MONYASH, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Bakewell; containing 435 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 3000a. 3r. 16p., of which about 100 acres are unculti-

vated waste. At Rucklow-Dales are extensive rocks of grey marble, much admired for its variegated surface, and of which a large quantity is quarried; and near them rises the river Lathkill, noted for the beautiful scenery on its banks. A court of miners is held here once in six months, at which all pleas of debt, and disputes as to title, relating to the lead-mines within the hundred of High Peak, are determined by the steward and bar-masters, assisted by a jury of twenty-four persons. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £74; patron, Vicar of Bakewell; impropiator, Duke of Rutland. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, has a low tower and spire. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends; and a school, built in 1750, has an income of £17 per annum, arising from an allotment of land, under an inclosure act, in 1771.

MOOR, with BATCHCOTT, a township, in the parish of RICHARD'S-CASTLE, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP; containing 206 inhabitants.

MOOR, with HILL, a hamlet, in the parish of FLAD-BURY, union of PERSHORE, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (E. by N.) from Pershore; containing 334 inhabitants, and comprising about 1300 acres.

MOOR, WEST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Langport; containing 13 inhabitants.

MOORBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Horncastle; containing 152 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8.; net income, £140; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MOORE, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Warrington; containing 317 inhabitants. The Mersey and Irwell, and the Duke of Bridgewater's canals pass through the township; and a second-class station on the Grand Junction railway has been established.

MOORESBARROW, with PARME, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTH-WICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Middlewich; containing 36 inhabitants.

MOORGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of CLAREBOROUGH, union of EAST RETFORD, North Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 1007 inhabitants.

MOORGREEN, a hamlet, in the parish of GREASLY, union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTON, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 391 inhabitants.

MOORHOUSE, a township, in the parish of BURGH-UPON-THE-SANDS, union of CARLISLE, CUMBERLAND ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Carlisle; containing 293 inhabitants. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends.

MOORHOUSE, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing 45 inhabitants. In the seventeenth century this place was the seat, in succession, of the

families of Ingleby and Roper. It lies on the extreme western verge of the parish, near the river Wear, and comprises by measurement 220 acres, of which 140 are arable, 68 grass, and 12 wood: the few houses in the township are convenient to the road from Durham to Sunderland.

MOORHOUSE, a chapelry, in the parish of LAXTON, or LEXINGTON, union of SOUTHWELL, South Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Tuxford; containing 77 inhabitants. The chapel is a small ancient edifice.

MOORLINCH (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of the county of SOMERSET, 7 miles (E.) from Bridgwater; containing 2281 inhabitants, of whom 331 are in the hamlet. This parish, which is situated on the Bath and Exeter road, comprises by measurement 1083 acres; the substratum consists of a blue and white lias, of excellent quality for building, and well adapted for mantel-pieces and other ornamental uses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £440; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. J. Luscombe; impropiators, Mr. Gould, Mr. Sherston, and Rev. Mr. Baker. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style. At Stawell and Sutton-Mallet are chapels of ease, of similar character; and a church has been erected in a district belonging to the hamlets of Chilton and Edington. There are places of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported by subscription. Here was a cell to the abbey of Glastonbury.

MOORSHOLM, or MOORSHAM, a township, in the parish of SKELTON, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Guisborough; containing, with Girrick, 316 inhabitants. Moorsham Magna and Parva, which now together form the township, were anciently two distinct manors, and at the time of the Domesday survey, wherein the places are styled *Morehusum*, were held by the Earl of Morton; they afterwards came, by grant of the Conqueror, to the family of de Brus, and from them descended to the Thwengs, Lumleys, and others. The name is probably derived from the situation of the place on the border of an extensive moor, over which the road from Whitby to Guisborough now runs. The township is in the district called Cleveland, and comprises about 7075 acres, of which 2806 are common or waste land: the village is seated near a mountain rivulet which pursues a winding course northward to the German Ocean; and about a mile to the south is Freeburg hill, a detached mountain of conical form, which appears to have been used in very ancient times for assembling and transacting business of public importance. The tithes have been commuted for £180, payable to the Archbishop of York. There is a place of worship for dissenters; also a national school.

MOORSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of BACKWELL, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 195 inhabitants.

MOORSLEY, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing 821 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Moreslaw*, the Moor-hill, and belonged to the convent of Durham, on the dissolution of

which the possessions of the institution in Moorsley passed to the cathedral. The township comprises 588a. 32p., whereof 355 acres are arable, 210 meadow and pasture, and 22 waste: the village lies on a high bare brow, overlooking the vale of Houghton. The Durham and Sunderland railway here joins the Hartlepool railway. A modus of 20*l.* is paid annually to the rector of Houghton in lieu of hay tithe, and the other tithes have been commuted for £82. 12.

MOORTHWAITE, a township, in the parish of CUMWHITTON, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlisle; containing 75 inhabitants.

MOORTOWN, a tything, in the parish of FIVE-HEAD, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 24 inhabitants.

MOOR-TOWN, a township, in the parish of BRANDSBURTON, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. E.) from Beverley; containing 34 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its situation, anciently belonged to the Moore family, who flourished here at a very early period. The township comprises about 500 acres of land, set out in three farms; the soil of the carrs in the vicinity has the black appearance common to grounds long under water. The river Hull passes on the west, and the road from Brandsburton to Beeford on the east.

MOORWINSTOW (*St. MORVENNA*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STRATTON, E. division of CORNWALL, 7½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Stratton; containing 1050 inhabitants. This place comprises 7300 acres, of which 730 are common or waste; it is situated at the northern extremity of the county, and is bounded on the west by the Bristol Channel, and on the east by the river Tamar, which, with the Torridge, has its source here. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10.; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropriator, D. Yonge, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £390, and the vicarial for £365; there is a glebe of 70 acres. The church is an interesting structure, chiefly in the Norman style, abounding with curious and elegant details, and the south porch is a highly-enriched specimen of that date. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school. Richard Stanbury, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1471, and Sir William Adams, an eminent oculist, were natives of Stanbury, in the parish.

MOREBORN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Stilton; containing 93 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1123 acres, of which about 600 are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a small portion of woodland, pasture and meadow; the surface is flat, and the prevailing timber, elm, ash, and oak. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 10½., and in the gift of R. E. Duncombe Shafto, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £164. 14., and the glebe comprises 81½ acres. The church is an ancient structure, partly Norman, and partly in the later English style.

MORCHARD, BISHOP'S (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Crediton; containing 1880 inhabitants. There is a

fair for cattle on the Monday after September 8th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36, and in the gift of R. H. Tuckfield, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £750, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. Thomasine Tucker, in 1733, gave a rent-charge of £10 for clothing eight boys and eight girls, and instructing them in the principles of the church of England; and there is a national school.

MORCOTT (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 516 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1248 acres, of which 40 are common or waste; the substratum abounds with limestone and freestone of good quality for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 7., and in the patronage of Mrs. Mary Thorold: the tithes have been commuted for £388, and the glebe comprises 17 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, in the Norman style, with a small spire covered with lead. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A national school is supported; and there are almshouses for six persons, founded and endowed with land producing £30 per annum, by George Gilson, Esq., about a century since.

MORDEN, a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of LOOSEBARROW, Wimborne division of DORSET, 6 miles (N.) from Wareham; containing, with the hamlets of Charborough, Sandford, and Sherford, 1001 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with the rectory of Charborough annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 7.; net income, £287; patron and impropriator, J. S. W. Drax, Esq.: the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is an ancient building, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school for girls is supported by private charity.

MORDEN (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of CROYDON, Second division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, 1 mile (W. S. W.) from Mitcham, and 10 miles (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 685 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the small river Wandale on the north-east, comprises by measurement 1426 acres; about one-half is arable, and the remainder grass and garden ground, with a small portion of woodland, and 83 acres of common or waste. There are two tobacco and snuff manufactories. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 11., and in the gift of the Descendants of the late Richard Garth, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £420, and the glebe comprises 14½ acres. The church, a small brick edifice, erected about 1636, has a large window of stained glass, the ancient part of which is said to have belonged to Merton Abbey. Several bequests have been made for education, amounting to about £30 per annum, applied in aid of a national school; and there are £1000 vested in the three per cent. consols. for the support of a Sunday school.

MORDEN, GULDEN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5½ miles (E.) from Biggleswade; containing 808 inhabitants. The parish appears to have taken the affix to its name from the decoration of the steeple of its church with stripes of gilding, and is apparently of very great antiquity. It is recorded that Charles York, son of the first Lord Hardwicke, died suddenly

while the patent for raising him to the peerage by the title of Baron Morden, taken from this place, was in preparation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 6.; net income, £170; patrons, Master and Fellows of Jesus' College, Cambridge; appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in the 39th and 40th of George III.

MORDEN, STEEPLE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Royston; containing 797 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3853 acres, of which the far greater portion is arable, and about one-fifth part pasture and woodland; the soil is fertile, and the substratum generally chalk and clunch. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6.; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £704. 10., with a glebe of 201½ acres, and the vicarial tithes for £235, with a glebe of 21½ acres. The church is an ancient and spacious structure, much mutilated, and unsightly from the loss of the steeple, which fell down many years since. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MORDIFORD (*HOLY ROOD*), a parish, in the hundred of GREYTREE, union and county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Hereford; containing 595 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the confluence of the rivers Froome, Lug, and Wye, and comprises 1480a. 6p., of which about 500 acres are arable, 640 meadow and pasture, 170 woodland and coppice, 18 hop plantations, and 47 gardens; the substratum abounds with limestone, in which is found a great variety of fossils. The road from Hereford to Gloucester proceeds through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 5½., and in the gift of E. T. Foley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £310, and the glebe contains 3 acres. The church had formerly a wooden spire rising from the centre, which was many years since taken down; a tower was erected in 1814. A school is endowed with about £5 per annum. On Blackbury Hill, within the parish, are some remains of a work said to have been St. Ethelbert's camp.

MORDON, or MORDEN, a township, in the parish and union of SEDGEFIELD, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 8½ miles (E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 161 inhabitants. At an early period this place gave name to a resident family, of whom mention occurs in the 14th century; and among other landed proprietors of former times were the Trollops, who ceased to possess any interest in the estate in the reign of James I. The township, of which the name was perhaps originally *Moredun*, or the moorish hill, from the elevation of the place above the marsh, comprises 1537 acres, the greater part of which is arable, and of good quality. The village is surrounded with rich low pasture grounds, verging to the marsh, and to the south the slow waters of the Skerne and its numerous feeders form the wide morass. The Great North of England and Clarence railways pass for a mile and a half through the township. The tithes have been commuted for £122. 8. 6.

MORE, a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (N. E. by N.)

from Bishop's-Castle; containing 246 inhabitants. It comprises 3534 acres, of which 943 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 2., and in the gift of R. B. Moore, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe contains 18½ acres. A school is endowed with £5 per annum.

MOREBATH (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of BAMPTON, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Bampton; containing 466 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3449a. 1r. 8p.: freestone of good quality for building, and also for the roads, is obtained. A fair is held on the last Monday in August. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 8. 9.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. B. Bere: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £115, and the vicarial for £234; the glebe comprises 3½ acres. The church, erected in 1688, contains some neat monuments to the families of Bere and Sayer. John Brooke, in 1688, gave a rent-charge of £10, to educate the children of Morebath and Skilgate, and 12s. per month to two almspeople.

MOREBY, with STILLINGFLEET, a township, in the parish of STILLINGFLEET, wapentake of OUSE and DERWENT, union, and E. riding, of YORK, 5¼ miles (S.) from York; containing 418 inhabitants, of whom 56 are in the hamlet of Moreby. The township comprises by computation 2214 acres, of which about 200 are woodland. Moreby Hall, a magnificent mansion in the Elizabethan style, is seated in a fine lawn on the east bank of the Ouse, and surrounded with trees of gigantic growth; it was commenced in 1827 by Henry Preston, Esq., the present owner of the estate, and is of white freestone from the quarries at Park Springs, near Leeds; the interior is constructed with a great degree of elegance and convenience. The tithes have been commuted for £128, of which £80 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of York, and £48 to the vicar of the parish.

MOREDON, a tything, in the parish of RODBORNE-CHENEY, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of HIGHWORTH, CRICKLADE and STAPLE, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 239 inhabitants.

MORELEIGH, or MORLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Totnes; containing 202 inhabitants. It comprises 1392 acres, of which 300 are common or waste. A weekly market and an annual fair were formerly held here. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 1.; net income, £145; patron, Sir J. H. Seale. Within the parish is Stanborough, the site of an ancient fort, from which the hundred is named. The parish gives the title of Earl to the family of Parker.

MORESBY (*ST. BRIDGET*), a parish, in the union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the township of Parton, 1175 inhabitants, of whom 93 are in the township of Moresby, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Whitehaven. It is evident that this was the site of a Roman station, from the numerous foundations of buildings, caverns, and Roman inscriptions, which have been discovered. Horsley thinks that it was *Arbeia*, where,

according to the *Notitia*, the *Numerus Barcariorum Tigritensium* was in garrison. The parish is bounded on the west by the Irish Sea. There is an iron-foundry. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 2. 3½.; net income, £105; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. The church has been rebuilt. A school was founded, and endowed by Joseph Williamson, Esq., with lands producing about £42 per annum.

MORESTEAD, a parish, in the union of NEW WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Winchester, on the road to Bishop's Waltham; containing 86 inhabitants. It comprises 1318 acres, of which 90 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £157; there is half an acre of glebe. A school is partly supported by subscription.

MORETON, a liberty, in the parish of DINTON, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of DESBOROUGH, county of BUCKINGHAM, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Aylesbury; containing 14 inhabitants.

MORETON, with ALCUMLOW, a township, in the parish of ASTBURY, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of CHESHIRE, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Congleton; containing 148 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £123. 10.

MORETON, with LINGHAM, a township, in the parish of BIDSTONE, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESHIRE, 9½ miles (N. by W.) from Great Neston; containing 330 inhabitants.

MORETON (*St. MAGNUS THE MARTYR*), a parish, in the union of WAREHAM and PURBECK, hundred of WINFRITH, Wareham division of DORSET, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 294 inhabitants. It comprises 2311 acres, of which 801 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 2., and in the gift of James Frampton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £262, and the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church was rebuilt by James Frampton, Esq., in 1776. Some small sums have been left for instruction.

MORETON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 513 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the parishes of Great and Little Laver by a brook which flows into the river Roden at Chipping-Ongar, and over which a bridge of brick was built by subscription in 1762. The situation is elevated, in many parts commanding extensive and richly-varied prospects. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and the glebe comprises 68 acres. The church is a small neat edifice, with a tower of brick, surmounted by a shingled spire. A national school is partly supported by endowment. The eminent Edmund Calamy, afterwards a nonconformist, was rector here.

MORETON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Thornbury; containing 577 inhabitants.

MORETON, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANY-BLODWELL, hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 3¼ miles (S.) from Oswestry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £669; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £190, and £21 are paid to the vicar of Oswestry. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. Here is a mineral spring.

MORETON, a township, in the parish of COLWICH, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union, and N. division of the county, of STAFFORD; containing 42 inhabitants.

MORETON, a hamlet, in the parish of GNOSALL, union of NEWPORT, W. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Newport. A chapel has been built, containing 380 sittings, 260 of which are free.

MORETON, a hamlet, in the parish of HANBURY, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 34 inhabitants.

MORETON-CORBET (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union, of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Wem; containing 226 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Wellington to Drayton, comprises about 2000 acres; the soil is light and sandy, and a stiff clay, in nearly equal portions. The surface is generally flat, but intersected by a ridge of elevated land, and is watered by the small river Roden, which in its course through the parish turns several mills. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 6., and in the gift of Sir A. Corbet, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 39 acres. The church is a neat structure, containing some fine ancient monuments of the Corbet family, whose magnificent mansion, built in the time of Elizabeth, was burned in the civil war, by a detachment from Cromwell's army stationed at Wem.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Crockernwell and S. divisions of DEVON, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Exeter, and 184 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 2037 inhabitants. The town is romantically situated on the verge of Dartmoor Forest, and occupies a gentle eminence environed by lofty hills; it consists of several streets, of which the houses in general are ancient, and built in the cottage style, with thatched roofs. The appearance of the surrounding district is somewhat peculiar, the surface being strewn with fragments of rock, while the barren heights of Dartmoor on the west are strikingly contrasted with the cultivated slopes of land more immediately adjacent to the town. The woollen trade was formerly extensive, but only a few blankets and stockings are now made: there are some tan-yards, and a rope-manufactory, and in the vicinity are quarries of excellent granite. A market is held on Saturday; and there are great cattle-markets, on Whitsun-eve and the first Saturday in October. Fairs take place on the third Thursday in July and the last Thursday in November, principally for cattle. A new market-house and shambles were built, at the expense of the Earl of Devon, in 1827. The parish comprises 6512 acres, of which 1766 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £49. 19. 7.; net income, £401;

patron, the Earl. The church occupies the summit of the elevation on which the town is situated, and is an ancient edifice, with nave, aisles, transeptal porch, and chancel, the last being separated from the body by a carved wooden screen. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a free school has a small endowment. Some Druidical remains and Roman antiquities have been found in the immediate vicinity of the town.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH (*St. David*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR**, Upper division of the hundred of **WESTMINSTER**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Gloucester, and 83 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 1345 inhabitants. The town is situated in a pleasant valley, on the road from London to Worcester, which is here crossed by the Roman Fosse-way: the only branch of manufacture is that of linen-cloth, which furnishes employment to about fifty persons. A railway passes hence to Stratford-upon-Avon, chiefly used for the conveyance of coal. In the reign of Henry III., the abbot of Westminster, lord of the manor, procured a charter for a market, which, though on the decline, is still held on Tuesday; and there are small fairs on March 25th and November 1st. The living is annexed to the rectory of Burton-on-the-Hill: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1821. There is a place of worship for Independents. A national school was endowed in 1813, with £4000, by Lord Redesdale and Dr. Winford; the income is about £140 per annum. On the heath is a modern pillar, marking the point where the counties of Oxford, Gloucester, and Warwick, and a detached portion of the county of Worcester, unite, and near which a memorable battle was fought between the English and the Danes.

MORETON-JEFFRIES.—See **MORTON-JEFFRIES**.

MORETON, MAIDS' (*St. Edmund*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Buckingham; containing 570 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1260 acres, of which 590 are arable, 650 pasture, and about 20 woodland; the soil is clayey, alternated with gravel. The river Ouse, and a branch of the Grand Junction canal, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 2. 11.; net income, £294; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. L. Long. The church, built in 1450 by two maiden sisters, daughters of the last male heir of the family of Pegore, is a handsome structure, in the later English style, containing some stalls highly enriched; the porch and belfry have groined roofs. A school is supported by the rector.

MORETON, NORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of **WALLINGFORD**, hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Wallingford; containing 397 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1037 acres, of which 730 are arable, 257 pasture, and about 50 orchard and garden. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8.; net income, £83; patron, the Archdeacon of Berks; impropiator, J. T. Wasey, Esq. In Stapleton's chantry chapel, founded before 1467, are two old tombs of ecclesiastics, with processional crosses, and there are also two ancient mutilated tombs, with Saxon inscriptions.

MORETON SEA or SAY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of **DRAYTON**, Drayton division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Drayton; containing 770 inhabitants, of whom 262 are in the township. The parish comprises 4804a. 1r. 30p. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rector of Hodnet: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £550, and the incumbent's for £89. 13.: the glebe comprises 48 acres. The church contains a monument to a member of the Vernon family, whose ancient mansion is now a farm-house; the first Lord Clive was interred here.

MORETON, SOUTH (*St. John*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of **WALLINGFORD**, hundred of **MORETON**, county of **BERKS**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Wallingford; containing 417 inhabitants. It comprises 1419a. 1r. 22p., of which 878 acres are arable, 370 pasture and meadow, and about 30 woodland; the surface is generally level, and the meadows are watered by a small stream which falls into the Thames at Wallingford. The Great Western railway intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5., in the patronage of the University of Oxford, in trust for the Principal and Fellows of Magdalen Hall; net income, £199. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1818.

MORETON-VALENCE (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union of **WHEATENHURST**, Upper division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Stroud; containing 344 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1000 acres, is bounded on the north-west by the river Severn, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal passes through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patron, J. Pitt, Esq.; appropriator, Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £355, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a neat ancient structure.

MORLAND (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in **WEST** ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**; comprising the chapelry of Bolton, and the townships of King's-Meaburn, Morland, Newby, Sleagill, Great and Little Strickland, and Thrimby; and containing 1923 inhabitants, of whom 426 are in the township of Morland, 7 miles (S. E.) from Penrith. The parish comprises by computation 28,000 acres, of which about 500 are woodland, 500 common, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is chiefly a red loam, in some parts resting on clay, and in others on limestone. The surface is gently undulated; the river Eden bounds the parish on the east for some miles, and the low grounds are watered by the river Lyvennet and two small streams. Limestone and freestone of good quality are quarried extensively, and an inferior kind of coal is obtained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 18.; income, £200; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The tithes were chiefly commuted for land in 1779. The church is a large edifice, originally of Norman architecture of the period of Henry II., and the cross aisles remain so, but the chancel was rebuilt about two centuries since in a more modern style, and the body of the church 80 years ago. The townships of Bolton and Thrimby have each a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship for

Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. A free school has been endowed by the Dean and Chapter with about 30 acres of common. At Chapelgarth formerly stood a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary; and within the parish are the remains of a monastic building, and several old halls now converted into farm-houses.

MORLEY (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing, with Smalley chapelry, 1132 inhabitants, of whom 306 are in the township of Morley, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Derby. The parish comprises by measurement 1800 acres: stone of good quality for building is quarried extensively, and a fine gritstone is found for scythe-stones. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £648; patrons, alternately, certain Trustees and E. S. Sitwell, Esq. The church is a large structure, in the Norman and early English styles, with a lofty spire, partly built by Ralph Statham, Esq., who died in 1380, and completed by his widow Goditha; it contains several monuments of the ancient families of Statham and Sacheverell, and in the north aisle are four windows of stained glass, curiously designed, said to have been brought from Dale Abbey, at the Dissolution. At Smalley is a chapel of ease. A national school is partly supported by a small endowment; and an almshouse was founded about 1657, by Jacinth Sacheverell, for six men. There is a tumulus supposed to be of Roman origin, and some traces exist of a road formed by the same people.

MORLEY (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Wymondham; containing 328 inhabitants. The parishes of St. Botolph and St. Peter comprise 1860*a. 3r. 5p.*, of which 1409 acres are arable, and 397 pasture and meadow, and 30 woodland. The living is a rectory, with Morley St. Peter annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. B. Cooper: the tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 44 acres, with a handsome house, nearly rebuilt by the present incumbent. The church is in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. Elizabeth Brown, in 1732, bequeathed an annuity of £8 for education; the school is on the national system.

MORLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Wymondham; containing 191 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Morley St. Botolph. The church is a small ancient structure, with a low square tower, and contains a neat monument to the Sedleys, who resided here.

MORLEY, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of BATLEY, union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Leeds; containing 4087 inhabitants. This place was anciently the head of the wapentake to which it gives name, and one of the principal towns in the county; but on the invasion of England by the Scots in the reign of Edward II., it suffered such devastation from the forces of the invaders, who took up their winter quarters here, that it was reduced to a mere village. In the war during the reign of Charles I., Howley Hall, for eighteen generations the seat of the Saville family, was garrisoned for the parlia-

ment; and the ancient parochial church was let on lease by Saville, Earl of Sussex, to the Presbyterian party for 500 years, and is still in possession of their trustees as an Independent meeting-house, forming a solitary exception to the general restitution which took place at the Restoration. The township comprises by measurement 2643 acres, chiefly the property of the Earl of Dartmouth; the soil is generally fertile, the surface varied, and the scenery pleasingly picturesque; the substratum abounds with coal and freestone of excellent quality. Howley Hall was demolished in 1730, by order of the Earl of Cardigan, and the park, comprising nearly 1000 acres, has been brought into cultivation; some ruins only of the mansion remain, which, from their elevated site, form a conspicuous feature in the landscape. Cross Hall, the seat of Benjamin Walker, Esq.; Springfield House and Bank House, respectively the seats of Mrs. John and Mrs. Samuel Webster; Morley House, the seat of N. Scatcherd, Esq., author of the *History of Morley*; Morley Hall, that of Joseph Webster, Esq.; and Croft House, the seat of Isaac Crowther, Esq., are handsome mansions, pleasantly situated. The village, which is large and irregularly built, occupies the base and acclivities of an eminence rising from a deep valley, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen-cloths. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2593, partly by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and partly by subscription, towards which the Earl of Dartmouth contributed £200, together with the site, and an acre of ground for a parsonage-house, the sites for two schools, and all the stone for the respective buildings. The church is handsome, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire, and contains 1000 sittings, of which 500 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the alternate patronage of the Earls of Cardigan and Wilton, with a net income of £140. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. Two schools have been built, one on the Wakefield road, in which the performance of divine service is sanctioned by the bishop, and the other near the church; they are both conducted on the national system. On the east side of the ruins of Howley Hall is Lady Anne's Well, which is much resorted to on Palm-Sunday.

MORNINGTHORPE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEFWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 1 mile (E.) from Long Stratton; containing 192 inhabitants. It lies a little to the east of the road between the city of Norwich and Ipswich, and comprises an area of 1001*a. 13p.*, of which 970 acres are profitable land in good cultivation, with a moderate portion of wood, and the remainder common and roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 8 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with some earlier details; the chancel has been beautified, and the altar enriched with carved oak; the font is elaborately sculptured. A parochial school was erected in the year 1841. The Rev. Thomas Howes, a learned divine, and author of *Critical Observations on Books, Ancient and Modern*, was rector of the parish of Morningthorpe.



Arms.

MORPETH (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the E. and partly in the W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division, and partly in the W. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division, of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 4415 inhabitants, of whom 3441 are in the borough and market-town; 15 miles (N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 289 (N.) from London. This town is supposed to derive its name from *Mor-path*, or "the road past the small hills, or Mors," so called in the north. The first certain account preserved of it, is in the grant by the Conqueror of the manor of Morpeth to one of his followers, William de Merlay, whose son Ranulph added largely to his paternal estates by his marriage with Julian, daughter of Cospatrick, Earl of Dunbar, and ultimately the family became one of the most powerful in the north of England, and were owners of about one-fourth of the county of Northumberland. In 1266, their possessions became vested in two coheiresses, Mary and Isabel, to the elder of whom, who married William, Baron of Greystock, the manor of Morpeth was allotted. In 1483, it came to Elizabeth, Baroness Greystock and Wemm, who intermarried with Thomas, Lord Dacre, of Gilsland, distinguished as Lord Dacre of the North, from whom it passed to his son and grandson; and the latter dying in 1566, it once more became vested in two coheiresses, Anne, who married Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, and Elizabeth, who married Lord William Howard, third son of the Duke of Norfolk; the manor fell to the share of the latter, and is now the property of his lineal descendant, the present Earl of Carlisle. In 1215, the town was set on fire by the barons, in order to obstruct the military operations of King John, and in 1689 it was again nearly destroyed by an accidental conflagration.

MORPETH is agreeably situated in a valley on the northern bank of the river Wansbeck, on the great road from London to Edinburgh, in the centre of a richly-cultivated district, and in the midst of most beautiful and romantic scenery. The river is crossed at the east end of the town by an elegant bridge of three arches, from a design by Mr. Telford, erected in 1831 a little below the old bridge, which was an inconvenient structure of two arches, one of them built about the time of the Conquest, the other at a later period, both having been improvements upon the original wooden bridge. The town consists chiefly of one long street, which has been recently paved and lighted with gas by the corporation out of the borough funds; and an abundant supply of water is obtained from a spring at Stobhill: the houses are of an inferior description. Races are held in September on Cottingwood. A subscription library, established in 1817, is well supported; and in 1825 a mechanics' and scientific institute was founded. Little trade is at present carried on: the principal business is tanning, the ancient staple trade. The market-cross, built in 1699, and rebuilt in 1783, at the expense of the corporation, stands in the centre of the town, and is a small edifice, supported by eight stone pillars and arches.

Near the market-place is a square tower of freestone, called the Clock-House, which contains a clock and a peal of bells; and there were formerly gates at the several entrances to the town. The market, granted by King John, in 1199, is on Wednesday; it is one of the principal markets in the north of England for live cattle, and is generally well supplied with corn and provisions. Fairs are held on Wednesday week before Whitsuntide, and the Wednesday before July 22nd, for sheep and cattle; two fairs for horses have lately been established, and there is a statute-fair for hiring servants on the Wednesday before Martinmas-day.



Corporation Seal.

Morpeth, an ancient borough by prescription, received a charter of confirmation from Charles II.; but the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, agreeably with the provisions of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76: the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, having concurrent jurisdiction with the county magistrates. There were formerly seven aldermen, one belonging to each of seven companies; also two descriptions of burgesses, freemen and brothers, the former being entitled to superior privileges, as voting for members of parliament, and filling corporate offices. The freemen were appointed by the seven companies, who elected, from among their own free brothers, the full number of twenty-four; viz., the Merchant Tailors four, the Tanners six, the Fullers and Dyers three, the Smiths three, the Cordwainers three, the Weavers three, and the Butchers two; the whole being sworn and admitted freemen at the ensuing court leet, after which the companies elected twenty-four more: the free brothers became, and are now, such by servitude, or by being sons of freemen, the brothers of some particular company. The companies were trading and benefit societies, sanctioned by many religious observances; they had one common fund for the purchase of materials, which were divided among the several members to be manufactured; bye-laws regulated their trade, punished fraud, and inflicted penalties; their fines were either money or wax, which was rendered to some shrine in the parish church; and each company had its feast day, and the members were supported in sickness. The annual revenue of the corporation, before the passing of the Municipal act, was £300; it is now upwards of £700. On the south side of the town are about 400 acres of common land, the property of the corporation, on part of which each of the freemen and free brothers is entitled to turn two head of cattle. The borough first returned representatives to parliament in 1553, and continued to send two members until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one by the act then passed to amend the representation, and the boundaries were enlarged: the mayor is returning officer. The county magistrates preside at a petty-session on the first Wednesday in every month, for county business; the borough justices hold monthly sessions; and the Easter quarter-sessions for the county take place here. The town-hall is a plain structure of hewn stone, with

a piazza and turrets, erected in 1714, by Sir John Vanbrugh, at the expense of the family of Howard. The castle at Morpeth was formerly used as the prison for the county of Northumberland; and afterwards a tower in Bridge-street was adapted for a gaol, and was sold by Lord Carlisle to the county, when it was extensively repaired and enlarged. In 1824 the new prison and court-house were erected on the south side of the river, and form an octagonal outline inclosing three acres; the dwelling-houses of the governor and other officers are in the centre, and are surrounded by the cells and airing-yards, which are built of stone, vaulted, and groined. A grand staircase leads to the sessions-house, an heptagonal semicircular building, of which the internal arrangements are very convenient.

The parish includes the townships of Buller's-Green, Hepscoth, Newminster-Abbey, Shilvington, Traawell with High Church, and Twizell. It comprises 7430 acres, of which the soil varies much in quality; in the vale of the Wansbeck it is light, and suitable for the growth of turnips and barley, but the higher grounds are stronger, and some of them poor, and others fruitful. The *LIVING* is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Ulgham annexed, valued in the king's books at £32. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Earl of Carlisle, with a net income, exclusively of glebe land, of £1475. The church is situated upon an eminence called Kirk Hill, at a considerable distance from the town, and is a plain structure in the early English style, with a low square western tower; in the chancel is a fine east window, which was formerly of painted glass throughout. On the north of the bridge is a small chapel of ease, built of freestone, now in a ruinous state, and disused. A new church is in course of erection in the centre of the town, on a site given by the Earl of Carlisle, at a cost of £5000; it is in the Norman style, and contains 1000 sittings, of which two-thirds are free. There are places of worship for Independents, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics. At a remote period the chantry of All Saints and the chapel of St. Mary were founded here, having the bridge over the Wansbeck attached to them as a source of revenue, and it was the duty of the chaplain to instruct in a school the children of the burgesses; but the institution was swept away at the Reformation. In 1552 Edward VI. founded, or rather restored, the free grammar school, and endowed it with the lands of this and some other dissolved chantries, the rental of which amounts to £220 per annum; the master, who must be of the degree of M.A. or B.A., and the usher, are both appointed by trustees, in whom the management is vested, subject to the approval of the Bishop of Durham. The institution has lately been divided into two departments, one for classical instruction, and the other for English and mathematics, on the system of the British and Foreign School Society. The corporation have recently established, and entirely support, an infants' school and a girls' school, in which are upwards of 200 children, and they have built, assisted by subscription and a government grant, large and commodious schoolrooms, with play-grounds, and rooms for the teachers, which were opened in 1836. The poor law union of Morpeth comprises 72 parishes or places, of which 71 are in the county of Northumberland, and one in that of Durham, the whole containing a population of 14,995.

The ancient baronial castle was in existence during the Saxon heptarchy; it was strengthened by Ranulph de Merlay, and demolished by the parliamentary army in the time of the commonwealth. The remains consist of the gateway, having two exploratory turrets, built in 1358, together with the outer wall. Near the gateway, towards the north, but separated from it by a moat with a drawbridge, is a large mound of earth on a natural elevation, the height of which appears to have been increased by art; there have been found upon it an ancient cairn, or tumulus, and some ruins of Norman architecture. In former times it was, doubtless, the *aula*, or place in which the lords of Morpeth held their courts in the open air; and it may have been afterwards converted into a defence for the castle, or an enemy may have used it for a malvoisin. At the distance of a quarter of a mile to the west of the town, are the ruins of Newminster Abbey, of which will be found an account under the article *NEWMINSTER*. William Turner, M.D., the first English writer on Botany, who died in 1568; and the late Dr. Robert Morrison, the celebrated Chinese linguist and missionary, and author of a Chinese dictionary, were natives of the place: and John Horsley, author of the *Britannia Romana*, was for some time minister of the Presbyterian chapel, in the parish, where he died in 1731. Morpeth gives the title of Viscount to the family of Howard, earls of Carlisle.

MORRAGE, a township, in the parish of *IPSTONES*, union of *CHEADLE*, S. division of the hundred of *TOTMONSLOW*, N. division of the county of *STAFFORD*; containing 235 inhabitants.

MORRELL-ROOTHING.—See *ROOTHING*, *MORRELL*.

MORRICK, a township, in the parish of *WARKWORTH*, union of *ALNWICK*, E. division of *COQUETDALE* ward, N. division of *NORTHUMBERLAND*, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 79 inhabitants. This place was head of the ancient barony of Morwick, held by Hugh de Morwick in the reign of Edward I., from his ancestors, who were of considerable note, and distinguished for their wealth and power. It stands on the south bank of the Coquet, which here makes a bend; and possesses a mansion-house, the grounds around which are laid out with much taste; the general effect being heightened by the banks of the river, which are beautifully romantic and picturesque. Rent-charges amounting to £113. 11., have been awarded as commutations for the tithes, of which sum £28. 8. are payable to the vicar, and £85. 3. to the Bishop of Carlisle.

MORROWE, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred, of *WISBECH*, *ISLE of ELY*, county of *CAMBRIDGE*, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Wisbech. Here was anciently a chapel, or oratory.

MORSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of *WALSINGHAM*, hundred of *HOLT*, W. division of *NORFOLK*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Blakeney; containing 173 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by Blakeney harbour, and comprises 2110a. 2r. 36p., of which 1305 acres are arable, 40 meadow and pasture, about 80 open common, and more than 400 a salt-marsh, abounding with various kinds of shell fish. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Stiffkey St. John, and valued in the king's books at £18: the tithes have been commuted for £280. 8. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated and later English styles, with a square

embattled tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen, in the lower compartments of which are paintings of the Apostles.

MORTHOE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BARNSTAPLE**, hundred of **BRAUNTON**, Braunton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Ilfracombe**; containing 379 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 4470 acres, of which the substratum contains stone of a slaty and inferior quality, quarried for building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 3.; net income, £128; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £380, with a glebe of 30 acres; and the vicarial glebe consists of 16 acres. The church contains an altar-tomb, said to be that of Sir William de Tracy, who founded a chantry, and, after the murder of Thomas à Becket, ended his days in a hermitage at this place. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and a national school is supported by subscription. Off the coast is a large isolated rock, termed **Mortstone**, from the numerous deaths, by shipwreck, which have been occasioned by vessels striking against it.

MORTIMER, WEST, a tything, in the parish of **STRATFIELD-MORTIMER**, union of **BRADFIELD**, hundred of **HOLDSHOTT**, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 8 miles (N.) from Basingstoke; containing 334 inhabitants.

MORTIMER'S-CROSS, a township, in the parish of **AYMESTRY**, union of **LEOMINSTER**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 40 inhabitants.

MORTLAKE, a parish, in the union of **RICHMOND**, W. division of the hundred of **BRIXTON**, E. division of **SURREY**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 2778 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1168 acres, of which 150 are common or waste. The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the Thames, and on the road from London to Richmond; in the neighbourhood are several seats and villas. About the year 1616, a manufactory of tapestry was established, but it was destroyed in the time of the civil war; there are a small pottery for stone-ware, and a brewery; and the making of malt is carried on very extensively. The cultivation of asparagus is considerable; a great part of the land, also, is occupied by market-gardeners. A farm, comprising eighty acres, on the Richmond side of the parish, was formerly the private property of George III.; and a portion of Richmond Park is in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £230; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester, whose tithes have been commuted for £400. The church was founded in the fourteenth, and rebuilt in the sixteenth, century, and has undergone many modern repairs; the tower, which is very ancient, is of stone and flint, square and embattled. In the interior is a font, ornamented with rich tracery, the gift of Archbishop Bouchier. Sir Philip Francis, supposed by some to be the author of the Letters of Junius, is buried here; also Dr. John Dee, and John Partridge, celebrated astrologers, of whom the latter was a native. There is a place of worship for Independents. A free school, founded in 1700, and endowed by the will of Dorothy, Lady Capel, in 1719, with part of the rental of an estate, from which it now receives about £35 per annum, was enlarged by subscription in 1815, when the national

system was introduced. **Edward Colston, Esq.**, built almshouses for eight persons; **John Juxon**, in 1828, built and founded a house for four widows; and there are several small bequests for apprenticing children, and for the benefit of the poor. An ancient house here belonged to Gen. Ireton, where, it is said, Cromwell frequently held his councils; it was subsequently the residence of **Edward Colston**, the great benefactor to the city of Bristol, who, during his lifetime, expended more than £70,000 in the support of various charitable institutions. The only remaining vestige of **Mortlake House**, anciently the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, is the foundation of a single wall. Archbishops **Peckham** and **Reynolds** died here. **Edward III.** resided here in 1352, and **Queen Elizabeth** frequently visited Dr. Dee.

MORTON (*Holy Cross*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 4 miles (N.) from **Alfreton**; containing, with the township of **Brackenfield**, 646 inhabitants, of whom 187 are in the township of **Morton**. The parish comprises 2479a. 3r. 10p., of which 1252 acres are in the township of **Morton**; the surface is elevated, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified. Frame-work knitting is carried on to a limited extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the alternate patronage of **St. John's College, Cambridge**, and **Mrs. C. Turbutt**; net income, £360. The glebe comprises 70 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure; and there is an old chapel at **Brackenfield**, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

MORTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **BOURNE**, wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Bourne**; containing, with the hamlet of **Hanthorpe**, 952 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Hacconby** united in 1732, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 10½.; net income, £280; patron and appropriator, **Bishop of Lincoln**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church, a handsome cruciform structure, with a lofty and finely-grained tower rising from the intersection, has portions in the Norman, and in the early, decorated, and later English styles. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

MORTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Higher division of the wapentake of **BOOTHBY-GRAFFO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Lincoln**; containing 6 inhabitants. This place is situated in the vale of a rivulet, and comprises about 500 acres; the surface is undulated, and the soil a sandy loam and clay. It formerly belonged to the **Disneys**, and is now the property of the **Solly** family, of **London**, and occupied in two farms.

MORTON, a township, in the parish and union of **GAINSBOROUGH**, wapentake of **CORRINGHAM**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by W.) from **Gainsborough**; containing 569 inhabitants. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £15 per annum.

MORTON (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTHWELL**, in that part of the liberty of **SOUTHWELL** and **SCROOBY** which separates the N. and S. divisions of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from **South-**

well; containing 131 inhabitants. It comprises 502*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.* The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Dunham in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is a small brick edifice.

MORTON, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Helmsley; containing 31 inhabitants. This place comprises about 1600 acres of land, set out in farms, and is part of the manor and constabewick of Newbrough, which was formerly held by the family of Belasyse. It is situated about two miles westward of the river Rye, and a mile and a half north-north-west of the village of Old Byland.

MORTON, a township, in the parish of AINDERBY-STEEPLE, union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from North-Allerton; containing 252 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Swale, and comprises 1533*a.* 25*p.*: the Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor, and part owner of the soil. The village, which is long and scattered, is on the eastern acclivities of Swaledale: the river is crossed by a good bridge of four arches. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £241. 5., and there is a glebe of 3 acres. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MORTON, a township, in the parish of ORMESBY, union of GUIBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Stokesley; containing 34 inhabitants. This place was probably called Morton from its position on the skirts of Barnaldby or Barnaby Moor, which lies to the north-west of the town of Guisborough: at the time of the Norman survey the lands were the property of Robert de Brus. The township is in the district called Cleveland, at the southern extremity of the parish, and comprises by computation 990 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £135. 8. 9., of which £41. 8. 9. are payable to the vicar, and £94 to the Archbishop of York.

MORTON, ABBOT'S (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Alcester; containing 234 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1404 acres of land, situated on the borders of Warwickshire, and intersected by the road from Worcester to Stratford, and by the river Piddle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £146; patron, G. J. Walker, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1802; the glebe comprises 167 acres. The church is an ancient structure.

MORTON-BAGGOTT (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ALCESTER, Alcester division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3½ miles (W. S. W.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 170 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by a portion of Worcestershire, and consists of 1113 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £188; patron, Rev. Sam. Peshall.

MORTON, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish of BINGLEY, union of KEIGHLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. by W.) from Bingley; containing 1693 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation

3290 acres; the soil is generally fertile, particularly on the west of the hill named Morton Banks; the surface is varied, and the grounds near East Morton are watered by a stream called Morton Beck, on the banks of which are a cotton-mill, some paper-mills, and four worsted-mills of considerable extent. The village of East Morton is large and well built, and finely situated on an eminence; that of West Morton is chiefly a cluster of houses on the north bank of the river Aire, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal. The substratum abounds with coal, of which two mines are in operation; and there are quarries of very durable stone, which is raised for paving the streets of Leeds and other places. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and Upwood House, the seat of W. Busfeild, Esq., is a handsome residence. A conditional grant has been made by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the erection of a church. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Some Roman coins were found near East Morton about the year 1770.

MORTON-GRANGE, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Durham; containing 185 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the family of Belasyse, to whom Cardinal Wolsey, in 1525, granted a lease of the manor and grange, and of whom was Sir William Belasyse, Knt., of Morton, high sheriff of the county, under the see of Durham, from 1628 until his death in 1641. The family were remarkable for their loyalty, and suffered much in the civil war. The township lies in the vale of Houghton, and comprises 505*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*, of which 300 are arable, 192 grass, 3 wood, and 10 waste. The Durham and Sunderland railway attains its highest elevation at this place, where is a fixed engine of seventy-horse power to work the trains of waggons over an inclined plane 2427 yards in length; the Haswell and Durham branches also diverge from this place, the former connecting it with the Hartlepool railway, and the latter proceeding to Sherburn.

MORTON-JEFFRIES, a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 5½ miles (S. W.) from Bromyard; containing 53 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 647 acres, of which about 20 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture: freestone is quarried for inferior kinds of building. It is intersected by the road from Bromyard to Hereford. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The church is a small neat structure.

MORTON-MORRELL (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 3¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Kington; containing 253 inhabitants. It comprises by estimation 1573 acres, and is bounded on the east and south-east by the old Roman Fosse-way: limestone is quarried for burning into lime, and also for the roads. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £55; patron and impropriator, W. Little, Esq. There is a small petrifying spring.

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, or HELMINGHAM (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of ST. FAITH, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 8 miles

(N. W.) from Norwich; containing 165 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 977 acres, of which 508 are arable, 202 pasture, and 265 woodland; the surface is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 7.; patron, T. Berney, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £179, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a circular tower of ancient date.

MORTON-PALMS, a township, in the parish of **HAUGHTON-LE-SKERNE**, union, and S. E. division of the ward, of **DARLINGTON**, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Darlington; containing 73 inhabitants. The township comprises 1316 acres, of which 749 only are tithable, and of this number 427 are arable, and 322 grass land; the surface is nearly level, the soil a strong clay. It is intersected by the Stockton and Darlington railway, and also by the road between those two towns. The tithes have been commuted for £101. 16. There are the remains of an old manor-house of the Tudor era.

MORTON-PINKNEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BRACKLEY**, hundred of **GREENS-NORTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Towcester; containing 565 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2318*a. 2r. 33p.*; the soil is partly clay, and the substratum contains some iron and sandstone. The living is a rectory; net income, £167; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1761. A national school-house has been built. There is a mineral spring.

MORTON-TYNEMOUTH, a township, in the parish of **GAINFORD**, union of **TEESDALE**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 8½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Darlington; containing 28 inhabitants. This was one of the twenty-five villis given up by Bishop Aldhune to the earls of Northumberland. The estate was for some time the property of the prior of Tynemouth, from which circumstance the addition to its name is derived; and it afterwards reverted, probably by exchange, to the see of Durham. Among the families who have held lands here, occur those of Graystaynes, Alwent, Phillip, Birkbeck, and Craddock. The township comprises about 399 acres of land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £30. 12. 3., and the impropriate for £68. 2. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

MORTON-UPON-LUG (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, union and county of **HEREFORD**, 4½ miles (N.) from Hereford; containing 81 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 850 acres, chiefly rich meadow, on the banks of the river Lug; it is intersected by the road from Hereford to Leominster. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Morton Magna in the Cathedral of Hereford; net income, £144, with a house and half an acre of garden. The church is a neat plain structure.

MORVAH, a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 6 miles (N. W.) from Penzance; containing 407 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and comprises 1120 acres, of which 738 are common or waste land: the

cliffs on this part of the coast are extremely fine. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Madron. The church was rebuilt in 1828. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans; and a boys' school is chiefly supported by subscription. At Tregominion are the remains of an ancient chapel. Castle Chun, in the neighbourhood, is the most regular Danish fortification in the county; and near it is a very fine cromlech.

MORVAL (*St. Wenn*), a parish, in the union of **LISKEARD**, hundred of **WEST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 2¾ miles (N.) from East Looe; containing 733 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 3000 acres; the substratum abounds with limestone, of which great quantities are raised for the supply of the neighbouring district, and sent to Liskeard by canal which joins the Looe river near its termination at this place. The scenery is strikingly romantic; and the higher grounds, especially from Tregarlin Torr, command a fine view of the winding vale of Morval, terminated in the distance by Bindown, the loftiest point of land in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, J. Buller, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. A free school is endowed with £20 per annum. The late Sir Francis Buller, eminent for his ability as a judge, was a native of the place.

MORVILL (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGENORTH**, hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Bridgenorth; containing, with the chapelry of Aston-Eyre, 542 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Aston-Eyre annexed; net income, £204; patron and impropriator, Lord Sudeley. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. A school is chiefly supported by Sir Richard Acton, Bart. A benefaction of £20 per annum, arising from property bequeathed by Thomas Burte, in 1631, is distributed, one moiety to the minister for preaching twelve sermons, and the other moiety to the poor. In the church was originally a society of Secular canons, and subsequently one of Benedictine monks.

MORWICK, **NORTHUMBERLAND**.—See **MORRICK**.

MORWICK, a hamlet, in the parish of **BARWICK-IN-ELMETT**, Lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Leeds. It is situated south-east of the road from Leeds to Tadcaster.

MOSBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of **ECKINGTON**, union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Sheffield; containing 1044 inhabitants. This place stands on an elevated site, on the road from Sheffield to Worksop, by Barlborough, and commands very extensive views. Good building-stone is quarried. The inhabitants are partly employed in collieries; and the making of sickles is also carried on. Here is an intermediate station on the North-Midland railway. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and an endowment of £18 per annum has been left for education.

MOSEDALE, a township, in the parish of **CALDBECK**, union of **WIGTON**, **ALLERDALE** ward below Der-

went, W. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 58 inhabitants.

MOSELEY, a hamlet, in the parish of BUSHBURY, union of PENKRIDGE, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Wolverhampton; containing 53 inhabitants. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

MOSELEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of KING'S-NORTON, Upper division of the hundred of HALF-SHIRE, E. division of the county of WORCESTER, 2 miles (S.) from Birmingham; containing 238 inhabitants. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes to the east. Moseley Park is the magnificent seat of James Taylor, Esq., D.L., whose son represents the division of the county: the mansion is surrounded by a fine demesne. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was enlarged in 1822. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school.

MOSS, a township, in the parish of CAMPSALL, union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Thorne; containing 301 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2283 acres of land: the village, which is straggling, is about two miles east of Askerne.

MOSSER, a chapelry, in the parish of BRIGHAM, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Cocker mouth; containing 107 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel is dedicated to St. Philip.

MOSSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Manchester; containing 1081 inhabitants. The village is neatly built; and the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods is carried on, of which the former is the more extensive. Fairs for cattle are held on June 21st and the last Monday in October. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, Rector of Ashton. The chapel was built in 1755, and enlarged in 1786. There is a place of worship for Methodists of the New Connexion; also a charity school. On an eminence in the vicinity is Hartshead Pike, a lofty and circular tower surmounted by a spire.

MOSS-SIDE, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (S.) from Manchester; containing 436 inhabitants. In 1837 an act was passed to establish a company for laying out and maintaining an ornamental park.

MOSTERTON, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport division of DORSET, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Beaminster; containing 391 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Bridport to Taunton, and comprises 958a. 31p.: the river Axe passes near the place. The living is annexed to the rectory of South Perrot: the tithes have been commuted for £169, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church was rebuilt on a different site, in 1833.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of St. MARY, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county

of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Chester; containing 11 inhabitants. The Chester and Birkenhead railway is here carried over the Ellesmere canal by a viaduct of 11 arches, and is continued by an embankment, containing 365,000 cubic yards of clay and sand; the central arch of the viaduct has 50 feet span, and the others a span of 20 feet each.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of WARMINGHAM, union of CONGLETON, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Sandbach; containing 224 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal passes through the township.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 4 miles (N. E.) from Manchester; containing 671 inhabitants. The Manchester and Leeds railway passes near this place. William Langley, in 1821, bequeathed £100, the interest arising therefrom to be distributed to the poor in bread.

MOSTON, a township, in the parish of STANTON-UPON-HINE-HEATH, union of WEM, Whitechurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 61 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes of this township and that of Stanton have been commuted for £89, and the impropriate for £27. 15.

MOTCOMB, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, liberty of GILLINGHAM, Shaston division of DORSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 1538 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of East and West Stower, to the vicarage of Gillingham: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £350, and the vicarial for £700; the glebe contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

MOTHERBY, with GILL, a township, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Penrith; containing 85 inhabitants.

MOTTINGHAM, a hamlet, in the union of LEWISHAM, partly in the parish of CHISELHURST, hundred of RUXLEY, but chiefly in the parish of ELTHAM, hundred of BLACKHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 8 miles (S. E.) from London; containing 124 inhabitants.

MOTTISFONT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of THORNGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Romsey; containing 578 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with Lockerley and East Dean annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 18. 11½; net income, £900; patron and incumbent, Rev. O. D. St. John. The tithes of Mottisfont have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 28½ acres. Mottisfont House, a spacious and venerable edifice, occupies a portion of the site of a priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, founded in the beginning of the reign of King John, by William Briwere, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. In 1494, the establishment being reduced from eleven, its original number of religious, to three, Henry VII. procured a bull from Pope Alexander for its suppression, but it continued till the Dissolution, at which period its revenue was valued at £167. 15. 8.

MOTTISTON (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division

of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Newport; containing 176 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1140 acres, of which 52 are common or waste. The village is beautifully situated in the south-western part of the island, on the road which runs along the southern coast; and commands extensive views of the country, and the English Channel. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Shorwell united, valued in the king's books at £11. 16. 3.; net income, £403; patron, the Rev. Ebenezer Robertson. The tithes of Mottiston have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is principally in the later English style.

MOTTRAM ST. ANDREW, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Macclesfield; containing 380 inhabitants. Here is a national school.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDENDALE (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ASHTON-UNDER-LINE, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; comprising the townships of Godley, Hattersley, Hollingworth, Matley, Mottram, Newton, Stayley, and Tintwistle; and containing 21,215 inhabitants, of whom 3247 are in Mottram township, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Stockport. This place, which was anciently called the lordship of Tintwistle, was, in the reign of Edward II., granted by Thomas de Burgh to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, on whose attainder for high treason, in the 15th of that reign, it became forfeited to the crown. The parish comprises 32,000 acres; the soil in the higher parts is rocky, and in the lower a rich loam, alternated with clay and gravel. It is separated from the county of Derby, on the south, by the river Etherow, or Mersey, which has its source near the north-eastern extremity; and from Lancashire by the river Tame, which forms its boundary on the north. The township is situated on a steep hill at the western extremity of Longdendale; the surrounding scenery is boldly diversified, combining features of picturesque beauty with objects of romantic grandeur. Among the hills in the township is Cat Tor, a precipitous elevation, more than 100 feet in perpendicular height; the sides and summit are planted with trees, and the faces of the precipices exhibit various strata of rock, coal, slate, and freestone, disposed with great regularity. Above this is Mottram Hill, commanding a delightful and extensive prospect up Longdendale, including the beautiful windings of the Mersey, the banks of which are embellished with trees of stately growth.

Till the commencement of the present century, the parish was wholly agricultural, but since that period it has become one of the most flourishing manufacturing districts in this part of the kingdom. About a mile and a half from the village, which consists of one broad and well-paved street, the Mersey expands into a broad stream, on which are extensive cotton-mills, built in the excavation of a rock protruding into the river, over which, at a small distance below, is a stone bridge of one arch. There are several large manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, paper, and machinery; also works for the spinning of cotton and the printing of calico, and a foundry for smelting iron-ore, which is abundant in the south-west portion of the parish. Collieries are worked in the immediate neighbourhood;

and stone abounds in various parts, which is soft in the quarry and very easily cut, but, upon exposure to the air, becomes as hard as flint. Fairs for cattle take place on the 27th of April and the 31st of October. A court leet is held on Michaelmas-day, at which a constable is appointed for each of the townships in the parish; and a court baron is held under Admiral Tolle-mache, as lord of the manor. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books, as a rectory and vicarage, at £32. 3. 9.; net income, £219; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Chester. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, rebuilt on the foundation of a structure which had existed from time immemorial; it contains some ancient and interesting monuments, and sepulchral chapels belonging respectively to the manors of Hollingworth and Stayley. In the churchyard is the tomb of Lawrence Earnshaw, distinguished by his mechanical genius, and as the inventor of some of the earliest machinery introduced into the cotton factories; he was born at this place, and was buried here in 1767. The vicarage-house, near the church, is surrounded with intrenchments resembling those of a Roman station. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free grammar school, founded in 1612, by Robert Garsett and Sir Richard Wilbraham, is endowed with land, the proceeds of which, with other benefactions, amount to £65 per annum; and a national school is supported. Here are some remains of Bucton Castle, supposed to be of British origin.

MOULDSWORTH, a township, in the parish of TARVIN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chester; containing 165 inhabitants. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded, amounting to £122, of which £48 are payable to the vicar, and £74 to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

MOULSEY, EAST and WEST.—See MOLESEY.

MOULSFORD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Wallingford; containing 144 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1415 acres, of which 417 are common or waste land: an intermediate station on the line of the Great Western railway is situated here. The living is united to the vicarage of Cholsey: the tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. A school is supported by subscription.

MOULSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 2906 inhabitants. A district church, dedicated to St. John, has been built, containing 540 sittings, 300 of which are free.

MOULSOE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Newport-Pagnell; containing 297 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Northampton, and comprises by measurement 1600 acres, of which 150 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is a strong loam, alternated with clay. The Grand Junction canal connects the parish with the town of Newport-Pagnell. The living is a rectory, valued in the

king's books at £16. 16. 3.; net income, £280; patron, Lord Carrington. The tithes were commuted for land in 1802; the glebe comprises 229½ acres, with a house. The church is a plain neat structure. A school is endowed with £14 per annum.

MOULTON, a township, in the parish of DAVENHAM, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 318 inhabitants.

MOULTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (W.) from Holbeach; containing 2038 inhabitants. The parish comprises 11,256a. 12p.: the village is pleasantly situated about half a mile to the south of the road from Spalding to Lynn. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £28. 13. 4.; net income, £456; patron, incumbent, and impropiator, Rev. M. Johnson. The tithes were commuted for land in 1793; the glebe comprises 347 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a tower and spire of graceful proportion, 180 feet in height. There is a chapel in that part of the parish called Moulton Chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. The Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion, have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded in 1561, by John Harrox, who endowed it with land now producing £500 per annum. There are two almshouses for widows, who receive £10 per annum in coal and money; and the poor's lands produce an income of £162. Thomas de Moulton, one of the barons who signed the Magna Charta, resided here.

MOULTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 2½ miles (S.) from Acle; containing 235 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1140 acres, of which 650 are arable, and the remainder meadow and marshy ground. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 3.; net income, £177, with a glebe of 24 acres; patron and impropiator, Rev. George Anguish. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower of ancient date; in the chancel is a monument to several members of the Anguish family. A fund of £18, the rent of land allotted under an inclosure act, is distributed among the poor.

MOULTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Long Stratton; containing 444 inhabitants. The parishes of Great and Little Moulton were formerly distinct, but on the demolition of the church of the latter, in 1570, they were united; the site of the ancient church is called the Sanctuary. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of W. W. Chute, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £453, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; it contains a font elaborately sculptured. A parsonage-house, in the Italian style, was built in 1831, by the Rev. J. S. Wiggett. The pious, learned, and eloquent preacher, John Moulton, a Carmelite friar, who flourished about the year 1400, was born here.

MOULTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of SPELHOE, S. divi-

sion of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 1368 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 2060 acres, nearly all arable; the soil is a stiff clay, alternated with red sand, and the surface is generally flat. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 9.; net income, £391; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. Stanton; impropiator, J. Arthercoat, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money-payment in 1772. The church is partly in the Norman, and partly in the later English style, with a lofty and handsome tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The town estate produces £92 per annum, partly distributed among the poor.

MOULTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Newmarket; containing 379 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3000 acres, for the inclosure of which an act was passed in 1839. The living comprises a rectory and a vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and the latter at £4. 7. 8½.; patrons, Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £587, and the glebe comprises 139 acres. The church is a large and handsome edifice. The poor's land produces a rent of £39.

MOULTON, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON-TYAS, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Richmond; containing 209 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2750 acres of land, and includes the hamlets of High and Low Gaterly: the village is in a secluded situation, on the acclivity of a picturesque vale, and on the road from Richmond to Kirk-Leavington. A remarkable ancient Hall, belonging to the Northumberland family, still exists, but much reduced from its former importance. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £159, and the impropriate for £81. A chapel of ease was erected in 1837, by the late John Ward, Esq., secretary to the Bishop of Chester. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MOULTON, CHAPEL, a chapelry, in the parish of MOULTON, union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Crowland. The chapel is a neat octagonal structure, erected in 1732, by Maurice Johnson, Esq. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron, the Vicar of Moulton. The glebe comprises 30 acres.

MOULTON, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DEPWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from St. Mary Stratton. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 1½.; patron, S. Webster, Esq. The church was demolished in 1570.

MOULTON-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BRIXWORTH, hundred of SPELHOE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 18 inhabitants.

MOUNTFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BATTLE, partly in the hundred of STAPLE and HENHURST, but chiefly in that of NETHERFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (S.) from Robert's-Bridge; containing 601 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Hastings;

the surface is finely undulated, and in many parts richly wooded. Blue and grey limestone are found in abundance, and there was formerly an iron-furnace. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; net income, £189; patron and impropiator, Earl de la Warre. The great tithes have been commuted for £170, and the vicarial for £210, and each of the glebes comprises 20 acres. The church is a neat structure, in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a spire.

MOUNTHEALEY, a township, in the parish and union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Rothbury; containing 36 inhabitants. It lies at a short distance north-west from Paperhaugh, and contains the farmsteads of High Healey, Low Healey, and Healey-Coat. The road between Morpeth and Wooler runs on the east, and in the south direction flows the Coquet river.

MOUNTNESSING (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of **BILLERICAY**, hundred of **CHELMSFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Ingatestone; containing 925 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from the ancient family of Mountney, and its luxuriant pasture and meadow lands; it comprises 941 acres, of which 104 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £117; patron, Rev. E. Evans; impropiator, Lord Petre. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £210; the impropriate glebe comprises 13 acres, and the vicarial 21. The church is an ancient edifice, on the south side of which is a small chantry chapel, containing several monumental inscriptions. Richard Beyley, in 1743, bequeathed a house, and land comprising 17*a.* 3*r.* 16*p.*, producing £30 annually, to teach as many poor children, at one penny a week per head, as the funds will allow. A priory of Augustine canons was founded in the reign of Stephen, at Thoby, in the parish, by Michael Capra, Roise his wife, and William their son; it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Leonard, and, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £75. 6. 10. The refectory and two arches of the cloisters are still preserved.

MOUNTON, a parish, in the union and division of **CHEPSTOW**, hundred of **CALDICOT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Chepstow; containing 76 inhabitants. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Monk's town; and considerable remains of walls, still traceable in the contiguous woods, manifest that a large town existed here formerly. The parish comprises 380 acres of a hilly and well-wooded surface, which presents some pleasing views, especially in a picturesque valley, through which flows a stream conveying water power to extensive paper-mills, also worked by steam. A loamy soil, resting on limestone, prevails on the cultivated grounds. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, W. Hollis, Esq.; impropiator, T. Lewis, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £55. The church exhibits several marks of antiquity, and there are the remains of another, dedicated to St. Mary, in a wood between this place and Poolmeyric.

MOUNTSORREL, a market-town and chapelry, partly in the parish of **ROTHLEY**, but chiefly in that of **BARROW**, union of **BARROW**, hundred of **WEST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Leicester, and $104\frac{1}{2}$ (N. N. W.) from London;

containing 1536 inhabitants. The name of this place, prior to the Conquest, appears to have been *Soar-hill*, which, with its present appellation, is evidently derived from its situation on a mount or hill near the river Soar. On the highest of a range of hills, impending above the town, and called Castle Hill, a fortress once stood, which is mentioned in the reign of Stephen, when it was assigned to Robert le Bossu, Earl of Leicester, and his heirs, on condition that Ralph, Earl of Chester, who also laid claim to it, should, with his family, be amicably received within the borough, bailiwick, and castle, whenever they might choose to reside there. In 1167, Robert Blanchmains, Earl of Leicester, on his rebellion against Henry II., was dispossessed of it with his other estates; the latter were subsequently restored to him, but the king retained the castle, and governors were appointed to hold it during this and succeeding reigns. In 1215, it was garrisoned by Saer de Quincy, its governor, for the Dauphin of France, whom the barons had invited to their assistance; and when the royal cause became triumphant, in the beginning of the reign of Henry III., it was taken and razed to the ground.

The town is rather romantically situated, amidst rocky and variegated scenery, and consists principally of one long street, which extends about three-quarters of a mile along the high road, and is paved with red granite from the adjacent cliffs; the houses in general are constructed of the same material. Worsted-hose and net-lace are manufactured, and about 250 persons are employed in frame-work knitting. The Soar canal affords facility for the conveyance of stone, and, in 1838, an act was passed for making a branch from the Midland-Counties' railway to the town. The market, which is almost disused, is on Monday: there is a fair on the 10th of July, during which a court of pie-poudre is held. The market-house, a small building in the centre of the town, was erected in 1793, at the expense of Sir John Danvers, Bart., who at the same time removed a curious and ancient cross, which occupied a portion of the site, into his own ground. In addition to the usual manorial courts, a court of pleas is held every three weeks, for the recovery of small debts within the hundreds of East and West Goscote. The township comprises 322*a.* 3*r.* 36*p.*; the substratum abounds with granite, which is of excellent quality for paving, masonry, and other purposes, and is raised in large quantities, affording employment to a number of men, varying from 100 to 300, according to the demand. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £180; patron, Vicar of Barrow: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1781. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat structure, containing 500 sittings. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; also a free school, endowed with about £12 a year, and conducted on the national system. There are several considerable benefactions for the relief of the poor. The Barrow union workhouse is situated in the township.

MOUSEHOLE, a hamlet, in the parish of **PAUL**, union of **PENZANCE**, W. division of the hundred of **PENWITH** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Penzance; containing 1014 inhabitants. This place, which is also called Port Enys, is situated on the western shore of Mount's bay, in the English Chan-

nel; and though at present only a fishing-village, was formerly of considerable importance. In 1293, Henry de Tyes obtained for it the grant of a market on Tuesday, to which was afterwards added a fair on the festival of St. Barnabas. A quay was constructed in 1392; and the village appears to have advanced in prosperity till 1595, when, with the adjoining village of Newlyn, it was burnt by the Spaniards, since which time its market and fair have been discontinued. The pilchard and mackerel fisheries are carried on to a great extent; and the London market, in the early part of the season, is chiefly supplied with mackerel from this place, by way of Portsmouth. About 80 seine-boats are employed in the fisheries belonging to the port, which is defended by two batteries. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and situated near the extreme verge of the shore, was destroyed in 1414 by an encroachment of the sea; and, according to Leland, there was a chapel dedicated to St. Clement, on a small island opposite to the village.

MOUSON, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of the ward of BAMBROUGH and of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Belford; containing 72 inhabitants. It lies to the north of Bell's Hill, and on the west of the road between Belford and Alnwick. The township is the property of Haydon-Bridge grammar school. Vestiges of a Roman camp are traced on the east side of the road.

MOWSLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of KNAPTOFT, union of HARBOROUGH, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Harborough; containing 267 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by admeasurement 1100 acres; the soil is chiefly gravel, alternated with clay; the surface is hilly, the scenery diversified, and the prevailing timber is ash. The Grand Union canal passes on the south of the place. The tithes were commuted for land in 1788.

MOXBY, a hamlet, in the parish of MARTON-IN-THE-FOREST, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Easingwold; containing 20 inhabitants. A Benedictine nunnery, in honour of John the Evangelist, was founded here in 1167, by Henry II., and had at the Dissolution a revenue of £32. 6. 2.

MOXHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of WHISHAW, union of ASTON, Birmingham division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Coleshill, on the road to Tamworth; containing 73 inhabitants.

MOZE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Manningtree; containing, with Beaumont, 451 inhabitants. The living is a rectory not in charge, united in 1678 to that of Beaumont. The church has been demolished.

MUCCLESHELL, a tything, in the parish of HOLDENHURST, union of CHRISTCHURCH, liberty of WESTOVER, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 122 inhabitants. It is situated on the southern bank of the river Stour.

MUCH BIRCH, county of HEREFORD.—See BIRCH, MUCH.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

MUCHELNEY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of PITNEY, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Langport; containing, with the hamlet of Thorney, 349 inhabitants, of whom 62 are in the hamlet of Muchelney-Ham. This place was the site of a Benedictine abbey, said by some to have been founded by Athelstan, in 939, and by other writers ascribed to Ina, king of the West Saxons; it was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was returned at £498. 16. 3.; the remains are now converted into a farm-house called the Abbey. The parish comprises 1558a. 1r. 36p., principally rich meadow, subject to inundation from the river Parret, which bounds the parish: the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Langport to South Petherton. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £93; patron and impropiator, Walter Long, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £336. 11., and who has a glebe of $11\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and has been recently beautified and repaired by the patron.

MUCKING (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 18 miles (E. S. E.) from Romford; containing 199 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the river Thames, and comprises 2143a. 2r. 35p., of which 1381 acres are arable, 679 pasture and meadow, and 54 woodland. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £219; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London. The church is an ancient edifice, with a tower of stone surmounted by a shingled spire.

MUCKLEFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of BRADFORD-PEVERELL, union of DORCHESTER, hundred of GEORGE, Dorchester division of DORSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Dorchester; containing 109 inhabitants.

MUCKLESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of SHAWBURY, union and division of WEM, hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 113 inhabitants.

MUCKLESTON, or MUXON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of DRAYTON, partly in the Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, and partly in the N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD; containing, with the townships of Aston, Knighton, Oakley, and Winnington, 1688 inhabitants, of whom 184 are in the township of Muckleston, 4 miles (N. E.) from Drayton. The parish comprises by measurement 8531 acres, whereof 4362 are in Salop; the substratum produces stone of good quality for building, of which there are some quarries in operation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 3. 9., and in the gift of the Trustees of the late Lord Crewe: the tithes have been commuted for £1036, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1789, except the tower, from which Queen Margaret is said to have witnessed the battle of Blore Heath. There is an endowed chapel at Woore, in Salop; also a place of worship for Wesleyans. Several small sums have been bequeathed for education, and national schools are supported.

MUCKLEWICK, a township, in the parish of HYSINGTON, union of CLUN, hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of SALOP; containing 69 inhabitants.

MUCKTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Louth; containing 105 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1027 acres, of which 945 are arable and pasture, and 82 woodland; the surface is diversified, and the soil of a rich quality on the hills, and clayey and unproductive on the level grounds. Matthew Bancroft Lister, Esq., is lord of the manor. The living is a discharged rectory, united in 1840 to the vicarage of Burwell, and valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and impropiator, Mr. Lister; incumbent, the Rev. J. M. Lister. The tithes have been commuted for £150, and the glebe comprises about 19 acres. The church is a modern structure. A national school at Burwell is appropriated to the two parishes.

MUDDIFORD, a village, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Christchurch. This is a fashionable watering-place, situated on the northern bank of the mouth of the river Avon, which here runs into Christchurch bay.

MUDFORD (*ST. MARY*) a parish, in the union of YEovil, hundred of STONE, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Yeovil; containing 436 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Wells; impropiators, W. and O. Heywood, Esqrs. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £322, and the vicarial for £225, and £25 are paid to the rector of Ashington; the impropriate glebe contains nearly 41 acres, and the vicarial about one acre.

MUGGINTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BELPER, partly in the hundred of APPLETREE, and partly in that of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (N. W.) from Derby; containing, with the townships of Mercaston and Weston-under-Wood, and the hamlet of Ravensdale-Park, 773 inhabitants, of whom 289 are in the township of Mugginton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £365; patron, E. S. C. Pole, Esq., who, with Lord Scarsdale and J. Alton, Esq., is impropiator. The Rev. Samuel Pole, rector, in 1746, and Mrs. Frances Pole, in 1751, gave land now producing about £21. 5. a year, which sum, with the profits of a lime-kiln, let for upwards of £100 per annum, is applied to education.

MUGGLESWICK, a parish, in the union of LANCHESTER, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 14 miles (S. W.) from Gateshead; containing 421 inhabitants. This place, anciently *Muggesley*, was granted by Bishop Pudsey to the convent of Durham in exchange for Hardwick; and in the thirteenth century, Hugh, Prior of Durham, inclosed a park here with a chapel, hall, and dwellings, and apartments underground for secreting cattle during the incursions of the Scots. The park, now inclosed, was, in 1662, the scene of several seditious meetings, at which numerous conspirators had for their object to destroy the reformed clergy. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Derwent, and comprises by computation 5921 acres, whereof 1232 are pasture and meadow,

950 arable, 340 wood, and about 3400 moorland and common; it abounds in game, and the right to shoot is leased by the Dean and Chapter, who are lords of the manor. Along the bank of the river is a range of hills, in which are some very productive mines of lead-ore, containing silver, for smelting which there is a mill in the neighbourhood; and at Castle Side, a village of which the population is on the increase, are two mills. In the reign of Charles I., Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, held these mines. Cold Rowley, in the parish, is a hamlet on the summit of the bleak heights between the vale of Lanchester and the Derwent. The Stanhope and Tyne railway passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter, the appropriators, and has a net income of £93. The church was rebuilt in 1829, at a cost of £300. Dr. John Carr, the translator of *Lucian's Dialogues*, was born here.

MUKER, a chapelry, in the parish of GRINTON, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 20 miles (W. by S.) from Richmond; containing 1241 inhabitants. This chapelry, including numerous small hamlets, comprises 30,310a. 3r. 31p., of which 22,472 are uninclosed common; of the remainder, 5 acres are arable, 85 wood, 7897 meadow and pasture, and 325 land lately recovered from waste. The district abounds with mineral wealth; and coal, limestone, and lead and iron ore can be obtained, but in consequence of the difficulty of inland carriage, the iron-ore is not wrought. The lands are watered by the river Swale, which, in its course through the chapelry, forms a romantic cataract named Keasdon Force; and there are several pleasing falls on the Ivelet beck, one of which is from a considerable height. The village, situated in the higher part of Swaledale, is large, and consists chiefly of ancient houses of stone, irregularly built. A customary market is held weekly on Wednesday, and there is a small fair on the Wednesday before Old Christmas-day; also a fair for sheep, at the hamlet of Thwaite, on the 25th of October. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, the Vicar of Grinton; there is a parsonage-house. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain structure, built in 1580. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans in the hamlet of Keld, 3 miles to the west of the village. A national school has an endowment of £20. 10. per annum; and two schools for 100 girls, in connexion with the Established Church, were established in 1838, by Mrs. Cope, who supports them.

MULBARTON (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of HENSTEAD, hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Norwich; containing 582 inhabitants. The parish was consolidated with Keningham in the year 1452, and the whole comprises 1348a. 26p., of which 967 acres are arable, 284 pasture, 38 woodland, and 48 common; the village is pleasantly situated on the road from Norwich to New Buckenham, and petty-sessions are held at the inn, on the first Monday in every month. The living is a rectory, with Keningham, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £606; patron, the Rev. J. H. Steward; the glebe comprises 80 acres, with a house, which has been greatly improved. The church was erected by Sir William de Hoo, and is a handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a

square embattled tower; the windows of the chancel have been lately filled with stained glass. There are no remains of the church of Keningham. Sir Thomas Richardson, chief justice of the common pleas, was born here in 1626.

MULLION (*St. MELAN*), a parish, in the union of **HELSTON**, W. division of the hundred of **KERRIER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Helston; containing 808 inhabitants. The parish comprises 5595 acres, of which 2671 are common or waste; it is bounded on the west by Mount's bay, in the English Channel, where is a small cove convenient for fishing, which is the principal employment of the inhabitants. Part of Kynan cove is also in the parish; and two miles distant from the village are the soap rocks, producing the celebrated steatite formerly in great repute with the manufacturers of china. The scenery around Mullion cove is exceedingly romantic; and the rocks, which are bold and rugged, have an appearance of rude magnificence. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 4.; net income, £178; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropiator, Rev. J. Ustick. The church is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower, which forms one of the most conspicuous objects in this part of the county. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

MULWITH, with **NEWBY**, a township, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Ripon; containing 41 inhabitants. The township comprises about 800 acres, of a fertile soil, the whole the property of the Earl de Grey. The hamlet is situated on the north bank of the river Ure.

MUMBY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **SPILSBY**, Marsh division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlets of Elsey and Langham-Row, and the chapelry of Chapel-Mumby, 786 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 3100 acres, chiefly marsh land, of a clayey soil. The villages of Mumby and Chapel-Mumby are three miles from each other, and the former the same distance from the German Ocean. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 3.; net income, £188; patron, Bishop of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1804; the glebe comprises 90 acres. The church is partly in the later English style, with a beautiful tower, and has an elegant south porch of the Norman, with some highly-enriched details of that character. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and some small bequests have been left for distribution among the poor.

MUMBY, CHAPEL, a chapelry, in the parish of **MUMBY**, union of **SPILSBY**, Marsh division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Alford; containing 316 inhabitants. This place is situated on the coast of the German Ocean. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Leonard**.

MUNCASTER (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **BOOTLE**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**; comprising the town of **Raven-glass** and the township of **Birkby**, and containing 602 inhabitants. This place, formerly written *Meol-castre*, derives its name from a castle, the ancient residence of

the **Penningtons**, situated at **Esk-Meol**, near the mouth of the river **Eske**; the principal tower is retained in the modern mansion built by the late Lord **Muncaster**. The parish comprises by computation 3200 acres, of which 1200 are inclosed; about 1000 acres are arable, 300 woodland, and the remainder pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £97; patron, Lord **Muncaster**, whose title of Baron, in the peerage of Ireland, is derived from this place.

MUNDEN, GREAT (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **WARE**, hundred of **BROADWATER**, county of **HERTFORD**, 2 miles (W. by N.) from **Puckeridge**; containing, with the hamlet of **Munden-Furnival**, and part of the hamlets of **Dane-End** and **Haultwick**, 477 inhabitants. In the reign of **Henry II.**, a Benedictine nunnery was founded at **Rownay**, and dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, by **Conan**, Duke of **Brittany** and Earl of **Richmond**; but falling into decay, it was surrendered in the reign of **Henry VI.**, and its revenues were appropriated to the maintenance of a chantry priest, till the Dissolution, when they were returned at £13. 10. 9.: there are still some slight remains. The parish comprises by measurement 3300 acres, of which 150 are woodland, 550 pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil is a stiff clay, and the surface undulated. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £785, and the glebe comprises 76 acres. The church is a neat structure, in the early English style. A parochial school is supported partly by the rector.

MUNDEN, LITTLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WARE**, hundred of **BROADWATER**, county of **HERTFORD**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from **Puckeridge**; containing, with the hamlet of **Green-End**, and part of the hamlets of **Dane-End** and **Haultwick**, 612 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2250 acres, of which about 110 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is a gravelly clay, alternated with chalk, which lies near the surface; the ground is hilly, the scenery finely varied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of **C. Jollands, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 72 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school, erected in 1822.

MUNDFORD (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of **THETFORD**, hundred of **GRIMSHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from **Brandon**; containing 437 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river **Wissey**, and comprises by measurement 2038 acres, of which 200 are common, and the remainder arable and pasture. The road from **Thetford** to **Lynn** runs through the parish. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Wednesday. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and in the patronage of **Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.**: the tithes have been commuted for £135, and there is a glebe of $49\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is built of flint, having an embattled tower at the west end, with freestone coping and quoins.

MUNDHAM, *St. Ethelred* and *St. Peter*, now forming one parish, in the union of **LODDON** and **CLAVERING**, hundred of **LODDON**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (S.) from **Loddon**; containing 308 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1550 acres of land. The

living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £125; patrons and impropriators, the Trustees of the Great Hospital, Norwich. The tithes have been commuted for £442, and the glebe contains 2 acres. The church of St. Peter is partly in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower, and a highly-enriched Norman doorway on the south side: the church of St. Ethelred has long been in ruins.

MUNDHAM, NORTH, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Chichester; containing, with the hamlets of Fisher and Runckton, 495 inhabitants. The village is beautifully situated in a sequestered spot, abounding with picturesque scenery: the Arundel and Portsmouth canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 0. 10.; net income, £269; patron and impropriator, J. B. Fletcher, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and has been enlarged. A national school is supported by subscription. There was formerly a chapel at Runckton.

MUNDHAM, SOUTH, a tything, in the parish of PAGHAM, union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 93 inhabitants.

MUNDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Maldon; containing 309 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Blackwater, and comprises 3104a. 1r. 27p., of which 1909 acres are arable, 671 meadow and pasture, 56 woodland, and about 467 marsh and waste. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £160; impropriators, Lord Western and the family of Whitehead. The church is a small ancient edifice,

MUNDSLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from North Walsham; containing 454 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast of the North Sea, and comprises by admeasurement 550 acres, of which 530 are arable, and 20 pasture. The scenery is beautifully romantic; the coast is girt with lofty craggy cliffs, and indented by a deep ravine, through which a small rivulet discharges itself into the sea. The beach at low water is a broad firm sand, affording excellent opportunities for bathing, and a fine promenade; and within the last 15 years the place has been greatly improved chiefly under the auspices of F. Wheatley, Esq., deputy vice-admiral, who has built a handsome residence on the cliff near the mouth of the ravine, and two massive sea-walls, forming an upper and lower terrace, to prevent the encroachment of the sea; marine villas have been erected, and lodging-houses and a spacious inn for the reception of visitors. The place is a member of the port of Cley, and several vessels are employed. There is a small jetty projecting about 100 feet into the sea. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 9. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £168. 14., and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The

church, a very ancient structure, founded in the earlier ages of Christianity, and for many years an extensive ruin, has been partly restored, and a portion of it fitted up for divine service. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

MUNGRISDALE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Keswick; containing 222 inhabitants. There are quarries of blue slate and flag-stone within the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, Rector of Greystock. The chapel was rebuilt in 1754. John Slee, a distinguished mathematician, who died in 1828, was born here.

MUNSLEY (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of RADLOW, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from Ledbury; containing 238 inhabitants. It is watered by a branch of the river Leden, and comprises 1215 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. William Domville: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises about 58 acres.

MUNSLOW (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Ludlow; containing 773 inhabitants, of whom 160 are in the township. This parish is situated on the road from Ludlow to Wenlock, and comprises by measurement 3484 acres; the surface is finely varied. An act was passed in 1838 for inclosing 168 acres of waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 15. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £665; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. Powell. The glebe comprises 120 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a low square tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved oak screen, and attached to it is a chantry chapel much dilapidated. There are a chapel of ease at Broadstone, and a place of worship for Wesleyans. The sum of £13, the produce of bequests, is annually distributed amongst poor housekeepers. Munslow gave the title of Baron to Edward Littleton, lord chief justice of the common pleas, and keeper of the great seal, who was born here in 1589.

MURCOT, a hamlet, in the parish of CHARLTON-UPON-OTMORE, union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Bicester; containing 169 inhabitants.

MURCOTT, a hamlet, partly in the parish of LONG-BUCKBY, and partly in that of WATFORD, union of DAVENTRY, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Daventry; containing 81 inhabitants.

MURRAH, with BERRIER, a township, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Keswick; containing 127 inhabitants.

MURRELL-GREEN, a tything, in the parish and hundred of ODIHAM, union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Hartford Bridge; containing 554 inhabitants.

MURSLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Winslow; containing, with the hamlet of Salden, 479 inhabitants. This place

had formerly a market on Thursday, and two fairs, one on the day of the Assumption, and the other on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, all of which have been long disused. The parish comprises by measurement 2493 acres. Salden House, the seat of the Fortescue family, was erected by Sir John Fortescue in the reign of Elizabeth, and was visited both by that queen and by James I., to whom Sir John was chancellor; he died in 1607, and was buried at Westminster, but his remains were removed afterwards to this place, and deposited in the chancel; the house has been taken down, and only some slight remains of the offices mark out the site. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Childers; net income, £163. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1814; the glebe comprises 246 acres, with a house. The church contains some monuments to the family of Fortescue.

MURSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 1 mile (E. S. E.) from Milton; containing 167 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west and north by the Swale, which separates it from the Isle of Elmeley; it comprises 1317*a. 3r. 36½p.*, whereof 706 acres are arable, 437 pasture, 82 woodland, and 60 orchard ground. About 93 acres are detached nearly five miles from the rest of the parish, and called the Luddenham portion. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 14. 2., and in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £615, and the glebe comprises 20½ acres. The church is in the Norman style, with a square western tower and wooden turret. William Housson, in 1779, bequeathed £200, to instruct children of the parishes of Murston, Tong, and Bapchild.

MURTON, or MOOR-TOWN, a township, in the parish of LAMPLUGH, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 8 miles (E. by N.) from Whitehaven; containing 156 inhabitants. The manufacture of spades, shovels, and edge-tools is carried on; and there are several lime-works.

MURTON, or MOOR-TOWN, a township, in the parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (N. W.) from North Shields; containing 438 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the coal-mines with which the district abounds. It comprises, exclusively of the moor, 443 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder grass land: there are excellent quarries of freestone. The villages of New York and Philadelphia are in the township. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £135. 3. 10. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A stone coffin, containing a perfect skeleton, was found in one of the quarries, in 1790.

MURTON, a township, in the parish of BONGATE, or ST. MICHAEL, APPLEBY, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Appleby; containing 172 inhabitants. This place comprises 5766 acres, whereof 3500 are common, moorland, or waste; it contains some veins of lead-ore, which are worked. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £27, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a school, originally founded by the Rev. James

Cock, vicar of Bongate, in 1738, is endowed with £7 per annum.

MURTON, a chapelry, in the parish of OSBALDWICK, union of YORK, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (E. by N.) from York; containing 161 inhabitants. The township is on the road from York to Garrowby, and comprises by computation 1060 acres, in equal portions of arable and pasture; the surface is level, and the soil various. The chapel, which is ancient, was built by some individual connected with the place, and lands in the parish are charged by the founder with its repairs, and a small payment to a clergyman to perform the duty; but the lands are so ill defined as to have led to repeated disputes and litigation, and there appears at present no remedy except carrying the case into a court of law. The duty was performed by the incumbent of Osbaldwick, until 1834, when a violent storm damaged the roof of the edifice, and rendered it unfit for public service, and the person then in possession of the lands supposed to be chargeable with its repairs, resisting the claim, it has since remained in a state of dilapidation.

MURTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of DALTON-LE-DALE, union of EASINGTON, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 8½ miles (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing 521 inhabitants. The manor and the whole of the vill were the property of the family of Lumley from an early date to the reign of Elizabeth; the ancient tenure is uniformly described to be by homage and fealty, in free and common socage. The monks of Durham, also, at a remote period, received a grant of a small portion of land here from Cendunc, son of Walter de Morton. The South Hetton Company opened a valuable mine of coal in the township, in 1843, upon a scale unprecedented in the trade: during the progress of sinking through a quicksand, engine power to the extent of 1500 horses was in operation, and the principal seam of coal was found at a depth of 1476 feet from the surface; the produce is shipped at Seaham harbour. The Durham and Sunderland railway passes through the township. Henry Smith, Esq., of Silver-street, London, by will, bearing date 24th April, 1627, bequeathed for the relief of the poor within the township, under certain restrictions, a portion of an estate called Longstock Farm, near Stockbridge, Hampshire, now producing on an average about £15 per annum.

MUSBURY (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (S. W.) from Axminster; containing 495 inhabitants. This place was the residence of the Drake family, from the time of Henry VII., for several centuries. The parish comprises 2149 acres, of which 136 are common or waste land: a fair is held at Michaelmas. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 8., and in the gift of W. Payne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £435. The church is a very ancient structure, to which a south aisle was added towards the close of the fifteenth century, by the Drake family, to whom it contains some monuments. Three small schools are supported by subscription. Ash House, now occupied as a farm-house, derives interest from having been the birthplace, in 1650, of the renowned Duke of Marlborough, whose mother was then on a visit to her father, Sir John Drake. Within the

parish is a fortress, of elliptical form, called Musbury Castle, having a double intrenchment inclosing an area of 20 acres.

MUSBURY, a township, in the parish of BURY, union of HASLINGDEN, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. W.) from Haslingden; containing 1386 inhabitants.

MUSCLIFFE, a tything, in the parish of HOLDENHURST, union of CHRISTCHURCH, liberty of WESTOVER, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 68 inhabitants.

MUSCOATES, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Helmsley; containing 71 inhabitants. The township, which is on the Rical rivulet, comprises by computation 800 acres of land: the river Rye passes on the south of the hamlet.

MUSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of NORTON, union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Daventry; containing 40 inhabitants.

MUSDEN GRANGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of UTTOXETER, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 21 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 610 acres, of which 520 are grass land, 70 arable, and 20 wood. The church and poor's rates, and assessed taxes, are paid to the parish of Croxden, between 8 and 9 miles distant.

MUSGRAVE, GREAT (*ST. THEOBALD*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (W. S. W.) from Brough; containing 167 inhabitants. This parish comprises 4080 acres, of which 2400 are common or waste; it is bounded on the south-east by the river Belo, and on the south-west by the Eden, which is crossed by a bridge of two arches, erected in 1826. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 1. 11½; net income, £149; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The late Rev. Septimus Collinson, D.D., in 1827, left £1500 three per cent. consols. for the endowment of a free school, which is conducted on the national plan: the schoolroom and residence for the master were built by subscription.

MUSGRAVE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of CROSBY-GARRETT, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Brough; containing 72 inhabitants. The manor, which is co-extensive with the township, is the property of the ancient family of Musgrave.

MUSKHAM, NORTH (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 3 miles (N.) from Newark; containing, with the township of Bathley, 825 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by the river Trent, across which there is a ferry to Holme, and comprises by measurement 2900 acres, inclosed in 1771; the soil is fertile. The village is pleasantly situated on the great north road, and the Trent navigation passes through it. The living is a discharged vicarage in mediety; the first mediety is valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and is in the gift of the Prebendary of North Muskham in

the Collegiate Church of Southwell; the second is valued at £8. 19. 7., and is in the gift of the Duke of Portland: net income of both £173; improPRIATORS, the Duke of Newcastle and others. The tithes were commuted for land under the act of inclosure; the vicarial glebe comprises 91 acres. The church is a handsome structure on the bank of the Trent. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded in 1727, by Mrs. Woolhouse and the Disney family, who endowed it with land producing upwards of £50 per annum; it had some exhibitions to Pembroke College, Cambridge, founded by Mr. Smith, but now lost.

MUSKHAM, SOUTH (*ST. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Newark; containing 262 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east and south by the river Trent, which is crossed by a bridge leading towards Newark; it comprises 2467a. 2r., and the soil is fertile. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of South Muskham in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The great tithes have been commuted for £677. 4. 3., and the vicarial for £139. 17.; the rectorial glebe comprises 141 acres, and the vicarial three. The church is a neat structure, in the early English style.

MUSTON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Grantham; containing 351 inhabitants. The Grantham canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 13. 1½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £400. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is chiefly supported by the rector.

MUSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SCARBOROUGH, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 1 mile (N.) from Hunmanby; containing 417 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2225 acres, of which more than two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a very small portion of woodland; the substratum contains stone, which is quarried for the roads, and also for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; patron and improPRIATOR, B. O. Mitford, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £254. 17. 6., and the incumbent's for £126. 18. 9.; the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is a small edifice. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists.

MUTFORD (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Beccles; containing 415 inhabitants. This parish, which gives name to the half hundred of Mutford, comprises by estimation 1500 acres; the soil is good, and the land well cultivated; the prevailing scenery is of pleasing character. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectories of Barnby and Wheatacre All Saints, and valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 1.; patrons and appropriators, Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge: the glebe comprises 34 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower surmounted by an octangular turret, and contains

some highly-enriched Norman details, among which is a deeply-moulded arch. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

MYERSCOUGH, a township, in the parish of **LANCASTER**, union of **GARSTANG**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (S.) from **Garstang**; containing 504 inhabitants. A free school is endowed with land producing a considerable income, the gift of an unknown benefactor.

MYLOR (*St. MELOR*), a parish, in the union of **FALMOUTH**, E. division of the hundred of **KERRIER**, W. division of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (E. by N.) from **Penryn**; containing 2569 inhabitants. This place forms a peninsula, bounded on the east, south, and west by **Falmouth harbour**; and a creek nearly intersects the parish from south-east to north-west. At the head of the creek is the village of **Mylor-Bridge**, and on the west the populous sea-port of **Flushing**, which has materially increased in size since the improvements made in the early part of the last century, by **Samuel Trefus's**, Esq. The parish comprises 3463 acres, of which 2663*a.* 1*r.* 35*p.* are arable, and the remainder meadow, pasture, and woodland; the scenery is diversified, and from different parts are fine views. A large iron-foundry is carried on, for the manufacture of boilers for steam-vessels, and various other articles; and beneath the surface of the water and the mud of the estuary of **Carnon**, are copper stream-works, which are sufficiently productive to remunerate the expense of working them. At **Flushing** is a ferry to **Falmouth**, where a boat is constantly in attendance; and on the north-east, at **Restronget** ferry, passengers and horses may be conveyed to **Feock**, on the road to **Truro**. The living is a vicarage, with that of **Mabe** united, in the patronage of the Bishop of **Exeter**, valued in the king's books at £16. 15.; impropiators, **Lords Saye and Sele** and **Clinton**. The great tithes have been commuted for £350, and the vicarial for £215; the glebe comprises 12 acres, with a house. The church, romantically situated on the margin of **Mylor** creek, has some Norman details, including a doorway on the north side, exquisitely enriched with sculpture: the tower, which is detached, is richly mantled with ivy. An episcopal chapel has been built at **Flushing**. There are places of worship for Baptists, Bryanites, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a school is supported by **Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.**

MYNYDDMAEN, a hamlet, in the parish of **MYNYDDYSLWYN**, union of **NEWPORT**, Lower division of the hundred of **WENTLLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**; containing 856 inhabitants.

MYNYDDYSLWYN (*St. TYDER*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT**, Lower division of the hundred of **WENTLLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 8 miles (S. W.) from **Pont-y-Pool**, and 9½ (N. W. by W.) from **Newport**; containing, with the hamlets of **Clawrplwyf**, **Mynyddmaen**, and **Penmain**, 5385 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 13,983 acres, of which 2001 are common or waste; the soil is various, the surface boldly undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the rivers **Sirhowy** and **Ebbw**. Iron-works of considerable extent are in operation; there are extensive coal-mines, and also some quarries of sandstone, of which large masses are raised for the erection of docks or for heavy masonry. The produce is conveyed

by canal and by tram-roads to **Newport**, whence it is shipped. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron and appropriator, **Bishop of Llandaff**; net income, £150. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 36 acres, with a house. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, with a tower, rebuilt on the old foundation in 1816, and contains 1000 sittings. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Welsh Methodists, and Wesleyans. Slight vestiges remain of an ancient religious house; and near the church is a large tumulus on an eminence, supposed to have been a signal station.

MYTHE, with **MYTHE-HOOK**, a township, in the parish and borough, and Lower division of the hundred, of **TEWKESBURY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 83 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Tewkesbury** to **Worcester**, to the north of the former town; the river **Severn** flows on the west, and on the east runs the **Avon**, which shortly after joins the **Severn**.

MYTHE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, union of **ATHERSTONE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**; containing 42 inhabitants.

MYTHOLM, or **MITHOLM**, a small hamlet, in the township of **STANSFIELD**, parish of **HALIFAX**, union of **TODMORDEN**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, contiguous to **Hebden-Bridge**. This place is situated in the beautiful vale of **Todmorden**, and embosomed in a mountainous district abounding with picturesque and romantic scenery. A church, named **St. James' church**, **Hebden-Bridge** (the site being the nearest that could be obtained so as to accommodate the village of **Hebden-Bridge**), was erected in 1835, at an expense of £2700, by the Parliamentary Commissioners; the ground was given by the **Rev. James Armytage Rhodes**, who also presented the stone for its erection from his quarries in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Vicar of Halifax**.

MYTHOLMROYD, a village, partly in the townships of **MIDGLEY**, **ERRINGDEN**, and **SOWERBY**, but chiefly in that of **WADSWORTH**, parish of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (W.) from **Halifax**. This place is in the valley of the **Calder**, on the road from **Halifax** to **Todmorden**; and the **Rochdale** canal, and the **Leeds** and **Manchester** railway, also pass through the village; the inhabitants are employed in the cotton and worsted mills in the vicinity. A school-house was built in 1841, by **W. Sutcliffe, Esq.**, of **Bath**, at an expense of £450; it is a neat building, in the later English style, and has been licensed for the performance of divine service. The erection of a church, however, is in contemplation, and it is also intended to form an ecclesiastical district.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **EASINGWOLD**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, 3½ miles (E.) from **Boroughbridge**; containing 188 inhabitants. It comprises about 1700 acres of remarkably rich arable and grazing land: the village is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the **Swale** and **Ure**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; present net income, £150; patron, **Archbishop of York**; impropiator, **R. J. Thompson, Esq.** **William Melberby**, of **Ellinthorpe**, in 1802, bequeathed £60, the interest to be applied in

teaching six poor children; £3 per annum are paid to a school-mistress for the purpose. A battle was fought here in 1319, between the Scots and about 10,000 undisciplined Yorkshiremen, headed by Melton, Archbishop of York, amongst whom was a great number of priests; the latter were defeated.

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NABURN, a parochial chapelry, in the wapentake of **OUSE and DERWENT**, union and E. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from York; containing 426 inhabitants. This place is situated on the navigable river Ouse, which bounds it on the west, and over which is a ferry to Acaster-Malbis. It consists of 2720 acres of rich land, two-thirds arable, and the remainder meadow; the surface is generally flat, deriving considerable advantage from its contiguity to the river. Here are, Naburn Hall, the seat of George Palmes, Esq.; Bell Hall, the property of Hewley Mortimer Baines, Esq.; and Lingcroft Lodge and Deighton Grove, both very handsome residences. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £80, and in the patronage of Mr. Palmes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school, built by Mr. Palmes, is endowed with the interest of the sum of £100, bequeathed by Edward Loftus, in the year 1784, for the education of ten poor children.

NACKINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGE**, hundred of **BRIDGE and PETHAM**, lathe of **St. Augustine**, E. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Canterbury; containing 113 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the line of the ancient Stane-street, comprises 887*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.*, whereof 677 acres are arable, 104 pasture, and 93 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £52; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury; impropiator, Hon. G. Milles.

NACTON (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBRIDGE**, hundred of **COLNEIS**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (S. E.) from Ipswich; containing 765 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the river Orwell, comprises 1882*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Levington united, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 1., and is in the patronage of the Rector's family: the tithes have been commuted for £525, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. A national school is supported by subscription. Near the road between Ipswich and Trimley, within this parish, is a place called the Seven Hills, from a number of barrows, though there are more than the name implies. It has been conjectured that it was here, and not at Rushmere, as stated by some historians, that Earl Ulfketel engaged the Danes in 1010.

NAFFERTON, a township, in the parish of **OVINGHAM**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE ward**, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 9 miles (E.) from Hexham; containing 35 inhabitants. The township comprises 773 acres, the property of F. Cholmondeley, Esq.: coal is obtained within its limits. The hamlet is situated in a pleasant vale, about two miles north-west from Ovingham. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £8. Here are vestiges of an old castle which stood at the north-west end of Whittle-bridge, on the Newcastle and Corbridge road, and was built in the reign of Henry III. There are many legends re-

spécting it: a celebrated freebooter named Long Lonkin is said to have entered it in the absence of the owner, and to have murdered his wife, and buried her in a deep hole in the stream beneath.

NAFFERTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **DRIFFIELD**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, E. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Great Driffild; containing 1371 inhabitants, of whom 1129 are in the township of Nafferton. This parish is about seven miles in length, from north to south, and from two to three miles in breadth, and includes the pleasant village of Wansford, and the hamlet of Pockthorpe. The lands are in a profitable state of cultivation, and a portion of them has been greatly improved by the use of bone-dust for manure, first introduced here by Sir Tatton Sykes. The Driffild canal passes through the parish. The village of Nafferton is on the road to Bridlington. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 15. 4.; net income, £139; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1769. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Lands worth £20 a year have been left for parish uses, and the poor have some land of equal value, also bequeathed. About a mile and a half from Pockthorpe, is a place called Danes' Grave, where nearly 200 tumuli are in various states of preservation; many of them have been opened at different times, and in 1841, the Rev. George Wright, the present vicar, opened one in which he found a skeleton in a very decomposed state. They are supposed to cover the bodies of the slain in a battle, perhaps with the troops of Harold; or the spot may have been the place of sepulture of a colony of Danes residing at Danes' Dale, which is about a mile distant.

NAFFORD (*St. James*), formerly a parish, but now in the parish of **ECKINGTON**, union and Upper division of the hundred of **PERSHORE**, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**. The tithes were commuted for land in 1773. The church has been demolished, and the living consolidated with that of Eckington.

NAILSEA (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **PORTBURY**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Bristol; containing 2550 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Bristol to Clevedon, comprises by computation 2800 acres. The manufacture of crown glass has been established more than 50 years, and affords employment to 200 persons. Coal is very abundant, and the collieries supply the country for many miles round, and employ more than half the population; there are also large quarries of rough building-stone, from which paving-stone and slabs for grave-stones are raised. The Bristol and Exeter railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, with Flax-Bourton annexed, in the gift of Mrs. Mary Brown: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, in the decorated and later English styles, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the pulpit is of stone richly sculptured, and is ascended by a winding flight of steps in the wall. There are places

of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school is partly supported by subscription.

NAILSTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the chapelry of Normanton-le-Heath, and township of Barton-in-the-Beans, 710 inhabitants, of whom 314 are in the township of Nailstone. The parish comprises by computation 3450 acres of land, of which the surface is gently undulated, and the prevailing soil is a rich loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 9. $9\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £570, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. In addition to the parochial church there is a chapel of ease at Normanton-le-Heath; and a school is conducted on the national plan.

NAILSWORTH, a chapelry, chiefly in the parish of HORSLEY, but partly in the parishes of AVENING and MINCHIN-HAMPTON, union of STROUD, hundred of LONGTREE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Minchin-Hampton; containing 1121 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated in a beautifully-diversified country, on the road from Bath to Cheltenham, and in the heart of the clothing district. The manufacture of superfine woollen-cloth is extensively carried on in several establishments, affording employment to nearly all the inhabitants. A philosophical institution is supported by subscription. There is a small customary market on Saturday. A chapel of ease was erected in 1798, in that part of the village which is in the parish of Avening. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

NANTWICH (*ST. MARY AND ST. NICHOLAS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Alvaston, Leighton, Woolstanwood, and part of Willaston, 5921 inhabitants, of whom 5489 are in the town, 20 miles (S. E. by E.) from Chester, and 164 (N. W.) from London, on the road to Chester. The origin of this town, which is of uncertain date, has been attributed to the Britons, prior to the Roman invasion, when it is said to have been called *Halen Gwyn*, the white salt town: its modern appellation is probably a compound of the British term *Nant*, a brook or marsh, and the Saxon *Vic*, by corruption *Wich*, a vill, or settlement, which latter term appears indefinitely to have been appropriated to towns where salt was made. Previously to the Conquest, the importance of this place consisted in its numerous brine springs, which became an ample source of revenue to the King and Earl Edwin, between whom, according to the record of Domesday, the district was at that period unequally divided. It was soon after erected into a barony by Hugh Lupus, the first Norman Earl of Chester, who conferred it, together with the whole hundred, on William Malbedeng, or Malbank; in consequence of which, the town was for some time denominated *Wich Malbank*. At the time of the Norman invasion, Nantwich was defended by a line of earthworks constructed along the bank of the river, but the opposition made to the progress of the invaders was terminated by a battle fought here in 1069: the inhabitants then became subject to

the incursions of the Welsh, who are said to have destroyed the town in 1133. In 1146, a predatory band of that people was routed here, on returning from one of their plundering inroads; and in 1292 Edward I. came hither, to concert measures of protection for the inhabitants from similar annoyance. On the return of James I. from Scotland, in 1617, he was received here with demonstrations of joy; yet during the subsequent disastrous reign, the town was remarkable for its firm adherence to the cause of the parliament, and was garrisoned in its behalf. In 1642, it was captured by the royalists, from whom, however, it was soon after taken by Sir W. Brereton, who fortified the place, and made it his head-quarters. Sir Thomas Aston made an effort to dislodge him; but this attempt, as well as a regular investment and vigorous assault of the town by Lord Byron, about the close of the year 1643, proved unsuccessful; and Sir Thomas Fairfax having defeated the royalists in the neighbourhood of Nantwich, the siege was raised, and the parliamentarians held the town during the remainder of the war. On the defeat of the Scottish army in 1646, the Duke of Hamilton, with 3050 cavalry, found a temporary refuge here. In 1438 and 1583, the town suffered severely from fire; in the latter year, the injury sustained was estimated at upwards of £30,000, and a royal licence was granted for a general collection to assist in its renovation.

The TOWN, which is situated on the banks of the river Weaver, in a level and fertile tract of country, is irregularly built, and consists of three principal streets; most of the houses are of timber and brick, having projecting stories, but some, of modern erection, are of respectable appearance; the inhabitants enjoy a plentiful supply of water. There are a small theatre, and an assembly-room. Throughout a long period the brine springs were a source of extensive commerce: during the conflicts between Henry III. and the Welsh, that sovereign imposed a temporary restraint on the manufacture, in order to harass his opponents, who carried on an extensive traffic in salt, but on the restoration of peace it was resumed. In the time of Henry VIII. there were 300 salt-works; but this number, from the destruction of several by fire, and the discovery of springs and mines of superior quality elsewhere, where the facility of communication by water was greater, has been gradually reduced, until only one spring remains. In the time of Elizabeth and James, the tanning business, and the manufacture of bone-lace and stockings, prevailed somewhat extensively; but they have been long superseded by that of shoes, chiefly for the London and Manchester markets, gloves, and cotton goods, which afford employment to about 2000 persons. Cheese is the principal article of agricultural produce. A canal from Chester, terminating about a quarter of a mile from the town, was completed in 1778, at an expense of about £80,000; and the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction canal, begun in 1826, was opened a few years since. The Grand Junction railway, also, passes a few miles from the town. The market is on Saturday; and fairs chiefly for cattle, sheep, and pigs, are held on March 26th, the second Tuesday in June, September 4th, and December 4th. A market for cattle, likewise, is held once a fortnight, from Candlemas until the fair in March. The civil government of the town was anciently vested in a guild, and a bailiff and various other officers were regularly appointed until the fraternity was

suppressed in the time of Edward VI. Petty-sessions for the hundred, and various manorial courts, are held here; and there is a court of requests, for the recovery of debts under 40s.: the inhabitants are exempt from being impanelled on juries beyond the jurisdiction of the place. The town-hall, originally built in 1720, at an expense of £600, by George, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, afterwards George II., was rebuilt some years subsequently; it is used also as a market-house.

The parish comprises by measurement 2925 acres. The LIVING is a rectory; net income, £269; patron, Lord Crewe. The church is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, principally in the decorated and later English styles, and comprises a nave with lateral aisles, a chancel, transepts, and an ornamented octagonal tower rising from the intersection; the chancel has a groined roof, and contains stalls with carved subcellia, and enriched with tabernacle-work; under the north-eastern angle of the arches which support the tower is a stone pulpit projecting from the piers, neatly carved in the ancient English style. A district church was erected at Leighton in 1838; and there are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians. The grammar school, an ancient edifice in the churchyard, vested in the crown at the suppression of the guild to which it belonged, and subsequently purchased for its present purpose, was endowed in 1611, with a small sum, the joint benefaction of John and Thomas Thrush. The Blue-cap school has various benefactions; and a national Sunday school was endowed with £20 per annum, by P. Sprout, Esq., in 1829. An almshouse for six men was founded in 1613, by Sir Roger Wilbraham, and endowed by Lady Wilbraham with £12 per annum; another, for the same number, was founded by Sir Edmund Wright, in 1638; a house for four men and their wives in 1722, by Mrs. Ermine Delves; one for six widows by Roger Wilbraham, Esq., in 1676; and one for seven poor persons, in 1767, by the Crewe family. The union of Nantwich comprises 85 parishes or places, containing a population of 33,811. The ancient castle, erected here by the first Norman baron, was in ruins prior to the reign of Henry VII., and its site alone is now visible. Thomas Harrison, a major-general in the parliamentary army, and one of the judges at the trial of Charles I.; John Gerarde, the herbalist, born in 1545; and Geoffrey Witney, a minor poet in the reign of Elizabeth, were natives of the town: and the widow of the poet Milton was born in the vicinity, where she spent the latter period of her life, and died at an advanced age, in the year 1726. The Marquess of Cholmondeley enjoys the inferior title of Baron Cholmondeley of Nantwich.

NAPPA, a township, in the parish of GISBURN, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Settle; containing 35 inhabitants. The township comprises about 440 acres, chiefly meadow and pasture, and is situated on the road from Gisburn to Settle.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish, in the union of SOUTHAM, Southam division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Southam; containing 951 inhabitants. The parish comprises by com-

putation 3635 acres; of which 2947 are pasture, 668 arable, and 20 woodland; it is situated on the road from Warwick to Northampton, and within its bounds the Warwick and Napton and the Coventry and Oxford canals form a junction. The rateable annual value of canal property in the parish is returned at £3522. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 14., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £345. The inappropriate tithes are said to have been granted by Queen Elizabeth to Robert, Earl of Leicester, by whom they were given as an endowment for the hospital founded by him at Warwick. On the inclosure of the parish, in 1778, the commissioners awarded to the hospital 490 acres of land, and to the vicar 201 acres, in lieu of tithes. The church is an ancient structure; in the chancel is a stone said to represent a gridiron, alluding to the martyrdom of the patron saint. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a national school has been established. The astroites, or star stones, adopted by the Shuckburghs, in their armorial bearings, are found at Napton, where the family have held lands for a period commencing two generations prior to the Conquest. Adjoining the parish of Leamington-Hastings, is a tumulus anciently called Tomb-lay, and now Tomlow, near which human bones are frequently dug up, and which is supposed to indicate the scene of some battle in early times.

NARBOROUGH, (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Leicester; containing, with the hamlet of Huncote, and part of Littlethorpe, 1329 inhabitants. Here is the site of Huncote palace, a residence of the Norman kings of England, at which Henry I. held his court in 1124. The parish comprises by measurement 1500 acres, of which about one-half is arable, and the other chiefly meadow and pasture; the surface is flat, with a few gentle undulations, and the soil is in some parts a light dark mould, and in others a clayey marl, alternated with an intermixture of pebbles. The river Soar, which is here very narrow, is crossed by a bridge on the old Fosse road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 14. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Jones: the tithes have been commuted for £363, and the glebe comprises 89 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated English style, and contains 450 sittings. There is a place of worship for Independents. The Rev. Isaac Crouch, rector, bequeathed a house and £200 three per cents., for establishing a school.

NARBURGH (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 360 inhabitants. Narburgh, so called by the Saxons from the river Nar, was a British city in the fifth century, and subsequently, when governed by Earl Okenard, endured a long siege by Waldy, a neighbouring chieftain, who razed it to the ground. The parish comprises 3445a. 3r. 34p., of which about 1562 acres are arable, 667 pasture and meadow, 342 woodland, and 801 common, sheep-pasture, and furze. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Lynn to Norwich, and on the southern bank of the river Nar, which has a wharf, where is a considerable traffic in coal, timber, corn, &c. Here is one of the largest malt-

houses in the county, 275 feet in length, and 50 in breadth, with four stories; the quantity of barley steeped in four days is 365 combs. The living, a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with Narford united, is valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and is in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Spelman: the tithes have been commuted for £363, and the glebe comprises 94 acres, with a house. The church, originally an ancient structure, has at various times received additions and improvements; it contains some handsome monuments to the family of Spelman, one of whom, Judge Spelman, in the reign of Henry VIII., erected the Hall here. There are several earthworks and intrenchments, particularly a large fosse and rampart running hence, from an artificial eminence called the Burgh, to Eastmore Fen, and which defended the western boundary of the hundred.

NARFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Swaffham; containing 113 inhabitants, and comprising 2396*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.* The place seems to have been a Roman station, from the bricks, urns, and other relics that have been discovered. Narford Hall was built by Sir Andrew Fountaine, who was vice-chamberlain to Queen Caroline, consort of George II., and was the companion of Pope, Swift, and their literary society; he enriched the mansion with a collection of antiquities, paintings, and curiosities, which has been considerably increased by the present proprietor. The park, in which the church is picturesquely situated, contains some very fine timber, and a beautiful lake 60 acres in extent, well stocked with trout. The village, on the north of which runs the river Nar, is said to have been a mile long in the time of William the Conqueror; and in the reign of Edward III. Sir Thomas de Narford obtained for it a market and two fairs, which long since fell into disuse. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Narburgh, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £185, and the vicarial for £144. 17. Brigge Fountaine, Esq., author of a translation of Don Quixote, was a native of the parish, and was buried here.

NASEBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Welford; containing 898 inhabitants. The Nene and Avon take their rise in the village, which is supposed to be nearly in the centre of England, and is so elevated that the former river flows into the North Sea, and the latter into the Severn at Bristol. The celebrated Naseby Field contains nearly 4000 acres, and was inclosed in 1820 by the lord of the manor, who erected a beautiful pillar, with a suitable inscription, to commemorate the decisive battle fought here on the 14th of June, 1645, between the royalist army, commanded by Charles I., and the parliamentary forces, headed by Fairfax and Cromwell, when the king's army was irretrievably defeated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £90; patron and impropiator, G. A. Maddock, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1820. The church is very ancient. A school is supported by J. Fitzgerald, Esq., for the instruction of the children of the lower classes.

NASH, a hamlet, in the parish of WHADDON, union of WINSLOW, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing 366 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1830. Here are two endowed almshouses.

NASH, with ROD and LITTLE BRAMPTON, a township, in the parish of PRESTEIGN, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Presteign; containing 162 inhabitants.

NASH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Newport; containing 291 inhabitants. It comprises 2000 acres, of which 20 are waste or common. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Goldcliff, and valued in the king's books at £9. 15.; net income, £80; patrons and impropiators, Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The great tithes have been commuted for £30, and the vicarial for £26, with a glebe of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

NASH, with TILSOR and WESTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BURFORD, union of TENBURY, hundred of OVERS, S. division of SALOP, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Tenbury; containing 381 inhabitants, of whom 115 are in the township of Nash.

NASSINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Wansford; containing 721 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the Nene, and consists of 1543*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*, the river separating it from the county of Huntingdon. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Yarwell annexed, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Nassington in the Cathedral of Lincoln (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.; net income, £153. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NATEBY, a township, in the parish and union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Garstang; containing 341 inhabitants.

NATEBY, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-STEPHEN, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 108 inhabitants. The township consists of 2075 acres, whereof 1000 are waste or common. It is bounded on the west by the river Eden, which, flowing over a rocky bed, forms one of the greatest natural curiosities in the kingdom, and is here crossed by Stenkrith bridge. About two miles and a half east of the village, is a lofty fell called the Nine Standards, from some stones erected there to mark the boundary of the counties of York and Westmorland. Some small benefactions are applied in teaching children.

NATELEY-SCURES (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Basingstoke; containing 278 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Hartford-Bridge to Basingstoke, and comprises by computation 994 acres, of which 544 are arable, 115 pasture, 48 woodland, and the remainder open common; the sur-

face is varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. Facilities of conveyance are afforded by the Basingstoke canal and the South-Western railway. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 10., and in the gift of Lord Dorchester: the tithes have been commuted for £215, and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a highly-enriched Norman doorway. A school is supported by subscription.

NATELEY, UP (*St. Stephen*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Odiham; containing 137 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Basingstoke: the tithes have been commuted for £210, of which £125 are payable to Magdalen College, Oxford, and £85 to the vicar. A school is supported at the joint expense of a lady and the vicar.

NATLAND, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Kendal; containing 251 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by measurement 1117 acres, of which about 100 are common, and the remainder old inclosures; the lands are nearly in equal portions arable, pasture, and meadow; the lower grounds are watered by the river Kent, and the Lancaster canal affords facility of conveyance. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, Vicar of Kendal. The chapel, rebuilt about 1735, was taken down in 1825, and a neat edifice, in the early English style, with an embattled tower, erected near its site, at a cost of £550. A school is endowed with £40 a year, arising from Crow Park estate, given by Charles Shipphard, in 1779. Water Crook, a place so called from a bend of the river, was the site of the Roman station *Concangium*, a square fort, the ramparts of which are still discernible, where foundations of buildings, coins, seals, fragments of altars, statues, and urns, with other relics, have been found.

NATTON, with FIDDINGTON, a tything, in the parish of ASHCURCH, union and Lower division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 194 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Tewkesbury to Winchcomb.

NAUGHTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of COSFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N.) from Hadleigh; containing 137 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 800 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 15.; net income, £190; patron, William Edge, Esq., R.N.

NAUNTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, partly in the hundred of BRADLEY, but chiefly in the Lower division of that of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Stow; containing, with the hamlet of Aylworth and tything of Harford, 523 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Worcester: the tithes have been commuted for £130; there are 53 acres of ancient glebe, and an allotment has been made to the incumbent of 444 acres in addition, worth about 20s. per acre. Here is a place of worship for Baptists.

NAUNTON-BEAUCHAMP (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Pershore; containing 176 inhabitants. The parish is watered by the river Piddle, and comprises by measurement 1004 acres, of which 498 are arable; 365 pasture, and about 80 meadow; the soil is a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £96. The glebe comprises about 2 acres, and the tithes were commuted for 36 acres of land, with a modus, in 1771. The church was rebuilt in 1776.

NAVENBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the Higher division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Sleaford; containing 942 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 10.; net income, £588; patrons, Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge: the tithes were commuted for land in 1770. The church is in the early and decorated English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by an annual payment of £31 from lands allotted to the poor, under the inclosure act, and producing £100 per annum.

NAVESTOCK (*St. Thomas the Apostle*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Romford; containing 887 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 4500 acres of land, diversified with hill and dale; the soil on the hills is generally light and gravelly, and in the low lands wet and heavy. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 3. 9., and in the gift of Trinity College, Oxford: the vicar's tithes have been commuted for £570, and those of the College for a like amount: the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a belfry tower of wood surmounted by a shingled spire, and the north doorway has a semicircular arch, of Norman character; many of the Waldegraves have been interred here. A school is supported by Earl Waldegrave, whose family became possessed of the manor nearly 300 years since. On the common are some remains of a fortification, near which is an embankment of considerable height, defended on each side by a moat.

NAWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Brampton; containing 466 inhabitants. Naworth Castle, which is described in the article on Brampton, was unfortunately destroyed by fire on the 18th May, 1844. This fortress, once the head of the great barony of Gilsland, was a spacious quadrangular structure, with two lofty towers, situated in a fine park, overlooking the river Irthing, which bounded it on the north.

NAWTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKDALE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Helmsley; containing 337 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1260 acres of land, the property of various owners. The village, which is on the road from Helmsley to Kirkby-Moor-side, adjoins that of Beadlam. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. John Stockton, in 1839, left £15 per annum for the instruction of children.

NAYLAND (*St. STEPHEN*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **SUDBURY**, hundred of **BABERGH**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Colchester, 16 miles (S. W. by W.) from Ipswich, and 57 (N. E.) from London; containing 1114 inhabitants. The town is situated on the navigable river **Stour**, in a fertile valley surrounded by hills commanding fine views, and on the road to **Hadleigh**. It consists of several streets, the principal of which contains some good houses, and has three large flour-mills in the centre; the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The trade is chiefly in flour; and a factory, established in 1838, for the purpose of winding and drawing silk, furnishes employment to about 200 women and children. A fair takes place on the second Wednesday in October, for horses, cattle, and toys. A court leet is held on Easter-Monday, at which the steward of the manor presides. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £139; patron, Sir J. R. Rowley, Bart.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £220, and the incumbent's for £50. 10. The church, situated in the centre of the town, is a fine structure, in the later English style, containing a good painting of Our Saviour, and several ancient marble monuments inlaid with brass. There is a place of worship for Independents. A fund, arising from land, is appropriated for the benefit of the clergyman, and various charitable purposes; and a national school is supported by subscription. An ancient building, erected in the reign of Henry VIII., and now occupied as a private residence, is supposed to have been a religious house. The late Rev. William Jones, the intimate friend of Bishop Horne, and author of some theological works of high reputation, was incumbent of the parish. Sir Richard Weston was, in 1628, made lord treasurer, and created Baron of Nayland.

NAZEING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **EPPING**, hundred of **WALTHAM**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 5½ miles (N. W.) from Epping; containing 824 inhabitants. The parish is separated from the county of **Hertford** by the river **Lea**, and comprises 3890a. 2r. 32p., of which 823 acres are arable, about 80 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture. Its surface is undulated, in some parts rising into eminences which command finely-varied prospects. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £255; impropriator, Sir W. Wake, Bart. The church is a spacious structure, with a square embattled tower; the parsonage-house is a handsome ancient mansion, surrounded with a moat. A school is conducted on the national system. At the eastern extremity of the parish are vestiges of a fortification called **Ambersbank**, supposed to be British. The learned Dr. Joseph Hall, Bishop of **Norwich**, was at one time vicar of the parish; as was subsequently Dr. Thomas Fuller, the church historian.

NEASHAM, or **NYSAM**, a township, in the parish of **HURWORTH**, union of **DARLINGTON**, S. W. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 4½ miles (S. E.) from **Darlington**; containing 364 inhabitants. The manor of Neasham was held by the Greystocks, by subinfeudation, under the old lords of **Hurworth**; it descended lineally through the heiress of Greystock to the **Dacres**, and thence passed to the **Howards**, who occur as proprietors in the seventeenth

century. A large portion of the lands, however, had been given by the Greystocks to a Benedictine nunnery here, founded by one of the old barons of that family, and the foundation was confirmed by Henry II.; at the Dissolution, the house and site were granted to the **Lawson** family. The township comprises about 1250 acres of land. The village consists of one street, extending along the northern bank of the **Tees**, over which, at this point, are a ferry and two fords. The tithes have been commuted for £155.

NEATESHEAD (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5¼ miles (E. by S.) from **Coltishall**; containing 697 inhabitants. This place, in the **Domesday** survey *Snatasherd*, was given by **Canute** the Dane to the abbey of **St. Bennet** at **Holm**, and the manor is now the property of the see of **Norwich**: the parish comprises about 1600 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 1½.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop: the great tithes have been commuted for £291, and the vicarial for £170, with a glebe of 46 acres. The church has long been without a steeple. There are places of worship for Baptists and Primitive Methodists; also a school, built in 1840, by Miss Preston and her sister.

NEATHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of **ALTON**, Alton and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2 miles (E.) from **Alton**; containing 104 inhabitants.

NECTON, or **NEIGHTON** (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **SWAFFHAM**, hundred of **SOUTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 3¾ miles (E.) from **Swaffham**; containing 991 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 3718 acres, of which 2108 are arable, 1360 pasture, and 250 woodland. **Necton Hall** is a handsome mansion, finely situated in a park abounding with stately timber. The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, which are consolidated, with **Holme-Hale** annexed, the rectory valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8., and the vicarage at £8. 1. 8.; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. Young. The tithes have been commuted for £900, and the glebe comprises 28 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the east window is embellished with stained glass, inserted by Col. Mason. In the churchyard is a tomb bearing the recumbent effigy of a female, supposed to have been the Countess of **Warwick**, who died here on a pilgrimage to the shrine of our Lady of **Walsingham**. A free chapel formerly stood at **Sparham Hall**. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a national school, erected in 1840, at the expense of Col. Mason. A farm of 128 acres, situated in **Great Fransham**, was bequeathed by the Countess of **Warwick**, for repairing the church; and there are 14 acres for the same purpose, left by an unknown benefactor.

NEDGING (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **COSEFORD**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 1 mile (S. E.) from **Bildeston**; containing 195 inhabitants. It comprises 825a. 3r. 33p., of which the soil is a rich loam; the surface is gently undulated, and the lower grounds are watered by the river **Brent**. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 11.; patron and incumbent, Rev. William Edge: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church is a Norman edifice.

NEEDHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **DEPWADE**, hundred of **EARSHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from **Harleston**; containing 310 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the river **Waveney**, which separates it from the county of **Suffolk**; it is situated on the road from **Bury St. Edmund's** to **Yarmouth**, and comprises about 1100 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, **W. Adair, Esq.**; the great tithes have been commuted for £310, and those of the perpetual curate for £25. 17. The church, originally a chapel to **Mendham**, has a circular tower of greater antiquity than the nave and choir, which are in the later English style.

NEEDHAM-MARKET, a chapelry, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of **BARKING**, union and hundred of **BOSMERE** and **CLAYDON**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Ipswich**, and 74 (N. E.) from **London**; containing 1353 inhabitants. The town is situated on low ground near the navigable river **Gipping**, and on the road to **Ipswich** and **Bury St. Edmund's**; it is tolerably well built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. The surrounding country is pleasant, and abounds with agreeable walks; and near the town is a lake, about nine acres in extent, called **Bosmere**, which gives name to the hundred. The manufacture of glue is carried on, and there are several flock-mills. The **Stow-Market** and **Ipswich** navigation passes along the north-east boundary of the chapelry, and is crossed by a bridge leading from the town to **Stonham**. A fair for toys is held on **October 28th**. Constables are appointed at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor, and petty-sessions are held monthly. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, the **Rector of Barking**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**, is an ancient edifice, built about 1450, in the later English style, with a belfry of wood. There are places of worship for the **Society of Friends**, and **Independents**. **Dr. Priestley** first settled at **Needham-Market**, with a small congregation, on a salary of £30 a year. The free school for the parish of **Barking** was founded here in 1652, by **Francis Theobald, Esq.**, who endowed it with property now producing £65 per annum. A national school is supported by subscription, and another by the **Society of Friends**. There is also an almshouse, endowed with land now producing about £18 per annum: eight women reside in it, four of whom receive the above endowment, and four have the dividends on £500 three and a half per cent. consols., bequeathed in 1824, by **Samuel Alexander, Esq.**; the house was neatly rebuilt in 1836. A house of recovery was erected in 1744, by **Ambrose Crowley, Esq.**, for persons attacked with small-pox; and there is land yielding about £50 per annum, for distribution among the poor.

NEEDINGWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of **HOLYWELL**, union of **St. Ives**, hundred of **HURSTINGSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from **St. Ives**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. James**, has been demolished. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**.

NEEDWOOD FOREST, a district, in the N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, formerly extra-parochial, but now included in the parishes of **Hanbury**, **Tatenhill**, **Tutbury**, and **Yoxhall**, to which it was allotted for inclosure. The

forest, in its ancient state, was divided into five wards, called **Barton**, **Marchington**, **Tutbury**, **Yoxhall**, and **Uttoxeter**, and included thirteen parks, which were given to the earls of **Mercia**. The kings of **England** often enjoyed the diversion of hunting here, down to the time of **Charles I.**, whose sales and gifts of various parts of it caused a great portion to be disafforested. In 1797 it consisted of the four first-named wards only, each having its separate lodge and keeper, and then comprised nearly 10,000 acres; it was wholly inclosed by act of parliament, in 1801, up to which period, no less than twenty-two neighbouring townships had right of pasturage upon it, independently of a numerous herd of deer belonging to the king. It is under the superintendence of a lieutenant, chief ranger, surveyor, or axe-bearer, four keepers, &c.; and the queen's steward of the honour of **Tutbury** holds an annual court for the forest, called the **Woodmote**. The tract now contains many elegant mansions, with extensive parks, &c. A church, called **Christ-church** in **Needwood**, was erected from funds left by **Isaac Hawkins, Esq.**, and consecrated in 1809: it is a handsome structure, situated at an equal distance from each of the parochial churches, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150. Certain portions of the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment under the act of inclosure.

NEEN-SAVAGE, a parish, in the union of **CLEOBURY-MORTIMER**, hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from **Cleobury-Mortimer**; containing 490 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with two-thirds of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, **Duke of Cleveland** and **W. Childe, Esq.** The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £76, and the vicarial for £424; the glebe comprises 9 acres. A school is endowed with about £40 per annum, arising from a bequest by **Richard Edwards**.

NEEN-SOLLARS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CLEOBURY-MORTIMER**, hundred of **OVERS**, S. division of **SALOP**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Cleobury-Mortimer**; containing 190 inhabitants. The small river **Rea** and the **Kingston** canal run through the parish. The living is a rectory, with that of **Milson** annexed, valued in the king's books at £13. 9. 9½., and in the gift of **Worcester College, Oxford**: the tithes have been commuted for £273, and the glebe comprises 52 acres. The church contains a monument to the memory of **Humphrey Conynsby, Esq.**, an accomplished scholar and great traveller, born about 1567.

NEENTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGENORTH**, hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from **Bridgenorth**; containing 144 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Bridgenorth** to **Ludlow**, and comprises by computation 1300 acres: there are some small quarries of building-stone. The river **Rea** flows through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 6½.; net income, £196; patron, **R. Lyster, Esq.**: the glebe comprises 30 acres. A school is supported by the incumbent and patron.

NEITHROP, a hamlet, in the parish, parliamentary borough, union, and hundred of **BANBURY**, county of **OXFORD**; containing, with the hamlets of **Calthorpe**, **Easington**, **Hardwick**, and **Wickham**, 3007 inhabitants.

The hamlet is contiguous to Banbury on the north-west side. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1759.

NEMPNETT-THRUBWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **KEYNSHAM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 9 miles (N. E. by E.) from **Axbridge**; containing 289 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Compton-Martin**. Within the parish is a large tumulus, of an oval form, the finest in the kingdom, on opening which, in 1789, it was found to contain two rows of cells, running from south to north, formed by immense stones set edgewise, and covered with others of still larger dimensions. Skulls, a vast heap of bones, and other relics, having been discovered, it is conjectured to have been a work of the Druids, and to have been the cemetery belonging to their great temple at **Stanton-Drew**, three miles distant. An old mansion in the parish, called **Reghillbury**, where **Sir William Wyndham** spent the period of his retirement, is supposed to have been once a royal palace.

NENT-HEAD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **ALSTON**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Alston**. It takes its name from its situation near the source of the river **Nent**, and is principally inhabited by persons employed in the lead-works and smelting-houses of the **London Lead Company**, whose mines are in the immediate neighbourhood. A market is held on Thursday, chiefly for provisions; and commodious shambles have been erected, with a market-house surmounted by a neat turret. There are places of worship for **Primitive Methodists** and **Wesleyans**; also a school on the national system, established by the company.

NEOT, ST., a parish, in the union of **LISKEARD**, hundred of **WEST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Liskeard**; containing 1515 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 14,540 acres, of which about 5000 are arable and pasture, 400 woodland, and the remainder common and waste. It is situated at the head of a pleasant valley, watered by a branch of the **Fowey** called the river of **St. Neot's**, and is encircled with hills abounding with picturesque and beautiful scenery. The substratum produces a great quantity of granite, greywacke, and slate, wrought as occasion requires. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £367; patron, **Rev. R. G. Grylls**, who, with **Mr. Bowes** and others, is impropriator. The church is an elegant structure, of which the windows exhibit some ancient stained glass, there being not less than sixteen enriched with representations of various subjects from Scripture history; the glass was restored by the **Rev. R. G. Grylls**, in 1824, at an expense of £2000, and the church was repewed in 1832, at a cost of £500. A national school is partly supported by subscription. Here are the ruins of a chapel, dedicated to **St. Luke**; also the site of a monastery or college, founded in honour of **St. Neotus**, brother to **King Alfred**. **John Austis**, a distinguished herald and antiquary, born in 1699, was a native of the parish.

NEOT'S, ST. (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **TOSLAND**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from **Huntingdon**, and 56 (N. N. W.) from **London**; containing 3123 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived

from **St. Neot**, a learned Christian missionary, whose body was transferred hither from **Neotstock**, in **Cornwall**, and in honour of whom a monastery was founded here, which was subsequently endowed by **Earl Leofric**, as a priory of monks subordinate to **Ely**. About 1113, it became a cell to the abbey of **Bec**, in **Normandy**, but being afterwards made independent, it existed till the time of **Henry VIII.**, when its revenue was £256. 1. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$. The town is on the east bank of the river **Ouse**, across which is a stone bridge of one central arch, with two smaller ones over the stream, and six others forming a causeway above the low lands adjoining; it consists of three principal streets, and from its low situation is exposed to occasional inundations, which have sometimes rendered it necessary to navigate the streets. The manufacture of paper is carried on to a considerable extent, in a mill upon the river, which is navigable from **Bedford** to **Lynn**. The market, held under a grant from **Henry I.**, is on Thursday, for corn; and there are fairs on **Holy-Thursday**, on that day three weeks, and on **December 17th**, with a statute-fair for hiring servants on **August 1st**. The market-place is very spacious and convenient.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, **Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart.**; net income, £163. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770. The church is a remarkably good specimen of the later English style, with an elegant tower; in the interior is a fine timber roof, also some ancient screen-work. There are places of worship for **Baptists** and **Wesleyans**. A free school was founded in 1760, by **Gabriel Newton**, alderman of **Leicester**, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £26, subsequently augmented by **Loftus Hatley** with a rent-charge of £5, and by **Elizabeth Bailey** with £500 vested in the three per cent. consols.; the income is about £60. The sum of £15. 16., the rent of property purchased by a bequest of **John Dryden**, in 1703; also £5, a bequest by **Joseph Eayne**, in 1772; and £10, the rent of a garden purchased by a bequest from **Hugh Wye**, in 1641; are all distributed in bread among the poor. The union of **St. Neot's** comprises 30 parishes or places, of which 22 are in the county of **Huntingdon**, 7 in that of **Bedford**, and 1 in that of **Cambridge**, the whole containing a population of 18,035.

NESBIT, a township, in the parish of **HART**, union of **EASINGTON**, S. division of **EASINGTON** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 12 miles (N.) from **Stockton-upon-Tees**; containing 12 inhabitants. Among the families whose names occur as landed proprietors in this place, have been those of **Aske**, **Wilbefosse**, **Welbury**, **Spearman**, and **Wilkinson**. It lies between the sea on the east, and the road from **Stockton** to **Sunderland** on the west, and comprises about 130 acres of land. The estate pays a prescript rent of 20s. for great tithes.

NESBIT, a township, in the parish of **STAMFORDHAM**, union of **CASTLE** ward, N. E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from **Newcastle-upon-Tyne**; containing 35 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river **Pont**, and comprises 843a. 3r. 18p. of high flat table land, upon a substratum of blue mountain limestone; it is the property of the **Riddell** family, of **Cheeseburn-**

Grange. The tithes have been commuted for £95. 10. 11., of which £8. 2. 7. are payable to the vicar of Stamfordham, and £87. 8. 4. to the Bishop of Durham.

NESBIT, a township, in the parish of DODDINGTON, union of GLENDALE, E. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wooler; containing 59 inhabitants. It lies a short distance to the north-west of the village of Doddington, and not far from the road between Wooler and Berwick-on-Tweed.

NESFIELD, with LANGBAR, a township, in the parish of ILKLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Otley; containing 210 inhabitants.—See LANGBAR.

NESS, a township, in the parish of GREAT NESTON, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Great Neston; containing 485 inhabitants. It comprises 817 acres, of which 40 are common or waste land. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £160, and the vicarial for £41.

NESS, EAST, a township, in the parish of HOVINGHAM, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Whitwell; containing 46 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Rye, and comprises about 500 acres, of which two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil is fertile, the surface undulated, and the scenery picturesque. The substratum abounds with limestone, which is quarried for building and also for burning into lime. Near the site of the ancient Hall is a handsome modern mansion, the seat of John Kendall, Esq.

NESS, GREAT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 622 inhabitants, of whom 623 are in the township. The parish comprises 3866a. 1r. 12p., of which about two-thirds are arable, 150 acres woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is partly light and sandy, and partly a strong clay. The surface is undulated; and nearly in the centre is a rocky cliff called Ness Cliff, which forms a prominent feature in the surrounding landscape. There are quarries of fine red sandstone, from which it is said the stone was raised for building the castle, abbey, and walls of Shrewsbury. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £305; improPRIATORS of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, T. J. Bather, Esq., and others. The church, which is very ancient, appears to have been built at various periods, and in different styles. At Ness Cliff was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, the site of which is now occupied by a parochial school, founded by John Edwards, who, in 1753, bequeathed £100. There is a remarkable cave, divided into two apartments by a massive pillar of rock, upon which is carved the date 1564, with the initials of the name of the celebrated outlaw, Humphrey Kynaston.

NESS, LITTLE, a chapelry, in the parish of BASCHURCH, union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, 8 miles (N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 238 inhabitants.

NESS, WEST, a township, in the parish of STONEGRAVE, union of MALTON, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Whitwell; containing 75 inhabitants. The township is beautifully situated on the river Rye, which abounds with trout; the surface is undulated, and the scenery finely varied, and in some parts beautifully picturesque. The substratum contains excellent limestone, which is quarried for building and for burning into lime. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1776.

NESTON, GREAT (*St. MARY AND St. HELEN*), a market-town and parish, in the union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing, with the townships of Ledsham, Leighton, Ness, Great and Little Neston, Raby, Thornton-Hough, and Willaston, 3809 inhabitants, of whom 1701 are in the town, 11 miles (N. W.) from Chester, and $191\frac{1}{4}$ (N. W.) from London. The town is pleasantly situated on the south-west side of a peninsula formed by the estuaries of the rivers Dee and Mersey, and derives its chief support from visitors, during the summer months, for the benefit of bathing. Races are held on Whit-Monday and the two following days. The market is on Friday; and fairs take place on February 2nd, May 29th, and September 29th, for cattle. A court leet and baron is held annually; a court for the recovery of debts throughout the hundred of Wirral, every month; and petty-sessions. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £11. 5.; net income, £535; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chester; improPRIATORS of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Sir T. Champneys and Sir T. Stanley, Barts. There are places of worship for Calvinists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school is partly supported by endowment.

NESTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of GREAT NESTON, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1 mile (S. E.) from Great Neston; containing 438 inhabitants.

NESWICK, a township, in the parish of BANTON, union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Great Driffeld; containing 60 inhabitants. The township comprises about 960 acres. Neswick Hall is a neat mansion standing in a well-wooded lawn, on the north side of a picturesque valley. The hamlet is a mile east of the village of Bainton. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1774.

NETHERAVON (*All SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Amesbury; containing, with the tything of Chisenbury-de-la-Folly, 505 inhabitants. The parish comprises some fertile tracts, and the scenery is of pleasing character. Netheravon Park, formerly the property of the Duke of Beaufort, and now the seat of Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart., is a handsome mansion of brick, situated in a well-wooded demesne. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Salisbury, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; net income, £119; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary of Netheravon in the Cathedral of

Salisbury. The church is an ancient structure, with some fine Norman details, and has been recently restored. Schools are supported by the lord of the manor and the vicar.

NETHERBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BEAMINSTER**, Bridport division of **DORSET**, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Beaminster; containing 2162 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the coast, comprises by admeasurement 6000 acres, and is intersected by several small streams flowing through woody ravines towards Bridport harbour; the surface is varied, and the soil generally fertile. Great quantities of cider are made. There are several quarries of limestone, in which, among various organic remains, are found belemnites, ammonites, large concave and convex shells, with univalves, bivalves, and screw shells. The living is a vicarage, with that of Beaminster annexed, valued in the king's books at £41. 15.; net income, £524; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Netherbury in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £750, and the vicarial for £400. The church is in the later English style, and contains a curiously carved pulpit, and some monuments to Sir John Moore, Dr. Gollop, and Dr. Baddinall. A chapel of ease was recently opened at Bowood. Here is a free grammar school, endowed with £138 per annum; and other schools are partly supported out of the same funds. There was formerly a religious society, in the parish, called the fraternity of St. Francis and St. Christopher.

NETHERBY, a township, in the parish of **ARTHUR-RET**, union of **LONGTOWN**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 2½ miles (N. N. E.) from Longtown; containing 368 inhabitants. Here was a Roman station of considerable importance, connected with the Picts' wall by a direct road, but its name has not been clearly ascertained. Foundations of streets extending to the river Esk, denote its site; and a large collection of Roman coins, altars, fragments of domestic utensils, &c., discovered there, is deposited in Netherby Hall, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart. A school is partly supported by an endowment from Lady Widdrington.

NETHERBY, with **KIRKBY**, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 226 inhabitants. The township includes the hamlet of Barrowby: the Earl of Harewood is lord of the manor. The village is situated on the north side of the river Wharfe, and about a mile west of Kirkby.

NETHER CERNE.—See **CERNE**, **NETHER**.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

NETHERCOT, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of **BANBURY**, county of **OXFORD**, though locally in the S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 1 mile (E.) from Banbury; containing 139 inhabitants.

NETHER-EXE, a parish, in the union of **St. THOMAS**, hundred of **HAYRIDGE**, Wonford and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Exeter; containing 97 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Exe, and comprises by computation 602 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patrons, Feoffees, called the "Eight Men of Broad

Clist;" impropiator T. Gould, Esq. There is half an acre of glebe. The church is a very ancient structure.

NETHERMORE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of **CHIPPENHAM**, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Chippenham; containing 59 inhabitants.

NETHERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **FYFIELD**, union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **OCK**, county of **BERKS**; containing 115 inhabitants.

NETHERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **FRODSHAM**, union of **RUNCORN**, Second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing 256 inhabitants.

NETHERTON, a township, in the parish of **BEDLINGTON**, union of **MORPETH**, E. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, though locally on the east side of Northumberland, and for electoral purposes annexed to the N. division of that county, 4 miles (S. E.) from Morpeth; containing 436 inhabitants. This place was the residence, at an early period, of a family of the same name; and among the most considerable families that have subsequently owned it, have been those of Swinburne, Ogle, and Heron. Hugo de Hexham held three messuages, 120 acres of land, and four meadows, here; and other lands were held by Hugh Walton, by fealty, and rendering a rose yearly, if required. In the 16th century, it was possessed by the barons of Morpeth, with whom it remained for a considerable period, and from whom it has descended to the earls of Carlisle. Coal is obtained in the township. The village is situated on a fine eminence, upon the road between Morpeth and North Shields. The tithes have been commuted for £243. 13. 9., of which £13. 6. 9. are payable to the vicar, and £229. 17. to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

NETHERTON, a township, in the parish of **SEFTON**, union and hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Liverpool; containing 289 inhabitants. It lies a little to the west of the Liverpool and Ormskirk road, and close to the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

NETHERTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **CROPTHORN**, union of **PERSHORE**, Middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Evesham; containing 104 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south-east by a portion of Gloucestershire, and consists of 726 acres. A new chapel has been erected, the former edifice having fallen into ruin; and there is a place of worship for Baptists.

NETHERTON, a chapelry, in the united parishes of **St. THOMAS** and **St. EDMUND**, **DUDLEY**, union of **DUDLEY**, Lower division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, Dudley and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**; containing 129 persons. This place is situated in the heart of an extensive mining and manufacturing district, and the inhabitants are mostly employed in the numerous furnaces for smelting iron-ore, and in the making of nails, which is carried on to a great extent. There are also large collieries in the immediate neighbourhood, in full operation, and several mines of iron-stone. A neat chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Andrew, was erected in 1831, on ground given by the late Earl Dudley, by grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners: the living

is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Lord Ward. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Methodists of the New Connexion, and Primitive Methodists.

NETHERTON-NORTH-SIDE, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 54 inhabitants. It is situated near the Wreigh burn, a tributary of the river Coquet, and on the road which leads from the highlands to Alnwick and Morpeth. Allenton is distant about three and a half miles.

NETHERTON-SOUTH-SIDE, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 74 inhabitants. This township adjoins the preceding; and the village belonging to both is on the Wreigh stream.

NETHERWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of THORNBURY, union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD; containing 37 inhabitants.

NETSWELL, or **NETTESWELL**, a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Harlow; containing 336 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1521 acres, of which 850 are arable, 450 pasture, 173 common or waste, and the remainder woodland; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of C. Phelps, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £230, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a tower of wood surmounted by a shingled spire. A national school is endowed with £40 per annum.

NETTLEBED (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Henley-upon-Thames; containing 690 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1164 acres, of which 100 are common or waste; it is situated on the road from London to Oxford, 830 feet above the level of the sea, and the air is peculiarly salubrious. The living is a donative, with the perpetual curacy of Pishill united; net income, £101; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. L. Bennett; impropiator, Lord Camoys, whose tithes have been commuted for £280.

NETTLECOMBE, with **MAPPERCOMBE**, a tything, in the parish and liberty of POORSTOCK, though locally in the hundred of EGGERTON, union of BEAMINSTER, Bridport division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridport; containing 255 inhabitants.

NETTLECOMBE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of WILLITON and FREEMANERS, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 338 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2816 acres, of which 1460 are arable, 350 meadow and pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder uninclosed; the surface is finely undulated, and embellished with stately oak, elm, and Spanish chesnut of luxuriant growth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 3., and in the gift of Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £468, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is a small handsome edifice, in the later English style. A school is supported.

NETTLEDEN, a chapelry, partly in the parish of IVINGHOR, and partly in that of PIGLESTHORNE, union of BERKHAMSTEAD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Berkhamstead; containing 108 inhabitants. It comprises 783a. 3r., of which 120 acres are arable, 179 meadow and pasture, and 410 the demesne of Ashridge Park, the seat of the Countess of Bridgewater. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Countess, with a net income of £58. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was consecrated in 1470.

NETTLEHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Lincoln; containing 841 inhabitants. It comprises 3284a. 2r. 7p.; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by a small rivulet. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the Chancellorship of the Cathedral of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription. The bishops of Lincoln had formerly a palace here, the foundations of which are still discernible.

NETTLESTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Maidstone; containing 326 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the navigable river Medway, which is crossed by a wooden bridge. The living is a rectory, with that of West Barming annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 10. 10.; net income, £442; patron, Lord Barham. The church is in the later English style, and the windows exhibit some fine specimens of stained glass of the time of Edward I.; it has lately been repaired and embellished, and a vestry and organ gallery have been added. It has two monuments to the family of Scott, of whose mansion, in which Queen Elizabeth is said to have been entertained, there are considerable remains. A national school is supported by subscription.

NETTLESTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ipswich; containing 98 inhabitants, and comprising 1015a. 31p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Postle Jackson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £193. 10., and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The old Hall, formerly in the possession of the Wentworths, and before them of the Tiptofts and Despencers, is situated near the church; the gateway is still in good preservation, and on the spandrils of the arch are two shields sculptured with the Wentworth arms and numerous other quarterings; the mansion, however, has been modernised and new fronted.

NETTLETON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Caistor; containing 457 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 10.; net income, £375; patron and incumbent, Rev. S. Turner. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1791. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by Lady C. Smith.

NETTLETON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **CHIPPENHAM**, N. division of the hundred of **DAMERHAM**, Chippenhams and Calne, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chippenhams; containing 536 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1940 acres, of which 1200 are arable, 600 pasture and meadow, and 40 woods and plantations. There are some quarries of stone used for repairing the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 1., and in the gift of Joseph Neeld, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The old Roman Fosse-road passes through the parish, and on it is a large barrow, upon which are three stones of a cromlech.

NETTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **DURNFORD**, union and hundred of **AMESBURY**, S. division of **WILTS**; containing 107 inhabitants.

NEVENDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **BILLERICAY**, hundred of **BARSTABLE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Billericay; containing 216 inhabitants. The parish is small and pleasantly situated in a valley, from which circumstance it is supposed to have derived its name. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. V. Edwards, the incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £254; there are 7 acres of glebe. The church is a small ancient edifice.

NEW ALRESFORD.—See **ALRESFORD, NEW**.—*And all places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

NEWARK, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. John the Baptist**, **PETERBOROUGH**, union and soke of **PETERBOROUGH**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Peterborough; containing 185 inhabitants. The chapel, dedicated to **St. Mary Magdalene**, is in ruins.



Seal and Arms.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having exclusive jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the S. division of the wapentake of **NEWARK**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 20 miles (N. E.) from Nottingham, and 124 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 10,220 inhabitants.

The origin of this place has been ascribed to the *Coritani*, a tribe of ancient Britons; and it is supposed to have been subsequently a station of the Romans: it was the *Sidnacester* of the Saxons, and the whole town having been destroyed by the Danes, the name of *Newark* was given to that erected on its site. Here was a castle, probably erected by Egbert, the first King of England, and which has been emphatically designated "the Key of the North;" it was repaired by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who was governor and lord of this district in the reign of Edward the Confessor: Leofric and Godiva his wife gave the town to the monastery of Stow, near Lincoln. In 1125, the castle was almost entirely rebuilt and enlarged by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln,

who obtained a royal charter for establishing a mint here. In 1139, that prelate, having engaged in an insurrection against Stephen, was taken prisoner, and sent captive to his own castle at Newark, and was compelled to purchase his liberty by the surrender of this and other fortresses to the crown. During the baronial wars in the reign of John, it was a royal garrison; and, in order to put an end to the depredations of the troops, the Dauphin of France, whose interposition had been sought by the barons, ordered Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, to proceed against the garrison with considerable force; but on intimation of the approach of John at the head of a large body of troops, the earl returned to London; and that sovereign, having in his march sustained great loss, was seized with a fever; and having been carried on a litter to Sleaford, and thence to Newark Castle, he there expired, October 19th, 1216. The fortress was then given up to the barons, who retained possession till it was besieged by the Earl of Pembroke, and after eight days' resistance, having surrendered, it was restored to the Bishop of Lincoln. In the last year of the reign of Edward III., it was used as a state prison. In 1530, Cardinal Wolsey and his splendid retinue were accommodated here, on their way to Southwell.

In the reign of Charles I., Newark was garrisoned for the king, and held in subjection the whole of this county, excepting the town of Nottingham; and a great part of Lincolnshire was laid under contribution. Here that unfortunate sovereign established a mint, and issued various pieces of money bearing the impress of a castle, and others the royal arms and crown, with the dates 1645 and 1646. During this contest, the town sustained three sieges: in the first, all Northgate was burnt by order of the governor, Sir John Henderson; in the second, when under the government of Sir John, afterwards Lord, Byron, the town was relieved by the arrival from Chester of Prince Rupert, who, according to Clarendon, in an action between his forces and the parliamentarians under Sir John Meldrum, on Beacon Hill, half a mile eastward of the town, took 4000 prisoners and thirteen pieces of artillery. In the third siege, after the display of much prowess and several vigorous sallies, the fortress remained unimpaired: subsequently Lord Bellasis, then governor, surrendered the town to the Scottish army, by the king's order, on May 8th, 1646. At the close of this siege, the works and circumvallations were demolished by the country people, who were ordered to come with pickaxes, &c.; the only portions remaining are two considerable earthworks, called the King's sconce and the Queen's sconce, one of which has been left nearly entire. About the same time the castle was destroyed.

The town is neatly built, and consists of several streets, which are paved, and lighted with gas, under the provisions of an act of parliament, passed in 1839; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. It is situated in a level tract on the eastern branch of the Trent, which joins the main river about a mile below it; a lateral stream, uniting the two rivers above the town, forms rather an extensive island on the north-west, which is remarkably fertile; over this the London road passes, the river being crossed by a handsome bridge. About 350 yards from the site of the old castle is the ancient bed of the Trent, the current of which was di-

verted, partly by a cut formerly made from it to the brook at Kelham, and partly by obstructions occasioned by the Newark mills. The town is approached from the north by an excellent turnpike-road, constructed about the year 1770, over the Trent vale, from Newark bridge to Muskham bridge, having fourteen bridges and 96 arches, at irregular distances: the undertaking was completed by Mr. Smeaton, at an expense of £12,000. The bridge, which crosses the river in the vicinity of the castle, was originally of wood, but, in 1775, it was rebuilt of brick, faced with stone, by Henry, Duke of Newcastle. Under the sanction of an act of parliament obtained in 1793, great improvement has been effected in the town, from funds vested in the corporation for its general benefit. The "Newark Stock Library" was established in 1825, and a new building has been recently erected in the market-place by Lord Middleton, and presented by him, as a library and newsroom, to the shareholders. Concerts and assemblies are held in the town-hall; and there is a theatre.

The prominent commercial feature of the town is its very extensive trade in malt and flour. Of the former, 50,000 quarters are annually sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and London, exclusively of supplies to the midland counties; and of the latter, upwards of 80,000 sacks are disposed of every year, by two mercantile houses alone: the revenue received from the town is about £92,000. In consequence of the Trent navigation, which has been rendered very convenient by the erection of warehouses, and the construction of wharfs, there is a flourishing trade in corn, coal, cattle, wool, and other commodities; and the corn market here is one of the largest in this part of the kingdom. An extensive iron and brass foundry affords employment to several persons; more than 300 are engaged in a large weaving and bleaching establishment; and among other branches of business is the preparation of *terra alba*, for paper-mills. Large quantities of gypsum and limestone are obtained in the neighbourhood, of which the former is calcined and pulverized for the use of sculptors and plasterers, and sent by sea to London. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs, principally for cattle, are held on the Friday after Mid-Lent Sunday, May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, Nov. 1st, and on the Monday before December 11th. In the year 1800, a cheese market was established, to be held on the Wednesday before October 2nd; and a market for fat stock, commenced on the 12th of November, 1839, takes place every fortnight.

Several incorporated guilds existed, but the town does not appear to have been incorporated before the 3rd of Edward VI., whose charter, confirmed and extended by Queen Elizabeth and James I., was superseded by that conferred by Charles I., in the second year of his reign, which was modified and enlarged by Charles II. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is ten. It is uncertain when the borough was first represented in parliament, but there was a contested election in 1592, when a member appears to have been returned; two members were first sent in the 29th of Charles II. The mayor is returning officer. The borough is divided into three wards, and comprises the whole parish of Newark, together with the castle precincts and water-mills, in the adjoining parish of

East Stoke. A court of record is held by the recorder for the cognizance of pleas to the amount of £300; sessions take place quarterly; and the sessions for the hundreds of Newark and Thurgarton are held as often at the county hall in Cartergate. The county magistrates hold a petty-session on alternate Wednesdays; and a court of requests has been established, under an act passed in 1839. The town-hall, which stands in the market-place, is an elegant stone edifice, built by the corporation, under the superintendence of Mr. Carr, out of the produce of testamentary estates for the improvement of the town; the expense of its erection was £1790, and two wings have since been added; the room used for assemblies is handsomely finished.

The parish comprises by computation 1767 acres, of which 1176 are arable, and 490 pasture and meadow. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. 2½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £325; impropiators, Duke of Newcastle and Earl of Winchilsea. The church, which is one of the largest and most elegant in the kingdom, exhibits portions in all the styles of English architecture, and is a cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, aisles, transepts, choir, and sepulchral chapels, with a lofty western tower, surmounted by a fine octagonal spire. The base of the tower is Norman, and in the nave are two Norman piers. The choir is of exquisite workmanship, with ancient stone and oak stalls elaborately carved; it is separated from the nave by a rich oak screen, some parts of which, becoming decayed, have been successfully imitated by iron castings, the work of a resident artist. In this part of the edifice is one of the largest engraved brasses in the kingdom, elaborately ornamented, to the memory of Allan Flemyng, who died in 1361: a portion of this has also been restored by the same artist. The large east window is in the later English style, and the corresponding piers and arches of the nave and choir are unusually rich. There are some excellent specimens of stained glass in the windows. The altar-piece, an admirable painting of the Resurrection of Lazarus, by Hilton, was presented by the artist, whose father was a native of the town. Christ Church, Lombard-street, erected by subscription in 1837, and consecrated by the Archbishop of York, is a handsome structure in the early English style, and contains 1020 sittings, of which 340 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a glebe-house; patrons, certain Trustees appointed by the Subscribers. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic, Primitive, and Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded in 1530, by Dr. Thomas Magnus, Archdeacon of the East riding of Yorkshire, and a native of Newark, who, by will in 1550, bequeathed lands for the support of a "school of grammar and a school of song." The income, amounting to nearly £2400, is thus appropriated: to the grammar school, £270; to the song school, £105; to ten singing boys, £37. 16.; to the national schools, £150; to the dispensary, £150; to the commissioners for lighting, paving, and improving the town, £290; and to the churchwardens for the repair of the church, clerk's and sexton's salaries, &c., £750; besides incidental disbursements. There are two exhibitions of £80 per annum each, connected with the school, which are continued

for three years, to those who are elected to them. Henry Stone, by will dated July 6th, 1688, bequeathed to the corporation £700, directing the produce to be appropriated to the foundation and support of a Jersey, or working school. Almshouses for fourteen decayed tradesmen and ten widows, were respectively founded and endowed under the wills of William Phillipott, merchant, dated 1556, and George Lawrence, dated 1797; the income is £790. St. Leonard's hospital, for four persons, was founded by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, about 1125, and endowed with lands now producing a rental of £1246. 16. Various other charitable benefactions, amounting to about £500 per annum, are applied under the direction of the charity trustees. The poor law union of Newark comprises 49 parishes or places, of which 24 are in the county of Nottingham, and 25 in that of Lincoln, the whole containing a population of 27,350.

The ruins of the castle consist of the outer walls, which inclose a spacious area, and the elegant crypt, with its light groined arches nearly perfect, which is used as a coal-wharf and stables; at the north-east angle of the western front is a square tower, and in the centre of the elevation another; the remains of an ancient portal are visible in the north front. Of the conventual buildings there are no vestiges, except the walls of the Augustine Friary, which has been converted into a dwelling-house: the site of the house of the chantry priests is now occupied by a small elegant mansion. Six entire Roman urns of baked earth, filled with calcined bones and ashes, were found in digging for the foundation of a house, in 1826; and on the site of the castle more than 100 skeletons have been dug up. The great Roman road from London to Lincoln passed through Newark; and in a straight line near the church are the remains of ancient military works. Amongst the eminent natives of the town may be enumerated, in addition to Dr. Magnus, its munificent benefactor, John Arden, a learned writer on medicine and surgery in the fifteenth century; Thomas White, Bishop of Peterborough; Dr. Lightfoot, the celebrated Hebraist; and William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, born in the year 1698. Newark confers the inferior title of Viscount upon Earl Manvers.

NEWBALD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing 973 inhabitants, of whom 738 are in the township of North Newbald, 4 miles (S. E.), and 235 in that of South Newbald, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.), from Market-Weighton. The parish comprises by computation 5717 acres, of which 3812 are in North, and 1905 in South, Newbald, the former portion principally arable land, and the latter arable and pasture, interspersed with fine thriving plantations; the surface is undulated, the soil chalk and gravel, and the scenery picturesque. The Monckton family, ancestors of Viscount Galway, who is lord of the manor of South Newbald, were formerly seated here. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of North Newbald in the Cathedral of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £102. The church is a cruciform structure, chiefly in the Norman style, with two transepts, and a tower rising from the intersection, and several enriched doors and arches; above the principal

entrance is a beautiful statue of Our Saviour: the font is early English, curiously formed and ornamented. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists; and attached to the church is a Sunday school. £100 per annum, the bequest of William Gill, in 1728, are divided at Christmas among twenty poor families who have not received parochial relief; and there are some minor charities.

NEWBALL, a hamlet, in the parish of STANTON-BY-LANGWORTH, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGIE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Wragby; containing, with Reasby, 100 inhabitants.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of DACRE, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Penrith; containing 341 inhabitants. It comprises 677 acres, of which 500 are moor. On the inclosure in 1772, land and a money payment were assigned in lieu of tithes.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 516 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 4290 acres, and is bounded on the south by the river Tees, which separates it from Yorkshire. A mill for smelting lead-ore found in the neighbourhood, employs numerous hands. The village is about two miles and a half north-west of Middleton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by an endowment of £11 per annum, given by Mr. William Tarn, of London, in 1799.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of NEWBURN, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. W.) from Newcastle; containing 38 inhabitants. It lies west of the Ponteland road, and comprises 544 acres. Newbiggin House, surrounded by fine plantations, is the property of Matthew Bell, Esq., M.P., and the residence of Thomas Cookson, Esq.

NEWBIGGIN, a chapelry, in the parish of WOODHORN, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 760 inhabitants. This place, which is bounded on the east by the North Sea, formerly belonged to the Balliols, from whom it passed successively to the Valentia, Dreux, Denton, and Widrington families. The town was anciently of some importance, and in the 43rd of Henry III. obtained a charter for a weekly market on Monday, and an annual fair. Mention occurs of its pier and shipping in various old documents; and in 1337, as a borough of no inconsiderable note, it sent its bailiffs to a council on matters of state, convened by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Warwick, and other noblemen. The township comprises 503 acres. The village is situated on the shore, which, being a fine smooth beach about a mile in length, is well adapted for bathing, for which purpose the place is much frequented during the season; there are several well-built houses for the reception of visitors, and also a good inn, in which is a complete establishment of warm, cold, and shower baths, with every requisite accommodation. The bay affords good anchorage for small vessels, but is very little used, except for numerous boats belonging to the fishery of Newbiggin, in which most of

the inhabitants are employed. The fish principally caught are, herring, cod, ling, haddock, salmon, trout, turbot, halibut, soles, lobsters, and crabs, of which great numbers are taken, not only for the supply of the neighbouring markets, but also for those of Newcastle, Carlisle, Manchester, &c.; and houses for the curing of herrings have lately been erected here. The chapel is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire which was built and formerly used as a beacon. A national school is supported by subscription. In 1805, two boats, with nineteen men, were lost in a storm off this place, upon which occasion £1700 were subscribed by the inhabitants of Newcastle and vicinity for the relief of the bereaved families.

NEWBIGGIN, an estate, in the parish and union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Hexham. It comprises, including two other adjoining properties, about 470 acres, of which 290 are in tillage, 60 are grass land, and 120 wood; the soil is in general good and productive, and the scenery of picturesque and pleasing character. The Devils' water makes very devious windings on the east and south-east, and the Dipton burn passes on the north-west. The mansion is ancient: the estate is chiefly the property of Mr. Atkinson.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of SHOTLEY, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from Hexham; containing 55 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Derwent, was for many years the residence of the Ord family, of whom Robert, who died in 1778, was chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland. The hamlet is about one mile west of Blanchland.

NEWBIGGIN (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Appleby; containing 140 inhabitants. It comprises 1184 acres, of which 500 are common or waste land. Newbiggin Hall is a fine old castellated mansion, erected in the year 1533, upon the site of the previous manor-house. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 14. 2.; net income, £113; patron, W. Crackenthorpe, Esq. The church is an ancient building, repewed in 1804. Some rocks near the Hall are represented to have formerly borne various Roman inscriptions.

NEWBIGGIN, a township, in the parish of AYGARTH, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Middleham; containing 132 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1360 acres of land, rising into bold moorland hills, in some of which lead-ore is found. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £28. 15., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge.

NEWBIGGIN, EAST and WEST, a township, in the parish of BISHOPTON, union of SEDGEFIELD, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 5 miles (W.) from Stockton-upon-Tees; containing 37 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the Conyers family, with whom it continued until the beginning of the 17th century, when Sir George Conyers, Knt., and his son, alienated the manor in various parcels to their tenants, of whom the family of Widdowes appear to have been the chief, one of them being at the time vicar of the parish of Bishopton. The

township comprises about 850 acres, of which 460 are arable, 356 pasture, 25 waste and roads, and 9 wood: the land is set out in farms. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £9. 10., and the impropriate for £97, payable to Sherburn Hospital.

NEWBOLD, with DUNSTAN, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. W.) from Chesterfield; containing 1527 inhabitants. A school-house was erected by the executors of George Milnes, Esq., who endowed it with land producing an income of £23. 8.; and an almshouse was founded in 1781, by Mrs. Elizabeth Tomlinson, who endowed it with £400 four per cents., for three women.

NEWBOLD, a hamlet, in the parish of OUSTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 24 inhabitants.

NEWBOLD, a liberty, in the parish of BREEDON, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; containing 341 inhabitants.

NEWBOLD, a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, though locally in the Kington division of the hundred of KINGTON, county of WARWICK, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Shipston; containing, with the hamlet of Armscott, 439 inhabitants, of whom 300 are in Newbold. This place comprises 1692 acres, of which 161 are common or waste. It was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Tredington, from which, with Armscott, it was separated, pursuant to an act passed in 1833, which also directed that a church should be erected, and a burial-ground and parsonage-house provided. One of the free schools established under the will of Thomas Eden is in the parish.

NEWBOLD-GROUNDS, a hamlet, in the parish of CATESBY-ABBEY, union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Daventry; containing 16 inhabitants.

NEWBOLD, LEA.—See LEA-NEWBOLD.

NEWBOLD-PACEY (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Kington; containing, with Ashorn hamlet, 357 inhabitants, and comprising 1786 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 9.; net income, £639; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.

NEWBOLD-REVEL, with STRETTON-UNDER-FOSS, a hamlet, in the parish of MONKS-KIRBY, union of LUTTERWORTH, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Rugby; containing 336 inhabitants.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Rugby; containing, with the hamlets of Cosford, Little Harborough, Little Lawford, and Long Lawford, 1248 inhabitants, of whom

476 are in the hamlet of Newbold. This parish is situated on the river Avon, and intersected by the river Swift, and comprises 3971 acres, of which 1433 are in the hamlet. Limestone of good quality for building and for manure is extensively quarried. The Oxford canal, and the London and Birmingham and the Midland-Counties' railways, pass through the parish. The rateable annual value of the canal property is returned at £2588, and of railway property at £1246. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 1., and in the patronage of Mrs. Leigh; net income, £382; impropiators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The glebe comprises 180 acres. The church is a handsome structure, beautifully situated near the Avon. A chapel of ease was recently erected at Long Lawford, by the late J. Caldecott, Esq.; and two national schools are supported by subscription.

NEWBOLD-VERDON (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the hamlet of Brascote, 660 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 11½; net income, £500; patron, G. Greenway, Esq. The church has been enlarged, and 225 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. Lord Crewe, in 1720, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20, for teaching children; and the poor have some small sums.

NEWBOROUGH, a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Peterborough; containing 572 inhabitants. This place, formerly a tract called Borough-Fen common, was some years since elevated into a parish, and a church has been erected, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Crown; net income, £252, with a house and a few acres of glebe. The village is situated midway between Peterborough and Crowland. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

NEWBOROUGH, a chapelry, in the parish of HANBURY, union of UTOXETER, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Abbot's-Bromley; containing 742 inhabitants, several of whom are employed in weaving linen and checks. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income £91; patron, Vicar of Hanbury, whose tithes in Newborough and Thorney-Lane, have been commuted for £154. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat building with a tower, erected about a century since. There are several small bequests for instruction, and a school is conducted on the national plan.

NEWBOROUGH, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (S. W.) from Helmsley; containing 111 inhabitants. This place comprises 2313a. 1r. 7p. Newborough Hall is a handsome mansion, standing in an extensive and richly-wooded park. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary, was founded here in 1145, by Roger de Mowbray, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £457. 13. 5. William de Newburgh, the celebrated monkish historian, was a member of the establishment.

NEWBOTTLE, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 8 miles (N. E. by N.) from Durham; containing 1835 inhabitants. This place, of which the name, in the Saxon, signifies "new dwelling," comprises 1388a. 2r. 32p., whereof 945 acres are arable, 365 grass, and 78 waste. The village is considerable, and stands in a high exposed situation about a mile north of Houghton; the population is principally employed in collieries and potteries in the vicinity. A division of the town-fields took place in 1691, when lands called the Hall-moor and Dobmire-moor were allotted, the chief claimants for which were the families of Wilson, Watson, Chilton, and Byers. The tithes have been commuted for £265. 4. 8. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWBOTTLE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BRACKLEY, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Brackley; containing, with part of the hamlets of Astrop, Charlton, and Purston, 384 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1665a. 3r. of arable and pasture land, in nearly equal portions. The surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified; the soil of the arable land is for the most part light, producing wheat and barley, with a few beans. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10.; net income, £120; patron and impropiator, W. R. Cartwright, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, and contains about 300 sittings. A school is supported by subscription. At Charlton Hill, in the parish, is an ancient fortification called Rainsborough Camp.

NEWBOURN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 163 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 800 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 2.; net income, £192; patron, Sir Joshua R. Rowley, Bart.

NEWBROUGH, a parochial chapelry, in the union of HEXHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hexham; containing 547 inhabitants. This place was formed into a borough by the Cumin family, about the beginning of the reign of Henry III., when they obtained a charter for a market at Thornton, which was the name of the estate where this new burgh was situated. Its position on Caryl-street and the road out of North into South Tindale, and on sheltered and fertile grounds, rendered it very suitable as a resting-place for travellers; and here it was that Edward I. and his court lingered, in their march westward, in 1306. The chapelry is on the north side of the South Tyne, and comprises about 6967 acres, of which 2500 are arable, 150 wood, and the remainder moorland and pasture; the soil in the valley of the Tyne is rich, but in the higher grounds of inferior quality. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes through. The old mansion-house was rebuilt by the late Richard Lambert, Esq., in a handsome style, and is embellished with a lawn and ornamental gardens: the residence called Newbrough Lodge was erected at the close of the last century by William Ord, Esq. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Warden: the chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, having be-

come ruinous, was rebuilt in 1797, and is a plain edifice, but occupying a beautifully-sequestered situation, in a cemetery of more than two acres, surrounded by lands rich in herbage and trees. A school has been erected by subscription.

NEWBURN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union, and chiefly in the W. division, of **CASTLE** ward, but partly in the E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 4156 inhabitants, of whom 943 are in the township of Newburn, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. At this place, which in the reign of John was styled a borough, Lord Conway, at the head of the royalists, in 1640, disputed the passage of the Tyne with the Scots under General Leslie; but the latter, after a violent conflict, at length succeeded. The parish consists of the townships of Butterlaw, Black Callerton, part of High Callerton, Dalton, East and West Denton, North and South Dissington, Newbiggin, Newburn, Newburn-Hall, Sugley, Throckley, Wallbottle, and East and West Whorlton. It abounds with coal, and stretches along the northern bank of the river, where are some coal-staiths, iron-foundries, crown glass, and brick and tile manufactories, chymical-works, and a paper-mill. The village occupies a picturesque situation on the river, and consists of irregularly-built houses, with pleasant gardens attached. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £230; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Carlisle. The church, partly rebuilt and considerably enlarged in 1827, at an expense of about £1200, is a neat cruciform structure of stone, containing some ancient monuments to the Delavals; the east window exhibits, in stained glass, the figure of St. James, and the arms of those who contributed to the renovation of the building. A national school was erected in 1822, by the Duke of Northumberland, who endowed it with £10. 10. per annum. Severus' Wall passed through the parish, but its course is not traceable.

NEWBURN-HALL, a township, in the parish of **NEWBURN**, union and W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 665 inhabitants. The name is derived from an old mansion, now converted into a farm-house, and the walls of which, in some places, are nearly seven feet thick. In this township, which comprises 741 acres, are the eastern suburb of Newburn, and the greater part of the village of Lemington, *which see*.



Corporation Seal.

NEWBURY (*St. Nicholas*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **FAIRCROSS**, county of **BERKS**, 17 miles (W. by S.) from Reading, and 56 (W. by S.) from London, on the road to Bath; containing 6379 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have risen from the ruins of the ancient

the Conquest, and bestowed by William on Ernulph de Hesdin, whose grandson was killed in the battle of Lincoln, in the reign of Stephen. In the reign of Edward I. Newbury returned two members to parliament, and in the 11th of Edward III. it sent three deputies to a grand council of trade held at Westminster. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was one of the most flourishing towns in the kingdom, and was particularly distinguished for its extensive manufacture of woollen-cloth. At this period lived the celebrated John Winchcombe, commonly called Jack of Newbury, said to have been the most eminent clothier in England, and to have sumptuously entertained Henry VIII. and his queen Catherine, on their visit to the town. When the Earl of Surrey marched against James IV., King of Scotland, who was ravaging the borders of the kingdom, this spirited individual, at his own expense, armed and clothed 100 of his workmen; and at the head of this little band, accompanied the earl to Flodden Field, where he greatly signalized himself by his intrepid conduct. On the termination of the war, he returned to his native place, and at his own charge built the greater part of the parochial church, in which he was interred in 1519. During the parliamentary war, two battles occurred in the vicinity, in both which the king commanded in person: the first was fought on September 18th, 1643, on the common called the Wash; and the second on Oct. 27th, 1644, in the fields between Newbury, Speen, and Shaw. In this engagement the king, though he kept possession of the field, suffered the Earl of Essex to march with his army to London, and the royal cause sustained an irreparable loss in the deaths of many distinguished officers, among whom were the Earls of Sunderland and Caernarvon, and the celebrated Lord Falkland. The parliamentarians in the following year obtained possession of the town, which they fortified, and retained till the close of the war.

The **TOWN**, one of the largest in the county, is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Kennet, over which was an ancient wooden bridge of one arch, rebuilt of stone, at the expense of the corporation, in 1770. The houses are mostly of brick, generally well built and of modern appearance; the streets, diverging obliquely from the market-place, are spacious, well paved under an act recently obtained, and lighted with gas by a company, whose works are much admired; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water. In the hamlet of Speenhamland, adjoining the borough, is a small theatre, which is open for about two months during the season. The environs are pleasant, and afford many agreeable walks on the banks of the Kennet, and in the vicinity of the village of Speen. The trade is principally in malt and flour, for the latter of which are many large mills on the river: there are also a small paper-mill, and a mill for throwing silk; and in the parish of Speen, about a mile from the town, is a manufactory for ribbons and galloons. The river, which was made navigable to Reading in the reigns of George I. and II., and the Kennet and Avon canal, which commences at this place, afford great facilities to the trade. The market is on Thursday, and is one of the most extensive in the county for corn, which is pitched in the market-place for sale. The fairs are on Holy-Thursdays, for horses and cattle; July 5th, for horses, cows, and hogs; and September 4th and November 8th for horses

Spina, a Roman station, the site of which is occupied by the village of Speen, was, in contradistinction to the old town, called *Newbyrig*, of which its present name is only a slight modification. It is of considerable antiquity, having been of some importance at the time of

and cheese; and on the first Thursday after October 11th is a statute-fair for hiring servants.

Newbury is said to be a **BOROUGH** by prescription. The earliest charter known to the corporation is that bestowed by Elizabeth in 1596, and in which the place is styled an "ancient and populous borough, which had enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, and privileges by the charters of many of her ancestors and predecessors, kings of England." This grant was confirmed by Charles I. and II., and another charter was conferred in the 1st of James I. The corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 11 councillors, under the provisions of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 75, and the number of justices is four. The recorder presides at quarterly courts of session for the borough; petty-sessions take place as often as cases require, and a court leet once a year, at Michaelmas. The Easter quarter-session for the county is held here, and the petty-sessions for the division every Thursday. The town-hall, or mansion-house, is a substantial modern brick building, erected in 1740, and supported on piers and arches; the lower part affords an area for the market, and the upper consists of a handsome suite of rooms, in the largest of which the courts are held, and assemblies during the season. Part of the work-house has been converted into a borough gaol; but the inhabitants having been deemed liable to the payment of the county rate, all prisoners committed by the borough magistrates are sent to the county gaol at Reading.

The parish comprises by measurement 1388 acres, of which 486 are arable, 267 pasture, 17 woodland, and 46 gardens: there is a large tract of uncultivated common, and some marsh land. The **LIVING** is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £38. 16. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £358, and the glebe comprises 13 acres. The church is a spacious edifice, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles: the tower and the western part of the nave were the portions built by John Winchcombe, whose effigy on a brass plate removed from over his tomb, is placed against the east wall of the north aisle; above the altar is some beautiful screen-work. There is an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and a handsome chapel of ease, in the later English style, has been erected in Speenhamland. The Baptists, Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians, have places of worship. A Blue-coat school was founded in 1706, by the corporation, to whom, in 1624, John Kendrick had given the sum of £4000, for the purchase of a house and garden, for the employment of the poor, and for other charitable uses. £350 were laid out in the purchase of an estate, let on lease for £106 per annum, appropriated to instruction; and to this, augmentations were made for additional scholars, by Richard Crowslade, in 1715; Nicholas Clement, in 1722; Thomas Stockwell, in 1736; and John Kimber, in 1790. A Diocesan school was opened in January, 1840, for the instruction of youth in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the Established Church, and in the classics and mathematics. There are also Lancasterian schools for boys and girls. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, supposed to have been founded by King John, and comprising fourteen houses for the reception of

men and women, was, by charter of Elizabeth, vested in the corporation: ten other houses have been added to the original establishment, the endowment of which exceeds £700 per annum. Opposite to St. Bartholomew's are twelve almshouses, endowed in 1676, with £600, to be laid out in the purchase of land, by Philip Jemmett, Esq., and in 1709, with £400, by Lady Raymond: the income is £379. 10.; and in 1828, ten additional houses were erected. Thomas Pearce, in 1690, and Francis Coxedd, each built two almshouses, which have been consolidated, for the maintenance and support of aged persons. In 1727, Mr. Thomas Hunt bequeathed land for the support of three aged widows. In Cheap-street are twelve almshouses, erected in 1793, and endowed by John Kimber; and twelve near St. Bartholomew's Hospital are endowed for twelve aged men and women. The poor law union of Newbury comprises 18 parishes or places, 17 of which are in the county of Berks, and one in that of Southampton, the whole containing a population of 19,963. On both sides of the Kennet, extending 16 miles in length, are strata of peat half a mile in breadth, and varying in depth from one to eight feet; it sells for ten shillings per load, and in digging for it have been found oaks, alders, willows, and firs, indiscriminately mixed, which appear to have been torn up by the roots; also the horns, skulls, and bones of different kinds of deer; the horns of the antelope, the heads and tusks of boars, and the heads of beavers. In rebuilding the bridge, in 1770, a leaden seal of Pope Boniface IX., a pix, some knives of singular construction, and several coins from the time of Henry I. to William III., were discovered. Within a mile and a quarter of the town is the hamlet of Sandford, where a small Augustine priory was founded about the year 1200, by Geoffrey, Earl of Perche, and which was given by Edward IV. to the Collegiate Church of Windsor; the revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £10. Newbury gives the title of Baron to the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish of **IRTHINGTON**, union of **BRAMPTON**, **ESKDALE** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (E. N. E.) from Carlisle; containing 124 inhabitants.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish of **MORLAND**, **WEST** ward and union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Penrith; containing 284 inhabitants. Coal and limestone are obtained, and there are lime-kilns at Towcett, in the township. Some tithes were commuted for land in 1806; and under the late act, rent-charges have been awarded, amounting to £188. 16. 7., of which £174. 16. 10. are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, and £13. 19. 9. to the vicar of the parish. There is a glebe of 3½ acres.

NEWBY, with **RAINTON**, a township, in the parish of **TOPCLIFFE**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding of **YORK**, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 442 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1500 acres, chiefly the property of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl de Grey, who are joint lords of the manor. Newby Hall, a neat and spacious mansion, the ancient seat of the Robinson family, is now the property of their representative, Earl de Grey, brother of the Earl of Ripon; it stands in a fine park on the southern acclivities of Swaledale, in which is comprehended the whole hamlet of Newby.

NEWBY, a township, partly in the parish of **SEAMER**, and partly in that of **STOKESLEY**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Stokesley; containing 132 inhabitants. The township is situated on the road from Stokesley to Stockton, and comprises about 1211 acres, of which 623 are in the parish of Seamer. The greater portion of the place is the property of Miss Heartley, and Colonel Wyndham is lord of the soil. The Meynells, of Whorlton, anciently held some land here of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The tithes have been commuted for £181. 16s. of which £3. 18s. are payable to an impropriator, £2. 18s. to the perpetual curate of Seamer, and £175 to the rector of Stokesley. A school was founded by Christopher Coulson, who, in 1640, endowed it with £8 per annum for the master, and also bequeathed in trust to the minister and churchwardens of Seamer £6. 10s. per annum for a clergyman to preach thirteen sermons annually either in the church or in the school-room; the sums are payable out of a farm at Ayton. About midway between the villages of Newby and Seamer, is the remarkable tumulus named How hill, in the vicinity of which, it is said, armour, swords, and human bones have been found, and near which was probably fought the battle wherein the Saxons were overthrown by Prince Arthur, called the battle of Badon Hill.

NEWBY, a township, in the parish of **SCALBY**, union of **SCARBOROUGH**, **PICKERING** lythe, N. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Scarborough; containing 54 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1000 acres of land, the property of various owners: the hamlet is on the road from Scarborough to Burniston, and a short distance south-east from the village of Scalby.

NEWBY, with **CLAPHAM**, a township, in the parish of **CLAPHAM**, union of **SETTLE**, W. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 7½ miles (N. W.) from Settle; containing 890 inhabitants. The township comprises about 14,720 acres of land. The hamlet of Newby is on the road from Clapham to Ingleton, and distant from the former village about a mile.—See **CLAPHAM**.

NEWBY, with **MULWITH**, a township, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, 3¼ miles (S. E.) from Ripon; containing 41 inhabitants. It comprises about 800 acres, and is situated on the river Ure, which occasionally inundates and enriches the adjacent lands. Newby Hall, built by Sir Edward Blackett, from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, is a large and handsome mansion of brick and stone, delightfully seated in an extensive park, and much enlarged by the late owner, Mr. Weddell, who built the wings, and by the present possessor, the Earl de Grey. Among its many elegant and spacious rooms is a fine statuary gallery, in which, it is said, is the best private collection of ancient statuary in the kingdom.

NEWBY-WISK, a township, in the parish of **KIRBY-WISK**, union of **THIRSK**, wapentake of **GILLING-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 4½ miles (S.) from North-Allerton; containing 231 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1372 acres of fertile land. The village is on the west side of the Wisk, over which is a bridge of five arches. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWCASTLE, a township, in the parish and union of **CLUN**, hundred of **PURLOW**, S. division of **SALOP**; containing 176 inhabitants.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (*St. GILES*), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 16 miles (N. N. W.) from Stafford, and 149 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 9838 inhabitants.

It is supposed that this place was of some note before the Conquest, but known by a different name, its present appellation of *Newcastle* being derived from a castle built here by Ranulph, Earl of Chester, probably about the year 1180, and so called in reference to an older castle, then fallen into decay, at Chesterton, within two miles. Its descriptive affix of *Under Lyme*, distinguishing it from Newcastle in Northumberland, appears to have arisen from the proximity of the place to the ancient and very extensive forest of Lyme, so designated from being on the *limes* or borders of Cheshire. A charter, now lost, was granted to Newcastle under its present name by Henry II. In the reign of John, the town had a market, and in 1203 was amerced for changing its market from Sunday to Saturday. It suffered much in the barons' wars, at which period the castle was demolished.

The town is situated on a small stream tributary to the neighbouring river Trent, on the great road from London and Birmingham to Lancashire, and consists of several principal, with smaller, streets, which are paved (the foot-paths with brick), and lighted with gas, under the provisions of an act passed in 1819. The inhabitants are supplied with water by means of pipes leading from an ancient well called Browning's Well, near the Castle pool, the water being raised by a steam-engine. Under the provisions of an act obtained in the year 1816, for inclosing the open town fields, by which the town was then surrounded, extensive public walks or promenades, for the use of the inhabitants, were laid out and planted, which are under the management of trustees. The streets are wide, and the houses generally good, but, being mostly built of blue brick, have rather a dull appearance. There are a small handsome theatre, a concert or assembly room, a permanent subscription library, and a reading society; and in the year 1836 a Literary and Scientific Institution was established. The races are held in the first week in August, on an excellent course about two miles from the town, and are well attended. The staple manufacture of the place is that of hats; but silk-throwing and weaving, cotton-spinning, tanning, malting, brewing, and the manufacture of tissue-paper for the use of the potteries, are also carried on. Considerable business is done in the corn trade, and in the vicinity are extensive iron and coal works. Its commercial prosperity has been much promoted by the neighbouring potteries, which occupy a district of above eight miles in length, of which the centre is within a mile and a half of Newcastle. A branch canal, about four miles long, connects the town with the Trent and Mersey line at Stoke-upon-Trent; and another branch, communicating with a private



Seal and Arms.

canal of R. Edensor Heathcote, Esq., is chiefly used for the conveyance of coal for the supply of the town from the collieries of that gentleman, at Apedale. The Grand Junction railway passes within five miles of Newcastle. The markets are on Monday and Saturday. Fairs are held on the first Monday after Twelfth-day (or New Market), Shrove-Monday (for cattle), Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, the Monday before July 15th (for wool), Monday after September 13th, and the first Monday in November; and five additional fairs have been lately established.

The earliest charter of incorporation preserved was granted in the 19th of Henry III., and was enlarged by several subsequent monarchs; but by the recent Municipal act, under which the borough was divided into two wards, the corporation now consists of 6 aldermen and 18 common-councilmen, out of whom the mayor is elected. The council is assisted by a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and a crier. The freedom, since the passing of the act, is confined to the sons of resident sworn burgesses, and to persons serving an apprenticeship of seven years within the borough. The town has returned members to parliament from the 27th of Edward III.: the elective boundaries were enlarged by the act of the 2nd and 3rd of William IV.; the mayor is returning officer. The borough has a court of quarter-sessions, of which the recorder is sole judge, with a clerk of the peace appointed by the council; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and there is a coroner. Newcastle was formerly a chapelry in the rectory of Stoke-upon-Trent, but the incumbencies were divided by an act of parliament in 1807. The LIVING is a rectory not in charge, in the patronage of the Trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simeon; net income, £285. The old church, prior to the dissolution of monasteries, had a chantry annexed to it: the body is a modern edifice of brick, having been rebuilt in 1720, but the tower is of red sandstone, and very ancient. A handsome district church, in the same patronage as the parochial church, and dedicated to St. George, was completed in 1828, the Parliamentary Commissioners having granted £4400 towards defraying the expense, the Rev. C. Simeon £1000, and the corporation £500. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Methodists of the New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, Independents, Particular Baptists, and Unitarians; and a very large Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school originated in a benefaction from Richard Cleyton, Esq., in 1602, augmented by bequests from John and William Cotton, Esqrs., and others; the income is about £90, and the house has lately been rebuilt. The nomination of the head master is vested in the Cotton family and the town-council alternately. An English school was founded in 1704, by means of a bequest from the Rev. Edward Orme, and has a revenue of about £160 per annum. A national school, in the Elizabethan style, was erected some years since, at an expense of about £1400; and a commodious British school was built more recently on a spacious piece of land presented by the Duke of Sutherland, at a cost of about £1000. Almshouses for twenty aged widows were erected and endowed under the will of Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle, dated July 4th, 1687. The poor law union of Newcastle comprises nine parishes or places, containing a population of 19,476. John Goodwin, an eminent

nonconformist divine and controversialist, was born here about 1593. Elijah Fenton, the coadjutor of Pope in his translation of Homer's *Odyssey*, was a native of Shelton, in the vicinity, where the house in which the poet was born is now occupied by a farmer. The town also gave birth to the republican Major-Gen. Harrison, one of the regicides, who once possessed the manor, and whose residence yet stands on the west side of the market-place; and John Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., was recorder of the borough at the same period. There was formerly a small monastery or priory, situated at the bottom of Friars'-Lane, near a part of the town called the Friars' Wood, but no vestige of it can be traced; its site forms part of the south-eastern corner of the Lower Street. Newcastle confers the title of Duke on the family of Clinton, created in the year 1756.

NEWCASTLE - UPON - TYNE, a borough, port, and market-town, a county of itself, and the head of a union, on the northern bank of the river Tyne (10½ miles from its mouth), locally in CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND, 276 miles (N. N. W.) from London, and 117 (S. E.) from Edinburgh; containing, within the town and county of the town, 49,860,



Seal and Arms.

and, including the environs, about 70,000 inhabitants. This place was anciently called *Pons Ælii*, from a bridge erected by the Emperor Adrian, on his return from an expedition against the Picts and Scots, to whose incursions this part of the island was particularly exposed, and as a barrier against whom the Emperor Severus, in the year 207, constructed the wall called after his name. The wall extended from Bowness, on the south shore of Solway Frith, in the county of Cumberland, and, passing through the town, terminated at the village of Wallsend, about three miles to the east, on the north bank of the Tyne; it was more than 80 miles in length, and was defended by numerous stations and exploratory towers, of which one at Pandon-gate was remaining till the year 1796, when it was removed for the purpose of widening the street. During the heptarchy, the kings of Northumbria held their court here; and, in 653, Peada, King of Mercia, on a visit to Oswego, whose daughter he obtained in marriage, was converted, with all his retinue, to the Christian faith, and baptized by Finan, Bishop of Lindisfarn. Being a fortified place, it afforded protection to numerous ecclesiastics from the neighbouring convents of Tynemouth, Jarrow, Lindisfarn, and Wearmouth, and thus obtained the name of *Monkchester*; but it subsequently suffered severely from the invasion of the Danes, who, under the chieftain Halfden, entered the Tyne in 876, destroyed the sacred edifices of the town, and massacred the monks and nuns who had found an asylum within their walls. From the union of the several kingdoms of the heptarchy under Egbert till the Conquest, it was the residence of the earls of Westmorland and Northumberland; and on the partition of the kingdom between Edmund Ironside and Canute, it fell, together with the rest of Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia, into the hands of the latter. In

1068, Edgar Atheling, and Malcolm, King of Scotland, with a numerous retinue of native troops and foreign auxiliaries, marched from the town to oppose the sovereignty of William the Conqueror, who hastening to crush the conspiracy formed against him, met the insurgents at Gateshead Fell, and, entering the town after the defeat of his opponents, levelled it nearly with the ground. Robert Curthose, eldest son of the Conqueror, built a fortress here in 1080, which, in contradistinction to the old Roman *castrum* of *Pons Ælii*, was called the *New Castle*, whence the present name of the town. The barons who, under the conduct of Earl Mowbray, had conspired to dethrone William Rufus, seized the castle; but it was besieged by that monarch, and taken by storm, in 1095. After the death of Henry I., the town was held by David, King of Scotland, in support of the claims of Matilda, and continued in the possession of the Scots till 1157, when it was restored by treaty to Henry II.; against whom, in 1173, William of Scotland, surnamed the Lion, marched into England, with an army of 80,000 men, but was made prisoner by a small number of troops under the command of Ralph de Glanville, sheriff of Yorkshire, and brought into this place.

As a frontier station, Newcastle participated largely in all the border feuds, and was frequently selected as a place of rendezvous for the troops designed for the invasion of Scotland, and of interview between the contending monarchs. Balliol, King of Scotland, in 1292, did homage for that crown to Edward I., in the hall of the castle, before a numerous assembly of nobles of both countries. To arrest the progress of the Scots under Wallace, who had pillaged the neighbourhood, Edward, who had returned from Flanders, assembled the parliament at York, in 1298, summoned the military force of the country, collected here in eight days an army of 100,000 men, and, marching into Scotland, defeated the enemy at Falkirk. During this reign the town was fortified with strong walls, which were begun by an inhabitant, on whose capture in an incursion of the Scots, they were completed by his fellow-townsmen, who, stimulated by his efforts, had joined with him in the work. Edward II., in 1311, retired with his favourite Gaveston, from the pursuit of the exasperated barons, to Newcastle, where they remained till the arrival of the baronial troops headed by the Earl of Lancaster. In 1322, the town was besieged by the Scots, who, renewing their attempts a few years afterwards, were vanquished by Edward III., in their own territory. It was again attempted by David II., King of Scotland, during the absence of Edward in France; but his queen Philippa, assembling at Newcastle an army of 16,000 men, marched against the assailants, and defeated them at Neville's Cross, near Durham, with the loss of 15,000 of their men and the capture of their king. In the reign of Richard II., a grand rendezvous of the military was appointed here, in 1388: and in the same year, the Scots, having again advanced to Durham, encamped on their return before this town, from which, after several skirmishes, they were compelled to retreat. In the reign of Henry IV., an army of 37,000 men assembled here, in 1405, to oppose an insurrection under the Earl of Northumberland; and in that of Henry VI., commissioners met in the church of St. Nicholas, to arrange the terms of a treaty of cessation from hostilities between the English and the

Scots, which was signed in August, 1451. Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII., was sumptuously entertained here, in 1503, on her way to Scotland, to celebrate her nuptials with James IV., to whom she had been affianced; and, in 1513, the Earl of Surrey passed through the place, with an army of 26,000 men, on his way to Flodden Field. The town, in the insurrection of the Covenanters, during the reign of Charles I., was surprised and taken by the Scottish army, under Leslie, Montrose, and other disaffected leaders, who are said to have destroyed some of the public documents. At the commencement of the war between the king and the parliament, the inhabitants declared for the former; and the town, being put into a state of defence, was held for the king, to whom the mayor and common-council presented a loyal address, with a loan of £700, and elected the Earl of Newcastle, the governor of the castle for the king, an honorary burgess. After frequent efforts of the parliamentarians to obtain possession of the town, it was besieged by the Earl of Leven, and, after a gallant resistance, was taken in October, 1644, and kept by that party till the conclusion of hostilities. In the beginning of 1646, Charles, having surrendered himself to the Scots at Newark, was conveyed to Newcastle, where he continued till the arrival of the parliamentary commissioners, to whose custody he was transferred in 1647, and by whose directions he was conducted to London. In the rebellion of 1745, Newcastle was the head-quarters of the king's forces under General Wade, prior to their advance into Scotland.

The town is situated on the acclivities and summits of three lofty eminences rising abruptly from the north bank of the river Tyne, along which it extends for nearly two miles in a direction from east to west; and is connected with the borough of Gateshead, on the opposite shore, by an elegant stone bridge of nine elliptical arches, erected in 1781, at an expense, including subsequent alterations, of £60,000, to replace the ancient bridge, which had been destroyed by a flood in 1771. In the more ancient portion of the town, the streets are inconveniently narrow, and the houses irregularly built, chiefly in the Elizabethan style; and in various parts are considerable remains of the old walls by which it was originally surrounded. These walls, which were first raised in 1087, and extended for more than two miles in circuit, were eight feet in thickness, and twelve feet in height, and were defended by twenty-four embattled gateway and other towers, of which several, in a greater or less degree of preservation, are yet standing; they were surrounded by a fosse twenty-two yards broad, of which the whole is now filled up. In the more modern parts of the town are spacious and well-formed streets of handsome houses, and uniform ranges of elegant buildings, among which are Mosley, Dean, Collingwood, Blackett, Percy, Grey, Clayton, Pilgrim, Northumberland, Nelson, Nun, Blenheim, and Blandford streets; Leazes-terrace; Eldon-square; and Ridley-villas, with numerous splendid streets and ranges of stately mansions, erected since 1834, on a site formerly a field in the centre of the town, laid out under the superintendence of Mr. Richard Grainger. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas by a company whose works are situated in Manor-place, and also in Forth-street; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water partly brought from extensive reservoirs on the town

moor and Car hill at the head of Gateshead, but principally raised from the Tyne by a steam-engine at Low Elswick into the lower parts of the town, under the direction of a company.

There are several public subscription and circulating libraries, exclusively of those belonging to the various literary and other institutions; also four subscription newsrooms, of which one forms part of the Exchange building, and another is held in those containing the assembly-rooms. They are all well supplied with daily journals and other periodicals. A *Literary and Philosophical Society* was founded in 1793, and a handsome building was erected for its use in 1822-5, containing also accommodation for the *New Institution*, which had a few years previously been associated with it, for the delivery of lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, and other scientific subjects; the whole is under the superintendence of a president, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, and a committee of eight members. The buildings, situated in Westgate-street, form a neat plain structure in the Grecian style, and comprise a library containing about 15,000 volumes, a spacious theatre for the delivery of lectures, and the Natural History Society's museum of specimens and curiosities, among which is an Egyptian mummy. The principal entrance opens into a noble saloon, from which a handsome stone staircase, embellished with casts from the Elgin marbles, leads to the library, to the west of which is the museum, occupying two rooms, of which the larger is 100 feet long. Beneath the museum, are two good rooms for the *Society of Antiquaries*, established in 1813, one in the early English, and the other in the Egyptian, style; and besides these, the building contains apartments for the *Law and Medical Societies*, of which the former was founded in 1826, and the latter in 1834.

The *Northumberland Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts* was established in 1822; it is under the management of a president, treasurer, and secretary, and some elegant rooms have recently been erected in Nun-street, where an exhibition of paintings by the best masters, ancient and modern, annually takes place. A *Mechanics' Institution* was established in 1824, and consists of about 500 members, under the direction of a president, vice-presidents, and a committee; attached to it is a valuable library, and meetings are held for the discussion of scientific and philosophical questions monthly. A *Botanical and Horticultural Society* was established in 1824, under a president, treasurer, and secretaries, and holds annually five meetings in the town, to award prize medals for the finest specimens of plants, flowers, and fruit. Card and dancing *Assemblies* are held periodically, in a handsome building erected in 1776, at an expense of £6700, raised by subscription; the centre of the principal front has a slight projection, and is embellished with a range of six Ionic columns, of which those at the angles are duplicated, rising from the parapet over the entrance to a considerable height above the wings, and supporting a triangular pediment. The interior comprises a splendid ball-room, 94 feet in length, 36 feet wide, and 32 feet in height, elegantly decorated, and lighted by seven brilliant cut-glass chandeliers suspended from the ceiling; adjoining it is an assembly-room for private parties, which, on public occasions, is used as a tea-room, with card and refresh-

ment rooms, and beneath the large room is a supper-room, of equal dimensions, though less lofty; the building contains also one of the public newsrooms.

The old *Theatre*, in Mosley-street, was a plain edifice, erected in 1787, at an expense of £6390, and had a neat portico in the centre of the front, above which, in an arched recess, were some dramatical emblems; the interior was well arranged, handsomely decorated, and lighted with gas; it was adapted for an audience of 1350 persons, and was open for four months in the year, and also during the races and assizes. This theatre proved an obstacle to Mr. Grainger's improvements in the neighbouring part of the town, and he therefore erected an elegant building of stone in Grey-street, in exchange for that in Mosley-street, which was pulled down. The *Circus*, a spacious building in the Forth, was erected by the corporation, in 1789, and opened for equestrian performances and pantomimes by a London company for some time, but it is at present used chiefly as a riding-school. The *Racket-court*, behind the assembly-rooms, was built in 1823, by subscription, at an expense of £3000; besides the court, which is 61 feet long, and 32 feet wide, there are billiard-rooms and a bath on the premises. *Races* are held annually, in the third week of June, and are well attended; the course is two miles in circumference, and from the grand stand, a good building of stone, erected in 1800, a fine view of the whole is obtained. The *Barracks* and military dépôt, on the town-moor, were erected in 1806, at an expense of £40,000; they form a handsome range surrounded by a stone wall inclosing an area of 11 acres, and comprise, in addition to the officers' apartments and mess-room, a magazine and hospital, stabling for 200 horses, and extensive grounds for exercise and parade. The *Forth* was, till lately, a spacious and pleasant promenade, on the summit of an ascent rising abruptly from the Tyne, surrounded by a gravel-walk, and was shaded with rows of lime-trees planted on each side; it comprised an area of 3 acres of fine meadow land, and was a favourite place of resort. The environs are agreeable, and afford numerous walks and rides through tracts of beautifully picturesque and romantic character, among which are Jesmond and Heaton-denes. Bridges have been thrown over the dells in several places; and at Scotswood, about three miles above the town, a beautiful suspension bridge was constructed across the Tyne, and opened to the public on the 12th of April, 1831; it is 630 feet in length, the distance between the two points of suspension being 370 feet.

Newcastle has been one of the principal seats of **TRADE** from a very early period; and the extensive mineral districts in the neighbourhood abounding with coal, of which prodigious quantities are exported, not only to London and every part of Great Britain, but also to France, Holland, Germany, and other parts; and the numerous foundries and manufactories, for the establishment of which the abundance of coal has afforded the greatest facility, have contributed materially to the increase of its commercial prosperity and importance. The principal **MANUFACTURES** carried on are, articles of every description in cast and wrought iron and brass; the manufacture of steel; sheet and pipe lead; patent-shot; white, orange, and red lead; paint; crown, flint, and bottle glass; earthenware and pottery of all kinds; alkali and other chemical prepa-

rations; copperas, soap, salt, and various other articles, for which there are numerous establishments. In the iron-works of Mr. William Shields are chiefly made anchors, chain-cables, and Caldwell's patent self-acting windlasses, of which Mr. Shields is the sole manufacturer. In the Close are the extensive iron-works and foundries carried on by the firm of Messrs. Cookson, for the manufacture of different kinds of machinery, and the conversion of iron into steel; and in the vicinity of Forth-street are the large establishments of Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co., and of Messrs. Hawthorn, also for various sorts of machinery, and for the construction of locomotive engines, of which great numbers are shipped to many parts of England and the continent. There are likewise other foundries and forges for the manufacture of steam-engines, machinery of all descriptions, and agricultural implements; and the extensive works of Messrs. Atkinson and Phillipson, and Messrs. Burnup, for the building of railway and other carriages. At Low Elswick are lead-works belonging to Messrs. Walkers, Parker, and Co., who have smelting-works in Flintshire, and mines in Shropshire, for the manufacture of white, orange, and red lead, litharge, sheet and pipe lead, and patent-shot, the tower for which, 195 feet in height, forms a conspicuous object on the bank of the Tyne. There are also similar works at Ouseburn, conducted by Messrs. James and Co., and at Gallowgate, belonging to Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co., in which the process of separating the silver from the lead in a fluid state, by repeated crystallizations, according to Mr. Pattinson's patent, is practised to a considerable extent. The Newcastle Crown Glass-works, on the bank of the Tyne, about a mile below the town, were originally established in the reign of James I., by Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Mansell, who brought over some workmen from Flanders for that purpose; they were for many years confined to the manufacture of a coarse glass for windows called broad glass, but the making of this, from the great increase of the excise duty, has for some years been discontinued, and the works are at present exclusively appropriated for crown glass. The Northumberland Flint Glass-works, on the Forth bank, belonging to Messrs. J. G. Dodd and Co., were formerly carried on in conjunction with the Crown Glass manufactory at Lemington, under the designation of the Northumberland Glass-works, but are now limited to the making of flint glass in all its branches, of which immense quantities are manufactured for the home and foreign trades. Messrs. Cookson and Cuthbert have large plate-glass works; and there are two establishments for ornamental stained glass, belonging respectively to Mr. Wailes and Mr. Gibson, in which some windows of elegant design have been executed. The manufactory for glass bottles, belonging to Messrs. Ridley, affords occupation to nearly fifty men; and in the same establishment, alkali is made to a considerable extent. The establishment for the manufacture of earthenware, belonging to Messrs. Fell, furnishes employment to 200 persons; all kinds of Staffordshire ware are produced in very great perfection. There are, in addition, very extensive potteries, brick and tile kilns, numerous tanneries, roperies, and mills for the manufacture of brown paper; flax and spinning mills, on an extensive scale, at Ouseburn, belonging to Messrs. Clarke, Plummer, and Co.; sail-cloth manufactories, and breweries, among

which is a large joint-stock brewery. Ship-building, also, is carried on, for which there are several yards, with extensive docks and slips at St. Peter's, belonging to Messrs. Smith, who have built numerous first-class vessels, which are considered to rank among the first in the mercantile navy; and many of the vessels employed in the coal trade have been launched here.

The chief trade of the PORT consists in the export of coal, grindstones, and the produce of the manufactories in the vicinity. The quantity of coal shipped annually averages about 1,500,000 tons, and, previously to the remission of the duty on coal carried coastwise, and the reduction of that on coal shipped for foreign ports, paid a revenue to government of £500,000; the trade affords employment to more than 75,000 men. The Spital-Tongues colliery, the property of the mayor and free burgesses of Newcastle, and leased to Messrs. Porter and Latimer, produce coal of excellent quality for steamers, which is conveyed to the shipping-staiths by a subterranean railway two miles in length. The produce of the lead-works is estimated at 20,000 tons annually; and the value of the glass manufactured in the town and neighbourhood is not less than £500,000. The chief imports are, wine, spirituous liquors, and fruits, from the southern parts of Europe; corn, timber, flax, tallow, and hides, from the Baltic; and various articles from the opposite coasts. A considerable trade is carried on with North America, and a few vessels sail annually to the whale fisheries at Davis' Straits. The number of vessels of above fifty tons registered as belonging to the port in 1843, was 1372, of the aggregate burthen of 275,275 tons, and employing 13,905 men; and there are also 119 steamers, of 2664 tons' aggregate burthen. The HARBOUR, formerly accessible only to vessels of from 300 to 400 tons, on account of the shoals and sandbanks which impeded the navigation of the river, is deep, and affords secure shelter, and will be shortly rendered fully available to ships of the greatest burthen, under an act of parliament obtained in 1839. The corporation, as conservators of the Tyne, have commenced operations for clearing away obstructions, and for the general improvement of the river, which has been deepened to ten feet at low water; and when the works now in progress, under the superintendence of Mr. W. A. Brooks, civil engineer to the corporation, are completed, vessels drawing eighteen feet water will be enabled to approach the quay. The quay once reached only from Sandgate to the Tyne bridge, a distance of 450 yards, but, under the present improvements, will be extended from the bridge to Ouseburn, making its whole length 1540 yards; the houses to the east have been removed, and the quay is nearly finished. The custom-house, originally built in the year 1765, and subsequently enlarged by Mr. Sydney Smirke, at an expense of about £12,000, to render it adequate to the increased trade of the port, has a handsome stone front, and is in every respect well adapted to its use. An extensive tobacco warehouse, erected by Mr. Sorsbie, in 1830, at an expense of £7000, is at present rented by government, as a bonding warehouse for tobacco; the building is 220 feet in length, and 60 feet in depth, and underneath it is a range of cellaring for bonded wines and spirits. Steam-boats sail every half hour to Shields, affording much accommodation, and many of the largest are employed in towing vessels up the river.

The *Newcastle and Carlisle railway*, which, crossing the northern part of the kingdom, connects the German Ocean with the Irish Sea, was begun by a company empowered to raise a joint-stock capital of £750,000, and a loan of £200,000; it is 62 miles in length, and was opened to the public in October, 1839. The *Newcastle and North Shields railway* was commenced in 1836, by a company with a joint-stock capital of £120,000, subsequently increased to £160,000, and at present amounting to £320,000; it proceeds from the principal station in Pilgrim-street, through the coal districts north of the Tyne, to the town of North Shields, a distance of six miles and three-quarters, and forms in its progress a junction with the tram-roads from the several collieries to the shipping-staiths on the river; it was opened in June, 1839, and trains for passengers run nearly every half hour in summer, and every hour in winter. Newcastle also possesses, by means of lines of railway noticed in other parts of the work, ample facilities of communication in a southern direction, especially with the county of Durham, the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, the Midland counties, and the metropolis.

The *Exchange*, which also includes the guildhall, is a spacious structure, but, from repeated alterations, repairs, and enlargement, exhibits little uniformity of character in its style of architecture. That part of the building appropriated as a fish-market, and as offices for the town-clerk, forms the eastern portion, and has recently been rebuilt; it is of semicircular shape, and is supported on eight massive pillars of the Doric order, inclosing an open area for the market. The entrance to the merchants' court, which is a handsome room, thirty feet square, is at the east end of the guildhall, which is on the same floor; at the foot of the staircase is a statue in bronze of Charles II.; the interior of the merchants' court has been carefully preserved, and contains some fine specimens of carved oak. The exchange newsroom, on the ground floor, is a spacious apartment, in which the merchants of the quay meet. A *Chamber of Commerce* was established in 1815, and is well supported; it is under the superintendence of a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, and secretary, and a committee of twelve subscribers, and holds its meetings in the merchants' court. The Northumberland and Durham district bank, the Newcastle branch of the Bank of England, and the Union bank, are handsome edifices: the North of England joint-stock bank, the post-office, the excise-office, stamp-office, and the bankrupt-commissioners' rooms, are situated in the *Arcade*, an elegant stone building, 250 feet in length, and 20 feet wide, in the Corinthian and Doric styles of architecture.

The MARKET days are Tuesday and Saturday: the market for wheat, oats, and rye is held in the Corn Exchange, which is a large stone building. The new Market-places, one of the most distinguished features in the recent improvement of the town, occupy an area of more than two acres, and are inclosed with walls, handsomely fronted with stone, towards Clayton, Grainger, Nun, and Nelson streets; the interior, to which are entrances by elegant arcades, is 410 feet in length, and 312 feet wide. The butchers' market consists of four spacious rows, in each of which are forty-eight shops, well ventilated and lighted; and in one of the arcades is a weigh-house, with apparatus of the

most approved construction. This market-place is connected, by an avenue, with the vegetable market, into which is an entrance, from the adjacent streets, by four arcades, lighted by domes; the interior is surrounded with shops, inclosing an area 318 feet in length, and 57 feet wide, in which are two elegant fountains of stone, after the model of one in the Borghese palace at Rome. The cost of the erection of these market-places, for which the stone was procured near the town, was £38,000, and the designs were by Mr. Dobson. The fish market is held, as previously noticed, in the area at the east end of the Exchange. Fairs commence on the 12th of August and 29th of October, and continue nine days, on the first of which great numbers of horses and cattle are exposed for sale, and on the second there is a great mart for leather. A fair, chiefly for fat-cattle, called the Stone's fair, is held on the 22nd of November; and within the last five years, another fair, also for cattle, has been appointed, to be held on March 26th. Fat-cattle and sheep, however, are sold in great numbers in the cattle-market, every Tuesday.

Newcastle, which is a BOROUGH by prescription, was first incorporated by Henry II., and was separated from Northumberland, and made a county of itself, by Henry IV. Queen Elizabeth, in 1589, granted a new charter, under which, ratified by succeeding sovereigns, the inhabitants continued to be governed until the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, by which the corporation consists of a mayor, fourteen aldermen, and forty-two councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is divided into seven wards. The council appoint a sheriff, town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers; the recorder, appointed by the crown, is *ex officio* a justice of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is twenty-four. The freedom is inherited by all the sons of freemen, and is obtained by servitude to a resident freeman: the old freemen are divided into several companies or fraternities, and have separate halls, some of which are very handsome buildings. A copy of the seal of the fraternity of the Ostmen, Hostmen, or Hoastmen, is annexed. The borough



Seal of the Ostmen.

first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward the First, since which time it has returned two members to parliament: the present electoral limits are co-extensive with those of the county of the town, comprising 5730 acres; the old boundaries, which were abrogated in 1852, included 2700 acres. The number of electors is 5041, and the sheriff is the returning officer. Courts of assize and quarter-session for the town and county of the town are held for the trial of all offenders; also two courts of record weekly, for actions of every kind and to any amount, in both of which the recorder sits as judge. A court of requests takes place on the last week in each month, for the recovery of debts under 40s., and a guild is held thrice a year, for the purpose of proclaiming the names and trades of persons seeking admission to the freedom of the borough.

The *Guildhall* is an ancient building, erected in 1658,

and was enlarged and partly rebuilt in 1809, and embellished with a new front in the Italian style. The ancient hospital of St. Catherine, which stood at its eastern extremity, has been removed, and the site appropriated to the use of the fish market, above which are the merchants' court and town-clerk's offices. The hall, in which the assizes, sessions, and other courts for the county of the town are held, is an elegant and spacious apartment magnificently decorated; the floor is laid with chequered marble, and at the west end, over the magistrates' bench, are full-length portraits of Charles II., James II., and George III.; at the east end are, a portrait of Admiral Lord Collingwood, and full-length portraits of Lord Chancellor Eldon and Lord Stowell. The *Mansion House*, formerly the residence of the mayor, during his tenure of office, but, since the passing of the Municipal act, converted into a warehouse, is an extensive building of brick, situated in the Close, and contained numerous apartments fitted up with great splendour. The new gaol and house of correction for the town was erected in 1827, at an expense of £35,000, under the superintendence of Mr. Dobson, architect of this town; the site, which is inclosed with a stone wall, 25 feet in height, comprises an area of two acres, and the entrance is under a massive gateway tower. The prison, which is constructed on the radiating principle, contains wards for debtors and for criminal offenders, with airing-yards, day-rooms, and every requisite arrangement for classification; and in that part appropriated as the house of correction, are work-rooms, in which the prisoners are employed in various mechanical trades, according to their age and abilities. The house for the governor of the prison, and also that for the master of the house of correction, are situated in the central tower, commanding a view of all the wards and airing-yards; and in the upper story of the same building, is the chapel, lighted from the dome in the centre of the roof. The courthouse in which the assizes for the county and the Epiphany quarter-sessions are held, is situated within the precincts of the ancient castle, on a site which, by a special act of parliament, is included in the county of Northumberland; it was commenced in 1810, and was completed in 1812, at an expense of £52,000, towards which the Duke of Northumberland contributed £3000. The buildings form a handsome range, 144 feet in length, and 72 feet in width; the north and south fronts are embellished with stately porticos of the Grecian-Doric order, the former of four, and the latter of six lofty columns. On the right of the spacious entrance hall, is the crown court, and on the left the court of common pleas, both extending the whole breadth of the edifice, and fitted up with audience galleries; and in the wings are apartments for the judge, the grand jury room, the petty jury room, and rooms for the counsel and witnesses. Beneath the building are numerous arched cells well lighted and ventilated, and used for keeping prisoners on trial during the assizes and sessions.

The town comprises only the parish of St. Nicholas, of which certain portions have been formed into the ECCLESIASTICAL districts of All Saints, St. John's the Baptist, St. Andrew's, St. Anne's, and St. James' Benwell. The living of *St. Nicholas* is a vicarage, with that of Gosforth annexed, valued in the king's books at £50; net income, £753; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle,

who, with the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, is appropriator. The church, which was mostly rebuilt in 1359, is a spacious cruciform edifice, principally in the decorated style of English architecture, with a steeple in the later style. From the battlements of the tower rise octagonal turrets crowned with crocketed pinnacles, of which the central are lower than those at the angles; from these spring four flying buttresses of graceful curve, meeting in a point, and supporting an elegant lantern turret, surmounted by a small crocketed spire terminating in a vane, forming altogether a structure unequalled for its light and beautiful proportions. The interior of the church retains much of its original character, though, during the occupation of the town by the Scottish army, many of its ancient monuments were destroyed, and others were subsequently removed during the alterations in 1783; the principal now remaining are those of Sir M. W. Ridley, M.P., Vice-Admiral Collingwood, the Rev. Hugh Moises, A.M., Calverley Bewicke, Esq., and R. H. Williamson, Esq., recorder. On the south side of the church is a building erected in 1736, by Sir Walter Blackett, Bart., who also endowed it with a salary to a librarian, for the preservation of an ancient collection of works on divinity, bequeathed to the parish by Dr. Thomlinson. The living of *All Saints* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £333; patron, the Vicar of Newcastle. The church, situated on the summit of an eminence rising abruptly from the river, was founded prior to 1286, rebuilt in 1786, and consecrated on the 17th November, 1789, by the Bishop of Durham. It is a handsome structure in the Roman style, with a lofty tower surmounted by a light and elegant spire; the entrance is through a stately portico of four columns of the Doric order, supporting a triangular pediment. In the vestry of the church, to which it was removed for greater security by the present incumbent, is a splendid monumental brass to the memory of Roger Thornton and Agnes his wife, of the date 1411, in excellent preservation. In the register, which commences in 1600, are the baptismal entries of William, Lord Stowell, in 1745, and his brother, John, Lord Chancellor Eldon, in 1751. The living of *St. John's the Baptist* is a perpetual curacy, to which the chapelry of St. James was till recently annexed; net income, £244; patron, the Vicar of Newcastle. The church, founded prior to 1286, is a spacious cruciform structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower and angular turrets crowned by crocketed pinnacles; it contains several old monuments and an ancient font, and in the churchyard are the remains of John Cunningham, the pastoral poet, who died here in 1773. The living of *St. Andrew's* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £227; patron, the Vicar of Newcastle. The church is a very ancient structure, with a low square embattled tower of large dimensions, and exhibits details in the various styles of architecture from the early Norman to the later English; it suffered greatly during the siege of the town in 1644, and has undergone many alterations and repairs. The chancel has been restored, and fitted up with stalls and open benches, by the present incumbent; but many of the monuments have, from neglect, fallen into decay. A church dedicated to *St. Peter* has recently been erected in this district, a very elegant structure after a design by Mr. Dobson, in the decorated English style; the interior contains a nave 100 feet in length, with aisles,

and a chancel 40 feet; the nave is lighted by a range of clerestory windows. Two handsome obituary windows of stained glass have been executed by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle; the one, for the present incumbent, to the memory of his father, the Rev. J. Dodd, late vicar of Newcastle; and the other, for the Ilderton family, to the memory of Miss Gothard. The living of *St. Anne's* is a perpetual curacy, endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £140 per annum, and with £10 by the corporation of Newcastle, and in the patronage of the Vicar. The church, erected by the corporation in 1768, at an expense of £4000, and to which an ecclesiastical district was assigned in 1843, is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a graceful spire, and contains 526 sittings, of which 135 are free. A chapel dedicated to *St. Paul* was erected on Arthur's Hill, in the district of *St. John*, at a cost of £1600, and is a neat structure, consecrated in 1841, and containing 700 sittings; the duty is provided for by the incumbent of *St. John's*. The chapel of *St. James' Benwell*, previously annexed to *St. John's*, has been severed and formed into a distinct incumbency, of which the minister has a net income of £150; and the erection of additional churches in the townships of Byker and Heaton, is under consideration. The ancient chapel near Tyne bridge, dedicated to *St. Thomas*, and annexed to the hospital of *St. Mary Magdalene*, was, after repeated alterations, taken down, and rebuilt in the Magdalene meadows, at an expense of £7500, and consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle, October 19th, 1830. It is an elegant structure in the early English style, with a lofty square embattled tower strengthened by angular buttresses terminating in richly-canopied minarets of graceful elevation; it contains 1600 sittings, of which 250 are free, and the duty is performed by the master of the hospital, and his chaplain. Fronting its south side, is a handsome range of buildings in the Tudor style, called *St. Mary's place*, forming a terrace designed to harmonise with the chapel in picturesque effect. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Methodists of the New Connexion, members of the Scottish Kirk, the Scots' Relief Congregation, the Seceders, and Separatists from them, Burghers, Antiburghers, Sandemanians, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. At Jesmond, in the vicinity of the town, a cemetery was completed in 1836, at a cost of £7000; it incloses about ten acres of ground, neatly planted, and has a handsome entrance, with a chapel on each side, in the Roman style. There is also a public cemetery on the west side of Newcastle, with a neat chapel, erected by the dissenters; and on the east of the town is another, which has been in use since the days of James I.

Of the SCHOOLS, the principal is the free grammar school, which was founded by Thomas Horsley, mayor in 1525 and 1533, and was made a royal foundation in the 42nd of Elizabeth. Part of the buildings of the hospital of *St. Mary the Virgin* was, till lately, rented for its use by the corporation, by whom it is supported, and who appoint a head master, with a salary of £150; an usher, with £120; a mathematical master, with £100; and a writing-master, with £60. The school has, in common with others in the diocese, an interest in twelve exhibitions, of £20 per annum each, to Lincoln College,

Oxford, founded by Bishop-Crewe; two exhibitions of £10 per annum each, to either of the Universities, founded by Dr. Hartwell, for boys from this town and Durham; and a scholarship in Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded for boys from the same schools by Dr. Michael Smith. Bishop Ridley, the Protestant martyr, is said to have received the rudiments of his education in this school, though more probably in some similar establishment in the town prior to its foundation; and since that period Lords Eldon and Stowell, Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Sir Robert Chambers, William Elstob, an eminent antiquary and divine, the poet Akenside, the Rev. George Hall, Bishop of Dromore, and the Rev. John Brand, author of a *History of Newcastle*, and Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries of London, received the early part of their education in the school. The Trinity House school was established in 1712, and rebuilt in 1753. A charity school was founded in the parish of *St. Nicholas*, in 1705, by Mrs. Eleanor Allen, who endowed it with a certain sum, afterwards augmented; it was afterwards incorporated with the Clergy Jubilee school, founded in 1819, to commemorate the attainment of the 50th year of his prelacy by the Rt. Rev. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham. *St. Andrew's* school was founded in 1705, by Sir William Blackett, who endowed it with £1000, which was augmented by his son, in 1728, with a rent-charge for clothing the children; and a similar school for girls was established in 1792. *St. John's* school was founded in 1705, by John Ord, John Hewitt, and others, and the endowment, aided by subscriptions, produces an income of £143. All Saints' charity school, commenced in 1709, has an annual income of £162, arising from bequests of George Whinfield and others, aided by subscriptions. *St. Anne's* chapel school was built in 1682, at the expense of the corporation. The Royal Jubilee school was established in 1810, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the accession of George III.; and a handsome building, in the Roman style, was erected for it in 1814, at an expense of £2195. The improved girls' school was established in the year 1812. The Clergy school, near the gaol, is a plain building, erected in 1818; the Carpenters' Tower school was established in 1822, chiefly by Wesleyans; a Catholic school, in Carlisle-street, was built in 1836; in Bath-lane is a school for the children of dissenters, in the later English style; and there are numerous similar establishments.

The Infirmary was instituted in 1751, and an extensive and handsome stone-fronted building, with a chapel attached, was erected in 1752, at an expense of £3700, on a piece of ground given by the corporation, who also subscribe £100 per annum towards its support. The chapel, which is dedicated to *St. Luke*, was consecrated in 1754, and in 1801 a plan for enlarging the buildings was adopted by the governors, and the sum of £5329 was subscribed for the purpose. The yearly expenditure is about £3000. The *Lying-in hospital* was founded in 1760, and the present building, a neat edifice in the Tudor style, was erected in 1829, at an expense of £1550. The house of recovery from fever, and other contagious diseases not admissible into the infirmary, was built in 1804, at an expense of £1800, on a site granted by the corporation. The infirmary for diseases of the eye was established in 1822. The lunatic asylum was built by subscription upon part of the War-

den Close, which was granted for that purpose, in 1767, by the corporation, who greatly improved and enlarged the building in 1824, at a cost of £3000. The *hospital of St. Mary Magdalene* was founded for a master, who must have taken the degree of M.A.; three brethren, chosen from single, aged, and decayed free burgesses of the town; and a chaplain to perform service in the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket, previously noticed as annexed to the hospital. After the dissolution of religious houses, it remained in the crown till the reign of James I., who incorporated the brethren, and vested the government, and the appointment of the master, in the mayor and burgesses; the income is £983, but there is now no residence for the brethren. The *hospital of St. Mary the Virgin* was founded for a master, who must have taken the degree of M.A., and six decayed, single, and aged men, appointed by the master, and, like the former, the brethren were incorporated in the reign of James I.; the income is about £370, and there being no remains of the ancient building, the brethren reside in a building in Pudding Chare. The *hospital of the Holy Jesus* was founded by the mayor and burgesses in 1683, for the relief of decayed freemen, and of their widows, sons, and daughters, and was incorporated under the designation of the "Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Holy Jesus." *Mrs. Davison's hospital* was founded in 1715, for the support of a governess and five widows of Protestant clergymen, merchants, or freemen of the town, and is endowed with a rent-charge of £55. Another hospital was founded by *Mr. Thomas Davison* and his sisters, who gave £1200 to the corporation, for the maintenance of six unmarried daughters or widows of burgesses, for which purpose a building was erected by the corporation. *Sir Walter Blackett's hospital* was founded in 1754, for six unmarried and decayed burgesses, and endowed with £1200, given by that gentleman to the corporation, by whom the building was erected. These four institutions form a continuous range in the Manor Chare, of handsome appearance. The *Westgate hospital*, containing 20 apartments, arranged in a quadrangular building of stone, in the ancient Tudor style, was founded by the corporation, to celebrate the peace with France, in 1814; and in 1817 it was augmented by 20 additional rooms. The *Trinity almshouses* were established by the guild or fraternity of the Blessed Trinity, which was originally incorporated in 1492, and was refounded in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1584, for the regulation of the pilotage of the harbour, and the erection of lighthouses on the coast. The buildings comprise a hall for the transaction of business, a chapel, and two ranges of dwellings for thirteen aged men and thirteen widows; and the total number of brethren, including out-pensioners, is about 340. The *Keelmen's hospital* was founded in 1788, and is under the management of 21 guardians, who levy one penny per chaldron on the freight of all keels laden with coal at the port, and receive a payment of one farthing per chaldron on all coal exported from the Tyne by the owners or lessees of the mines. The buildings, which were erected in 1701, on ground granted by the corporation, at an expense of £2000, comprise an office, a club-room, and 60 apartments for the reception of poor keelmen. The Society of the *Sons of the Clergy* of the Diocese of Durham and Hexhamshire was instituted in 1709, and, in 1725, united with a similar institution for the deaneries of Alnwick and Bambrough. There are

very considerable sums arising from various bequests, which are appropriated to the apprenticing of children, and as loans of money to young tradesmen; also numerous societies for the relief of the poor and indigent of every class; and benefit societies, consisting in the aggregate of about 16,000 members. The poor-law union of Newcastle consists of the parochial districts of the town and their contiguous townships, with the exception of Cramlington, containing altogether a population of 71,850.

Of the various *Monastic Establishments* existing here at a very remote period of antiquity, there are scarcely any vestiges; and of several, the memorial is preserved only in the names which they have given to different parts of the town. In addition to the two hospitals of *St. Mary Magdalene* and *St. Mary the Virgin*, already noticed, there were, among others, a small *Benedictine* nunnery, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to St. Bartholomew, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £37. 4. 2.; a convent of *Dominican* friars, established in 1260, by Sir Peter Scot and his son; a convent of *Franciscans*, founded in the reign of Henry III.; a priory of brethren of the order *De Pœnitentia Jesu Christi*, of which the first notice occurs in the year 1268; a priory of *Carmelites*, supposed to have been instituted in the reign of Henry III.; an establishment of *Augustine* friars, said to have been founded in 1290, by Lord Ros, Baron of Wark-upon-Tweed; and the priory of St. Michael, founded in 1360, for brethren of the order of the *Holy Trinity*, associated for the redemption of captives. Newcastle has been distinguished as the birthplace of many eminent characters, among whom are, the celebrated *Dr. John Scot*, usually called *Duns Scotus*, who received his education in the Franciscan convent; his disciple and panegyrist, *Hugh of Newcastle*, a friar of the same convent; *Dr. Nicholas Durham*, a resident in the convent of the White friars, in 1360, and a zealous opponent of Wycliffe; *William Elstob*, a learned antiquary and divine, born in 1673, and his sister *Elizabeth Elstob*, born in 1683, and eminent for her knowledge of Saxon literature; *Dr. Richard Grey*, author of the "*Memoria Technica*," born in 1694; *Mark Akenside*, poet and physician, born in 1721; the *Rev. Henry Bourne*, historian of the town, who died in 1733; *Sir Robert Chambers*, judge of the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta, born in 1737; *Dr. Charles Hutton*, the eminent mathematician, born in the same year; *John Scott, Earl of Eldon*, and late lord high chancellor of England, born in 1751; and *Baron Collingwood*, vice-admiral of the red, born in 1748. *Thomas Bewick*, the celebrated engraver on wood, resided at Newcastle from 1767 till his decease.

NEWCHURCH, CHESHIRE.—See WHITEGATE.

NEWCHURCH (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, locally in the hundred of NEWCHURCH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, 5 miles (N.) from New Romney; containing 282 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2880 acres: the Royal Military canal passes within a mile and a half, and on the west runs the road from Romney to Ashford. The living includes a rectory and a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the rectory valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 2., and the vicarage at £19. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$: the tithes have been commuted for £632, and the glebe consists of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres,

with a house, recently built. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, in good repair.

NEWCHURCH, a chapelry, in the parish of **WINWICK**, union of **WARRINGTON**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (E. by S.) from **Newton-in-Mackerfield**. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rector of **Winwick**: the great tithes have been commuted for £169, and those of the perpetual curate for £64, with a glebe of 43 acres. The chapel contains 365 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense incurred.

NEWCHURCH, a parish, in the division and union of **CHEPSTOW**, hundred of **CALDICOT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Chepstow**; containing 688 inhabitants, of whom 530 are in the East, and 158 in the West, division. This parish, which is intersected by the new road from **Chepstow** to **Usk**, comprises by computation 5434 acres; the surface is a good deal undulated, the soil sandy and loamy, resting on a substratum of limestone, and the scenery diversified, embracing from the higher grounds exceedingly fine and extensive views. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort, with a net income of £176. 12., augmented by a grant from **Queen Anne's Bounty**, which purchased a farm now let for £42. 12.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £172, and the vicarial for £65, and the glebe consists of 52½ acres, with a good parsonage-house, built in 1832. The church is an ancient edifice, situated in **West Newchurch**; and at **Devauden** is a neat district church for **East Newchurch**, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, with a small endowment, in the patronage of the vicar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school, chiefly supported by subscription. About a mile from the church are the remains of a Druids' altar, and at **Wentwood** are those of **Striguel Castle**, erected by **Strongbow**. In 1840, large copper coins of **Antoninus**, **Lucretia**, and others, were discovered at **Devauden**.

NEWCHURCH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the liberty of **EAST MEDINA**, Isle of **Wight** division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from **Newport**; containing, with the North and South divisions, and the towns of **Ryde** and **Ventnor** (*which see*), 8370 inhabitants. The parish is the most extensive in the isle, and reaches from **Ryde** in the north to **Ventnor** in the south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 8.; net income, £150; patron, **Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol**. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, situated on rising ground, and forms a stately and conspicuous feature in the landscape.

NEWCHURCH-IN-PENDLE-Forest, a chapelry, in the parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **CLITHEROE**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from **Burnley**; comprising the townships of **Barley with Wheatley**, **Goldshaw**, and **Roughlee**; and containing 2697 inhabitants. The substratum abounds with coal, of which a mine is in operation, and there are also quarries of sandstone, which is used for building. The population is chiefly employed in the hand-loom weaving of calico and mousselines de laine; and there are three cotton-mills and a worsted-mill, together affording em-

ployment to 300 persons. The **Leeds and Liverpool canal** passes within a mile. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patrons, Trustees of **Hume's Charity**; impropiators, the Landowners. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Mary**. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Inghamites, and Primitive Methodists; and a **Lancasterian school** supported by voluntary subscription.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE-Forest, a chapelry, in the parish of **WHALLEY**, union of **HASLINGDEN**, Higher division of the hundred of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from **Haslingden**; containing, with **Bacup**, **Deadwin-Clough**, **Tunstead**, and **Wolfenden**, 11,668 inhabitants. The river **Irwell** passes through the chapelry, in which cotton and woollen goods are manufactured to a considerable extent, in their various branches. Coal-mines, and quarries of freestone, slate, &c., abound. A fair for cattle is held on April 29th, and one for cattle, clothing, and pedlery on June 29th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £231; patron, Vicar of **Whalley**. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been enlarged. The Wesleyans and Unitarians have each a place of worship; and there is a free grammar school, founded in 1701, by **Edward Ashworth** and **John Hoyle**, who endowed it with an estate, now producing an annual income of £52.

NEWDIGATE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **DORKING**, partly in the First division of the hundred of **REIGATE**, but chiefly in the Second division of the hundred of **COPTHORNE** and **EFFINGHAM**, E. and W. divisions of **SURREY**, 5¾ miles (S. S. E.) from **Dorking**; containing 552 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the border of **Sussex**, and to the east of the **Dorking** and **Horsham** road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £580, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. A school is endowed with land producing £20 per annum: there is a small exhibition for four years to **Trinity College, Cambridge**.

NEWENDEN LIBERTY (*St. Peter*), a parish, partly in the hundred of **SELBRITTENDEN**, and partly exempt from any hundred, in the union of **TENTERDEN**, Lower division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, W. division of **KENT**, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Tenterden**; containing 164 inhabitants. This place, now an inconsiderable village, was formerly a large city and sea-port, and is said to have contained 52 taverns: the Roman station *Anderida*, indeed, has by some been fixed near the spot, where large remains of earthworks, many Roman coins, foundations, and other antiquities have been from time to time discovered. The river **Rother**, which is crossed by a modern brick bridge of three arches, on the high road from **Kent** to **Sussex**, runs through the parish, and is navigable for barges, by which coal, corn, and timber are conveyed from **Rye**. A fair, principally for pedlery, is held on July 1st. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Archbishop of **Canterbury**: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 2½ acres. A few years since, a vessel, supposed to be Roman, was discovered in one of the streams tributary to the **Rother**, imbedded a considerable depth in the mud; it was dug out, and, with the urns, tools, &c., taken for exhibition to **London**, where it excited much curiosity.

NEWENT (*VIRGIN MARY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **BOTLOE**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing, with the tythings of Bouldson with Killcot, Compton, Cugley, and Malswick, 3099 inhabitants, of whom 1454 are in the town, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Gloucester, and 112 (W. N. W.) from London. The name of this place, according to Leland, was derived from a new inn erected for the accommodation of travellers, when the communication to Wales was first opened this way; other houses were successively built, until it became a town: the site of the old inn is now called the Boothall. A Benedictine priory, a cell to the abbey of Corneille, in Normandy, was founded here soon after the Conquest; and on the suppression of alien priories it was given to the college of Fotheringhay. The town, which was formerly more extensive and populous than at present, is situated westward of the river Severn, in the Forest of Dean, and is small and irregularly built. Near it are some mineral springs, which possess the same qualities as the Cheltenham water. The Hereford and Gloucester canal passes through the parish; and at the end of the town, on the road to Ledbury, a very commodious wharf has been constructed. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Wednesday before Easter, the Wednesday before Whitsuntide, and Aug. 12th, and a statute-fair on the Friday after September 8th. The parish comprises 8019a. 3r. 6p., of which 6843 acres are arable and pasture, 965 woodland, and the remainder the site of the town, and roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £23, and in the patronage of Miss Foley: the tithes have been commuted for £1541. 15s., and the glebe comprises one acre. The church is a spacious fabric, the work of different periods; over the porch is a tower with a lofty spire, built in 1679, as was also the roof of the nave. The old church fell down in 1673. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a small school is supported by subscription. The poor law union comprises 18 parishes or places, 14 of which are in the county of Gloucester, and 2 in each of the counties of Hereford and Worcester, containing altogether a population of 11,687.

NEWFIELD, a township, in the parish of **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND**, union of **AUCKLAND**, N. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 345 inhabitants. It comprises about 320 acres of land, set out in farms. A coal-field has lately been opened in this district, of which the produce is carried to Stockton and Hartlepool for shipment, by the West Durham railway, which runs through part of the township. The tithes have been commuted for £25. 4. 4., of which £1. 6. 8. are payable to an impropiator, and £23. 17. 8. to the Bishop of Durham.

NEW-FOREST, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH**, union of **RICHMOND**, wapentake of **GILLING-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 11 miles (W. N. W.) from Richmond; containing 73 inhabitants. The township includes the hamlets of Helwith, Hallgate, and Casey-Green, and comprises 2558 acres, of which 2064 are common, moor, or waste. Divine service is performed in a schoolroom on the first Sunday in every month, by the incumbent of Kirkby-Ravensworth; an annuity of £12 is paid to the master by the wardens of

Kirkby-Ravensworth hospital, for the education of 12 children, and he also receives about £30 per annum from the Rev. George Gilpin.

NEW GROUNDS, an extra-parochial district, with those of **GODSHILL WOOD** and **ASHLEY LODGE**, in the union and hundred of **FORDINGBRIDGE**, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 265 inhabitants. This place is situated on the border, and partly within the limits, of the New Forest.

NEWHALL, a township, in the parish of **ACTON**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Nantwich; containing 936 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £332. 6. 3., and the others for £153, of which £82 are payable to the vicar of Acton, and £71 to the vicar of Audlem.

NEWHALL, a township, in the parish of **DAVENHAM**, union and hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Northwich; containing 26 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £14. 8. 10., of which £13. 13. 6. are payable to the rector, and 15s. 4d. to an impropiator.

NEWHALL, with **STANTON**, a township, in the parish of **STAPENHILL**, union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing 1531 inhabitants.

NEWHALL, with **CLIFTON**, a township, in the parish of **OTLEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. N. W.) from Otley; containing 253 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1440 acres of arable and pasture land, the former chiefly in Clifton, and the latter in Newhall. The old Hall, anciently the residence of Edward Fairfax, the celebrated translator of Tasso's *Jerusalem*, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., is now the property of F. H. Fawkes, Esq. Francis Billam, Esq., has also a residence here. At Clifton is a Sunday school, in which divine service is performed every Sunday.

NEWHAM, a township, in the parish of **BAMBROUGH**, union of **BELFORD**, N. division of **BAMBROUGH** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 7 miles (S. E.) from Belford; containing 359 inhabitants. It lies about four miles and a half south-by-west from Bambrough, and is situated on a small stream which flows eastward to the North Sea. Newham-New-Houses and Newham-Barns are two farms about a mile north of the village; Henhill is another about the same distance to the west; and Newsteads, a fourth farm, is a mile and a half to the south-west. The township is the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

NEWHAM, a township, in the parish of **WHALTON**, union, and W. division, of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 65 inhabitants. This place was once a manor in the barony of Whalton, and among the various families that have held property here, are those of Ogle, Newham, Scrope, Heron, Dacre, Horsley, Thompson, and Beresford. The township, which comprises 1206 acres of land, consists of the small hamlets of Newham-Edge (now the property, by marriage, of Lord Decies), East, West, and Middle Newham, and Huntlaw: it lies on the south-west side of the parish, and has the Ponteland turnpike-road running through it. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £165.

NEWHAVEN (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish and seaport, and the head of a union, in the hundred of HOLMSTROW, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 7 miles (S.) from Lewes, 9 (E. S. E.) from Brighton, and 58 (S.) from London; containing 955 inhabitants. The ancient name of this place was Meeching; its present appellation was probably given about 1713. The town is situated about half a mile distant from the sea, near the mouth of the Ouse, over which, about the year 1790, a drawbridge was erected leading towards Seaford, in lieu of the ferry. The streets are neat and clean, the houses are respectable, and many of them of modern erection; the neighbourhood abounds with interesting scenery, and the cliffs which guard the coast are about 200 feet high, and of strikingly picturesque appearance. In 1713, an act of parliament was obtained empowering commissioners to repair the piers, and to cleanse and enlarge the harbour of Newhaven, which during the last forty years has been progressively improving. It is one of the best tide harbours in the Channel between the Downs and the Isle of Wight, and the bay forms one of the finest roadsteads on the southern coast. The piers are 120 feet distant from each other, and 700 feet in length. In the early part of the last century the inhabitants were largely engaged in trade, which afterwards declined, owing to the decay of the old wooden piers that protected the harbour; but from its improvement, and its having been constituted, under a licence from the lords of the treasury, a bonding port for all kinds of timber, as it was previously for wine and spirits, the commercial interests of the inhabitants have been much advanced. The importation of coal is extensive; there is a considerable trade in the importation of timber, wine, spirits, grain, cheese, and butter, from foreign ports, and the exportation of English oak for the dock-yards; and the coasting trade in flour, butter, and corn, is also of importance. Commodious bonding warehouses have been constructed on the quay, on a principle similar to those at the West India docks. Ship-building is carried on, and the port is accessible to vessels of 400 tons' burthen. There are likewise two breweries. A fair for pedlery is held on October 10th. The parish comprises 999*a.* 3*r.* 14*p.*, of which about 900 acres are arable, pasture, and meadow land of good quality. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £205, and £89 are paid to an impropriator; there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 6 acres. The church has some traces of Norman architecture, and a tower at the east end, with a small semicircular recess for the chancel beyond it; the nave, which is divided into two aisles by small octagonal pillars, has been modernised, and galleries were erected in 1825. On the northern side of the churchyard is an obelisk, erected to commemorate the wreck of the Brazen sloop of war on the Ave rocks, near the town, during a violent storm, on the morning of January 26th, 1800, when Captain Hanson and 95 men were drowned. A national school is partly supported by an endowment of £500, assigned by Edward Dean, Esq., in 1826. The poor law union of Newhaven comprises 16 parishes or places, containing a population of 3789. On Castle Hill, about a mile from the town, are the remains of a military encampment; the substrata of the hill contain some curious fossils

and scarce minerals, among which are hydrate and sub-sulphate of alumine.

NEWHOLM, with **DUNSLEY**, a township, in the parish and union of **WHITBY**, liberty of **WHITBY-STRAND**, N. riding of **YORK**, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Whitby; containing 383 inhabitants. The township is situated on the shore of Dunsley bay; and the village is a short distance north of the road from Whitby to Egton, and about a mile south-south-east of the hamlet of Dunsley. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWICK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CHAILEY**, hundred of **BARCOMB**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Uckfield; containing 914 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road between Cuckfield and Maresfield, and bounded on the east by the river Ouse; the surface is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, and the views from the high grounds are interesting and extensive. Ironstone and sandstone are found in abundance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Rev. T. B. Powell: the tithes have been commuted for £390, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; a north aisle was added in 1834. G. V. Vernon and his wife, in 1771, founded, and endowed with a rent-charge of £50, a school now conducted on the national plan, for girls; and a national school for boys is supported by subscription.

NEWINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **MILTON**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAX**, E. division of **KENT**, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Milton; containing 734 inhabitants. The village, which had formerly a market, stands near the ancient Watling-street, and is thought to occupy the site of a town inhabited by the Britons and by the Romans. In a field called Crock-field, however, an abundance of Roman urns and other vessels has been found, which has induced an opinion that this was only the site of a Roman pottery, though eminent antiquaries have here fixed the station *Durolevum*, and supposed this field to have been a burial-place for the Romans stationed at the adjacent military works, numerous vestiges of which may still be traced, such as Julius Cæsar's Hill, Standard Hill, Key-street, anciently *Caii Stratum*, &c. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £250; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of Eton College. The church is a handsome structure, principally in the early English, with some windows in the decorated, style; the tower is constructed of square flints, and embattled. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school partly supported by the parish.

NEWINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **Misson**, union of **DONCASTER**, Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**; containing 50 inhabitants.

NEWINGTON (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of **WALLINGFORD**, hundred of **EWELME**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (N.) from Wallingford; containing, with the chapelry of **Britwell-Prior**, the liberty of **Berrick-Prior**, and the tythings of **Brockhampton** and **Great Holcomb**, 471 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2047*a.* 2*r.* 29*p.*, of which about 30 acres are woodland,

and the remainder arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £360: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810. The church has a spire steeple, and on the south side of the nave is a Norman doorway with enriched mouldings. A school is supported by the rector. Archbishops Sheldon, Potter, and Cornwallis, were rectors of the parish.

NEWINGTON (*St. Mary*), or NEWINGTON-BUTTS, a parish, in the E. division of the hundred of Brixton and of the county of Surrey, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from London; containing 54,606 inhabitants. This parish obtained the adjunct by which it is distinguished from other parishes of the same name, from the shooting butts anciently erected in it. It has, by the recent addition of numerous houses in various parts, become one of the most populous districts in the suburbs of the metropolis. A few of the older buildings still preserve considerable vestiges of their original character; but by far the greater part of the parish consists of widely-extended ranges of modern appearance. The principal roads leading through the village, from the metropolis to Camberwell and Clapham, and the streets which generally diverge from them at right angles, are partially paved, and well lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from the Lambeth and South London water-works. Among the more recent erections which have contributed to the extension of the village, are, the handsome ranges of houses on the north and east sides of Kennington Common, Doddington-grove, Surrey-square, and several lines of houses on the Kent-road, together with those in the vicinity of Trinity-square. There is a manufactory for oil of vitriol on the east side of Kennington Common, which occupies three acres of ground; and between that and the Kent-road are, a smelting-house for lead and antimony, a tannery, a manufactory for glue, another for tobacco-pipes, with manufactories for floor-cloth and carriages, and several nursery-grounds. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Southwark court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5. The sessions-house, in which the quarter-sessions for the county of Surrey are held, is situated in that part of the parish which adjoins the borough of Southwark; and the common gaol, a spacious building, containing ten wards for the classification of prisoners, with airing-yards, &c., and affording room for the reception of 156 prisoners in separate cells, is in Horsemonger-lane.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £1300; patron, Bishop of Worcester. The church is a neat modern edifice of brick, with a small cupola and campanile turret, surmounted by a dome; the interior is well arranged, and there are several handsome mural tablets. The churchyard, which is spacious, contains numerous ancient tombs and some interesting monuments. Two district churches were erected in the parish, in 1824 and 1825, by aid of the Parliamentary Commissioners, who granted one moiety of the expense, and lent the other for eight years without interest, to be repaid by a rate on the inhabitants. The church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in Trinity-square, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a portico of six fluted Corinthian columns, supporting a triangular

pediment, and having a square tower ornamented with pillars of the Doric order, and surmounted by a campanile turret surrounded with pillars of the Corinthian order: the cost of its erection was £13,316. The other church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the hamlet of Walworth, *which see*. The livings are perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Rector. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and the followers of Joanna Southcote. The parochial charity, national, and Sunday schools, supported partly by endowment and partly by subscription, were united in 1816; and in 1820 a commodious building was erected for their use, by aid of a grant of £900 from the National Society. The female charity school, established in 1723, and a school of industry, opened in 1796, previously separate institutions, were joined in 1818, and a neat school-house erected in Mount-street, by subscription. A female school, in South-street, was established in 1810; and a school for boys, in Flint-street, in 1816. The York-street female charity school was founded in 1810, chiefly by Independents. The southern quadrangle of the Fishmongers' almshouses, consisting of 20 additional tenements, founded in 1721, by James Hulbert, whose statue is placed on a pedestal in the centre of the area, is within the parish; the older portion of the almshouses, erected by the company about a century before, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, consists of an outer and an inner quadrangle, comprising 23 tenements, of two rooms each, for the residence of decayed members of the company. There are also some almshouses in Cross-street, superintended by the Drapers' Company. Under the Poor Law Amendment act, the parish has a board of guardians of its own. Of the hospital of our Lady and St. Katherine, which existed here till the middle of the sixteenth century, there are no vestiges.

NEWINGTON-BAGPATH (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of Tetbury, Upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, W. division of the county of Gloucester, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Tetbury; containing 278 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2122 acres: stone of tolerable quality for inferior buildings is quarried. The living is a rectory, with Owlpen annexed, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of Col. Kingscote: the tithes have been commuted for £291, and the glebe comprises 46 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A parochial school is supported by the rector.

NEWINGTON-NEXT-HYTHE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of Elham, hundred of Folkestone, lathe of Shepway, E. division of Kent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hythe; containing 475 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3140a. 1r. 2p.: the South-Eastern railway passes through it, and the Grand Military canal intersects a detached portion. From an eminence near the fine mansion of Beachborough, is a noble prospect over the country, and across the channel to the coast of France. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Cheriton, and valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; impropiator, Rev. W. Brockman. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £490, and the vicarial for £235; the impropriate glebe contains 40 acres, and the vicarial one acre and a half. The church is an embattled structure, partly in the decorated style. The ancient chapel of St. Nicholas, every

vestige of which has disappeared, was once famous as the resort of fishermen to make offerings at the shrine of their patron saint, on escaping imminent dangers at sea. A school is supported by subscription. Roman coins have been dug up in the village; and in 1760, three human skeletons, with beads of agate, pebbles, glass, coral, and red earth, were discovered in levelling a fence.

NEWINGTON, NORTH, a hamlet, in the parish of BROUGHTON, union of BANBURY, hundred of BLOXHAM, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Banbury; containing 448 inhabitants.

NEWINGTON, SOUTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Banbury; containing 434 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1389 acres, of which 674 are arable, and 715 pasture; the soil is partly a fine sandy loam, and partly a strong clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £231; patrons, Rector and Fellows of Exeter College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1794. The church, which is situated on an acclivity, has a stately embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and a south porch, also embattled and pinnacled. A school is conducted on the national plan.

NEWINGTON, STOKE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HACKNEY, Finsbury division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (N. by E.) from London; containing 4490 inhabitants. The village consists principally of a long street extending from Kingsland-road to Stamford-hill, and forming a portion of the road from the metropolis to Cambridge. The eastern side of this thoroughfare is within the parish of Hackney; and from the western side, near the centre, branches off a street leading to the parochial church, and comprising the most agreeable part of the village. These streets are paved, and lighted with gas; and the inhabitants are supplied with water from the New River, which pursues a serpentine course through the parish, and near which are a continuous line of respectable private houses, and several detached handsome residences. Among the latter is a modern mansion close to the church, the grounds around which, on the bank of the stream, are laid out with much taste; and numerous good houses have been erected of late years in Park-street, Albion-road, and other parts. Here are some extensive nursery-gardens, but the trade of the place depends on the resident population, and on its situation as a great thoroughfare. The New River Company have constructed a large reservoir, and erected a steam-engine in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £438; patron, Prebendary of Newington in the Cathedral of St. Paul. The church is a handsome edifice, rebuilt by William Patten, Esq., lessee of the manor in 1563, and since repeatedly enlarged; considerable alterations were recently made, a new gallery was erected, and a spire added to the tower. It contains several good monuments. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Unitarians. A burial-ground, called the Abney cemetery, has been laid out to the north of Church-street, and to the west of the principal thoroughfare; in the centre of the grounds is a handsome chapel, and the situation of the whole premises is pleasing and appro-

priate. There are charity schools in connexion with the Establishment, and a Lancasterian school has been lately erected. In the park, and near the Friends' meeting-house, which is a handsome modern building, are almshouses for ten widows, founded and endowed under the will of Michael Yoakley, in 1835. A brick gateway, with a pointed arch, on the north side of Church-street, is the only part now standing of the buildings belonging to the old manor-house. Near the church is a walk between trees, called Queen Elizabeth's walk; and at Newington resided her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and his contemporary, Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford. Dr. Isaac Watts, the eminent dissenting divine and poet, after having passed the last 30 years of his life at the mansion of Sir Thomas Abney, died here November 25th, 1748; and among the other distinguished residents in the parish were, the republican general, Fleetwood; Daniel Defoe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*; Adam Anderson, who wrote a valuable *History of Commerce*; Thomas Day, the author of the *History of Sandford and Merton*, and other popular productions; Howard, the philanthropist; Dr. John Aikin, compiler of the *General Biography*; and his sister, the celebrated Mrs. Barbauld.

NEWLAND, a liberty, in the parish of HURST, union of WOKINGHAM, hundred of SONNING, county of BERKS, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wokingham; containing 276 inhabitants.

NEWLAND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, hundred of ST. BRIAVELL'S, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing, with the chapels of Bream, Clearwell, and Coleford, and the tything of Lea-Bailey, 4127 inhabitants, of whom 627 are in the tything of Newland, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Monmouth. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Wye, and comprises by computation 8000 acres, of which the soil rests on a substratum of limestone; the surface is strikingly diversified; the hills in some parts have an elevation of 800 feet above the sea, and the valleys are watered by numerous rapid rivulets. Redbrook, formerly the site of the earliest copper-smelting furnaces in England, is now celebrated for the manufacture of tin plates, of which from 400 to 500 boxes are produced weekly; there is also an iron-foundry. In these works about 120 men are constantly employed. Coal and iron-ore are obtained in the neighbouring forest of Dean, and stone of good quality for building is extensively quarried. Facility of conveyance is afforded by the Wye, which flows up to Redbrook, by the tramroads from Coleford to Monmouth, and by numerous tramroads from various parts of the Forest to Monmouth, Gloucester, and other places. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Llandaff: the tithes have been commuted for £525. The church is a large structure, with a handsome western tower ornamented by pinnacles and open-worked battlements. There are chapels of ease at Coleford, Bream, Clearwell, and Redbrook, and places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. Adjoining the churchyard are, a free school, and an almshouse for four persons of each sex, both founded by Edward Bell, who, in 1651, endowed them with an annuity of £20: the income, with subsequent donations, has been raised to upwards of £180. Almshouses for 8 aged men and 8 women were founded in 1615, by Mr.

Jones, who also endowed a lectureship with £68 per annum; and schools are conducted on the national system. The remains of High-Meadow House,¹ which was garrisoned by the troops of Charles I., when the parliament had possession of Gloucester, are still visible here. There is a spring of water in Birchamp, which in purity is not inferior to St. Ann's well at Malvern.

NEWLAND, a township, in the parish and union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Ulverstone; containing 477 inhabitants. A large furnace for smelting iron-ore has been established for centuries.

NEWLAND (*St. Michael*), a chapelry, in the union of UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Worcester; containing 143 inhabitants. This place was formerly a grange, or farm, belonging to the priory of Great Malvern. It consists of 850 acres, and is intersected by the road from Worcester to Ledbury. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patron, Vicar of Great Malvern. The impropriation belongs to Lady Gresley.

NEWLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of COTTINGHAM, union of SCULCOATES, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Hull. This place is on the road from Hull to Beverley, and is bounded on the north-east by the navigable river Hull; the surface is level, interspersed with plantations, and the soil a strong clay. A large patent brick and tile manufactory employs a number of persons. Hull-Bank House, here, is the seat of Benjamin Haworth, Esq., and Newland Grove that of Avison Terry, Esq., who are chief proprietors of the land, which is mostly divided into small dairy-farms. A chapel, dedicated to St. John, has been erected at an expense of £1606, inclusive of £326 for the site, the whole raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £240 from the Incorporated Society; it is a neat building, containing 500 sittings, half of which are free, and was consecrated on the 7th November, 1833. There is a place of worship for Methodists; also a school with a small endowment.

NEWLAND, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. E.) from Wakefield; containing, with Woodhouse Moor, 55 inhabitants. There was formerly an old chapel near the mansion-house, but it was taken down about 60 years since. Courts leet and baron are annually held under the styles of "the Court Leet of our Sovereign Lady the Queen," and "the Great Court Baron of the Manor of Newland *cum* Woodhouse Moor," which was parcel of the possessions of the Knights Hospitallers, who, in the reign of John, established a commandery here, valued at the Dissolution at £202. 3. 8. per annum.

NEWLAND, a township, in the parish of DRAX, union of SELBY, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Snaith; containing 305 inhabitants. It is situated on the north bank of the Aire, near its confluence with the Ouse, and comprises 2195a. 1r. 27p. of productive land, including the hamlet of Little Armin, and the small island of Hasleby, consisting of about ten acres, encompassed by the Ouse.

NEWLANDS, a chapelry, in the parish of CROSTHWAITHE, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (S. W. by W.) from Keswick; containing 133 inhabitants. This place was formerly celebrated for its valuable mines of copper, which, from the great proportion of gold and silver they contained, were claimed as royal property in the reign of Elizabeth, who instituted against the Earl of Northumberland, on whose lordship they were discovered, a suit at law, which was decided in favour of the crown. The original mines were destroyed, and most of the workmen killed, during the parliamentary war; and the ruins of smelting-houses and other buildings connected with the ancient works may still be traced on the banks of the river Bure. Immense quantities of lead-ore have also been raised in the neighbourhood, though the mines are at present comparatively unproductive; a quarry of fine slate for roofing has recently been opened, and at Stairs is a mill for carding wool. The village of Little Town is seated under a mountainous elevation, which from November till February precludes it from the rays of the sun. A fair for sheep is held on the first Friday in September. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron, Vicar of Crosthwaite. The chapel is situated near the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWLANDS, a township, in the parish of BYWELL ST. PETER, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 168 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of the county of Durham, between the township of Whittington and the river Derwent, and is the property of Greenwich Hospital. The Roman Watling-street passes on the north of the hamlet.

NEWLAND-SIDE, a township, in the parish of STANHOPE, union of WEARDALE, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Stanhope; containing 347 inhabitants, and with Bishopley, 468. This place, with Bishopley and Frosterley, constitutes a quarter of the parish, and they together comprise about 9820 acres of land, in the vale of the Wear. At Bollilhope is a smelting-house for lead-ore.

NEWLAY, a hamlet, partly in the chapelry of HORSFORTH, parish of GUISELEY, Upper division of SKYRACK wapentake, and partly in the chapelry of BRAMLEY, parish of ST. PETER, LEEDS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (W. N. W.) from Leeds. The hamlet is beautifully situated in the valley of the river Aire, over which a handsome cast-iron bridge was constructed in 1819, by the late J. Pollard, Esq., at an expense of £1500. The woollen manufacture is carried on here, in a spacious mill called St. Helen's, the property of John Micklethwaite, Esq.; and there are two large dye-houses, of which one belongs to Mr. Thomas Hay, and the other to Messrs. Wainhouse and Wood.

NEWLYN (*St. Newlyn*), a parish, in the union of ST. COLUMB MAJOR, hundred of PYDER, W. division of CORNWALL, 8 miles (N.) from Truro; containing 1451 inhabitants. This place was anciently the occasional residence of the bishops of Exeter, who had a palace at Cargol, and of whom one obtained, in 1312, the grant of a market for Newlyn, which is now discontinued, and a fair, which is still held on November 8th. The parish

comprises 7371 acres, of which 2273 are common and waste land; the surface is hilly, and in parts intersected with deep valleys; the prevailing timber is oak and elm, of which there are some stately trees in the grounds of Trerice, the seat of Sir T. D. Acland, a handsome Elizabethan mansion, formerly belonging to Lord Arundel. The substratum is rich in mineral wealth; and a lead-mine called East Wheat Rose, one of the most valuable in the county, is worked, in which about 40 ounces of silver are found in one ton of ore. The petty-sessions for the west division of the hundred are held in the village. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; patron, Bishop of Exeter; impropiator, J. Hawkins, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £755, and the vicarial for £470, with a glebe of 9 acres. The church is a spacious structure, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and has undergone much repair, and been partly rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school with a small endowment. In the parish are some chalybeate springs, and on the downs in the vicinity several barrows.

NEWLYN, a hamlet, in the parish of PAUL, union of PENZANCE, W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. W.) from Penzance; containing 1218 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the western shore of Mount's bay in the English Channel, is of great antiquity, and was of much importance previously to its being burnt by the Spaniards in 1595. It is still a very considerable village, consisting of one principal thoroughfare, nearly half a mile in length, from which several smaller streets branch off in various directions. The harbour is small but commodious, and is accessible to vessels of 100 tons' burthen, which may ride in safety; it is chiefly frequented by the seine boats, and others employed in the pilchard and mackerel fisheries, which are carried on here and at Mousehole, in the parish, to a greater extent than on any other part of the coast of Cornwall. There are 300 boats engaged in the fisheries belonging to the port; and not less than 200 cellars are used for the curing of pilchards, of which immense numbers are taken during the season, which begins in July, and ends in October. The mackerel are in high repute, and the London market is supplied with them during the early part of the season, by way of Portsmouth. The coast abounds also with turbot, dories, mullet, cod, ling, haddock, pullings, whittings, soles, plaice, bream, congers, crayfish, lobsters, and crabs. Not far from the village, on the road to Mousehole, is a four-gun battery for the defence of the coast, and near it a furnace for heating shot. A large brewery is carried on. There are places of worship in the village for Independents and Wesleyans.

NEWMARKET, the head of a union, and a market-town, comprising the parish of *St. Mary*, in the hundred of LACKFORD, W. division of SUFFOLK, and the parish of *All Saints*, in the hundred of CHEVELEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, 13 miles (N. E. by E.) from Cambridge, and 61 (N. N. E.) from London, on the road to Norwich; the whole containing 2956 inhabitants, of whom 2143 are in Suffolk. The earliest account of this town has reference to the year 1227, when it is supposed to have derived its name from a market then recently established, which is said to have been re-

moved hither, on account of the plague raging at Exning, a village about two miles distant, where was probably the parochial church. In the time of Edward III. the place gave name to Thomas Merks, or *de novo Mercatu*, Bishop of Carlisle, who was probably a native. A house called the King's house, was originally built here by James I., for the purpose of enjoying the diversion of hunting; and the subsequent reputation of the town for horse-racing seems to have arisen from the spirit and swiftness of some Spanish horses, which, having been wrecked with the vessels of the Armada, were thrown ashore on the coast of Galloway and brought hither. Its celebrity greatly increased, in the reign of Charles II., who rebuilt the King's house, which had fallen into decay during the civil war, and frequently honoured the races with his presence. On the 22nd of March, 1683, being the time of the races, the King, Queen, and Duke of York were present; but a sudden conflagration compelled them to return hastily to London, to which event some writers have attributed the defeat of the Rye-house plot. By this fire a great part of the town was destroyed, and the damage was estimated at £20,000. A second fire happened about the beginning of the last century. At the close of the civil war, Charles I. was removed on the 9th of June, 1647, from the house of Lady Cutts, of Childerley, to Newmarket, where he remained about ten days.

The town consists principally of one street, the north side of which is in the county of Suffolk, and the south in that of Cambridge; the houses are modern and well built, and some, erected for the occasional residence of visitors, are handsome; the inhabitants are supplied with water from springs. Coffee-houses, and billiard and other rooms, furnish appropriate accommodation for persons attending the races. The race-course and training-grounds are the finest in the kingdom: the former is on a grassy heath near the town, and extends in length four miles; the training-ground is more than a mile and a half long, on a gentle acclivity, admirably adapted to keep the horses in wind. The races are held seven times in the year, and are distinguished as the Craven meeting, commencing on the Monday in Easter-week; the first and second spring meetings, the former on the Tuesday fortnight following, and the latter a fortnight afterwards; the July meeting; the first and second October meetings, and the third October, or Houghton meeting, the first of these commencing on the Monday preceding the first Thursday in that month. The Queen gives two plates annually. The palace erected by King James has been sold, and part of it converted into shops: the additional structure by King Charles is standing, and part of it was the residence of the late Duke of York during the meetings, and is now occupied by the Duke of Rutland; the remainder, with its extensive stables, is held under the authority of the crown. The training of race-horses is a source of extensive profit, several of them, among which are some of the finest horses in the world, being constantly exported, at exceedingly high prices. About 400 are here during the greater part of the year; and it is computed that the weekly consumption of oats in the town alone amounts to the amazing quantity of 500 quarters. The market, which was granted or confirmed in 1227, is held on Tuesday; and there are fairs on Whit-Tuesday and Nov. 8th, the latter largely supplied with cattle, horses, corn, butter, cheese, hops, &c. The

county magistrates preside at petty-sessions, every Tuesday; and a court leet is held occasionally.

The living of *St. Mary's* is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Wood-Ditton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 2½.; net income, £375; patron and impropiator, Duke of Rutland. The church is a handsome structure, with a tower and spire. The living of *All Saints* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, Bishop of Ely. There is a place of worship for Independents. Queen Anne gave a donation of £50 per annum for the institution of free schools, but a national school having been established, the boys on that sovereign's foundation are instructed there free; and a girls' school is partly supported by the Marchioness of Exeter. The poor law union of Newmarket comprises twenty-nine parishes or places, twenty-two of which are in the county of Cambridge, and seven in that of Suffolk, altogether containing a population of 27,363. About a mile and a half from the town is a remarkable embankment raised by means of excavation at one side, and called the "Devil's Dyke," extending nearly in a straight line for seven miles, and being in some places above one hundred feet in width. This work, unquestionably of very remote antiquity, has been attributed to the Britons anterior to the time of Cæsar, and by some to Uffa, the first king of the East Angles. It formerly served for the boundary between the dioceses of Norwich and Ely, and is still the boundary of the several parishes that touch upon it. Several Roman coins were found near Newmarket heath, in 1750; and in 1836, three urns, evidently of Roman workmanship, containing the ashes of the dead, were discovered.

NEW-MILL, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of KIRK-BURTON, union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E.) from Huddersfield, on the road to Sheffield. A church was erected in 1830, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £4000; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 1120 sittings, of which 500 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Kirk-Burton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national and an infants' school are supported.

NEW-MILLS, a township and manufacturing district, in the parish of GLOSSOP, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Stockport, and 170 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 3595 inhabitants. This place, of which the original name was Bowden-Middle-Cale, is situated on the north bank of the Gyt, and reaches from Kinder-Scout to Mellor: it once comprised seven hamlets, but about a century since it was subdivided, three of the hamlets remaining attached to Hayfield, and the other four, Beard, Ollerset, Whittle, and Thornset, being constituted a township. Formerly, the inhabitants of the hamlets were accustomed to grind their corn at a common mill in Hayfield; but upon the subdivision, a mill was erected upon the river Kinder, in the hamlet of Ollerset, and the name of New-Mills was, in consequence, conferred on the four above-mentioned hamlets, the inhabitants of which ground their corn here. The appellation is yet more definitely applied to a cluster of factories and houses, which rise one above another from the brink of the river

to the summit of the Craggs, a height of several hundred feet, and also extend along the turnpike-road, as far as London Place, the whole of which is lighted with gas. The Kinder derives its source from the mountain of Kinder-Scout, and, separating the county of Derby from that of Chester, falls into the river Gyt at a place called the Tor. The original branches of manufacture in the district were those of paper and cloth, which have been superseded by cotton, calico-printing, and bleaching works, &c.: coal-mines abound in the neighbourhood, which contains also some veins of lead-ore. The township comprises by measurement 5030 acres, of which 4345 are meadow and pasture, 360 arable, and 199 woodland. A local subscription amounting to £1000, having been raised towards the erection of a church, the sum of £2500 was granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in aid of the expense, and a piece of ground was given by Lord George Cavendish, for the site of the edifice, which contains 500 free sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Vicar of Glossop; impropiator, Earl Fitzwilliam. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists.

NEWMINSTER-ABBEY, a township, in the parish and union of MORPETH, partly in the W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division, and partly in the W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division, of the county of NORTHUMBERLAND; the whole containing 107 inhabitants. In the year 1138, a colony of Cistercian monks having come to Morpeth Castle from Fountains, in Yorkshire, at the invitation of Ranulph de Merlay, lord of Morpeth, he built an abbey for them here, and endowed it with all the lands of this township and other considerable property for its support; and it was not long before the tide of popularity and religious enthusiasm rendered the community one of the richest in the county. For, besides the gifts of the succeeding barons of Morpeth, many were received from the Bertrams of Mitford, the barons of Bolam and Bolbeck, and the families of Umfraville, Widdrington, Fenwick, Plessis, &c. The site chosen for the abbey, which was dedicated to the Virgin, was very beautiful, in a secluded valley, the rising hills warding off the cold blasts from the east and north, and opening to admit the warm southern sun; the neighbouring stream produced abundance of fish, and an offset from it encircled the walls and turned a mill, while the fertility of the demesne lands yielded a plentiful supply of corn, which was stored in the adjoining grange. The abbot was often summoned to the parliaments of Edward I.; and Edward II. and III. dated many documents hence. Of this once magnificent structure, there only remains the north doorway of the church: the revenue at the Dissolution was £140.

The township is situated on the north and south of the river Wansbeck, adjoining the town of Morpeth, and is intersected by the road to Elsdon; it comprises 717a. 2r. 10p., of which 397 acres are arable, 212 pasture, and the remainder wood, &c. The soil is of various qualities, gravelly near the river, but generally a good strong clay, well adapted to the growth of wheat; the surface is hilly, and the scenery beautifully interspersed with trees of large dimensions, particularly beech, which are of remarkable height near the ruin of the old abbey. Two handsome bridges have been built over the Wansbeck, by subscription, to which the principal contribu-

tors were, William Ord, Esq., M.P.; Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.; Sir John Swinburne, Bart.; Mr. Mitford, of Mitford; and the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. There is a flour, and a saw mill, called the Abbey mills. The township pays a modus of 6s. 8d. to the rector of Morpeth.

NEWNHAM (*St. PETER*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of WESTBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Gloucester, and 116 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the tything of Rudhall, 1105 inhabitants. This town appears to have originated in a ford over the Severn, formed by a ridge of rocks and a sand-bank, the shifting of which latter, in 1802, rendered the river no longer fordable. Here was anciently a castle, which in the time of our Norman kings constituted one of the fortresses on the Welsh frontier, but there are no traces of it. The town had a considerable share in the military events of the seventeenth century, and several engagements took place here between the royalists and parliamentarians, of whose encampment there are still some remains. It is situated on the western bank of the river, across which is a ferry to Arlingham. A harbour for vessels of 150 tons' burthen was constructed about eighty years since, and some coasting trade is carried on, though the difficult navigation of the river near the town has contributed to lessen its commerce, much of which has been transferred to the port of Gatcombe, a few miles to the south. Ship-building affords employment to some of the inhabitants, and in the neighbourhood are extensive iron and coal mines, the carriage of the produce of which is facilitated by the Berkeley canal and the Bullo Pill railway, which latter passes by the marble-works on the Severn, southward of the town, into the Forest of Dean, through a tunnel 1060 yards in extent: some of the coal, which is of very superior quality, is exported. The market, now very inconsiderable, is on Friday; and fairs are held on June 11th and October 18th, chiefly for horses. The government of the town was vested in a mayor and burgesses in the reign of Edward I., but there are now few relics of its former importance, except a sword of state, said to have been the gift of King John. The lord of the manor holds a court leet annually; and petty-sessions for the Forest of Dean take place here every fortnight. Newnham was returned as one of the five boroughs in Gloucestershire, on a mandate from the crown, in the reign of Edward I., and, with the others, is said formerly to have sent members to parliament. The parish comprises by measurement 1900 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £140, and is in the patronage of the Corporation of Gloucester, the impropiators, whose tithes have been commuted for £201. 5. The church, which stands on a cliff close to the river, contains some portions of Norman architecture, especially the arched entrance into the chancel, ornamented with zigzag mouldings, and supposed to have belonged to a more ancient edifice; a tower was recently added, at the expense of the parishioners. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. James Jocham by will dated 1764, gave the interest of £1000 for benevolent purposes.

NEWNHAM (*St. VINCENT*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Baldock; con-

taining 161 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 900 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of S. Mills, Esq., the impropiator: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £62. 1. 6., and the impropriate for £11; there are nearly 25 acres of glebe.

NEWNHAM (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAX, E. division of KENT, 6 miles (S. E.) from Sittingbourne; containing 455 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1290 acres. A fair is held on the 29th of June. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 6., and has a net income of £138; the patronage and impropriation belong to the family of Hill. The church is principally in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a small school is partly supported by the parish.

NEWNHAM (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Daventry; containing 583 inhabitants, partly employed in lace-making. A stream that joins the river Nene at Northampton, intersects the parish, which consists of 2192a. 1r. 35p. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Badby. The church exhibits portions in the various styles of English architecture. Thomas Randolph, the poet and dramatist, was born here in 1605.

NEWNHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 337 inhabitants. The parish comprises 847 acres, of which 24 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, with that of Mapledurwell annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 1., and in the gift of Queen's College, Oxford: the tithes of Newnham have been commuted for £305, and there are 22 acres of glebe. A national school was established in 1840. The London and South-Western railway passes within a very short distance of the church.

NEWNHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of LINDRIDGE, union of TENBURY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, though locally in the Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (E.) from Tenbury. It is situated on the left bank of the river Teame.

NEWNHAM, KING'S (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Rugby; containing 156 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the Avon, which bounds it on the south; and consists of 1489 acres of productive land. The Oxford canal crosses the north-eastern angle of it; and on the bank of the river is a once celebrated bath, to which the water is conveyed from a chalybeate spring about a mile distant. The living is a vicarage, united to the rectory of Church-Lawford, and valued in the king's books at £5.

NEWNHAM, MURREN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the parliamentary borough and union of WALLINGFORD, hundred of LANGTREE, county of OXFORD, 1 mile (S.) from Wallingford; containing 254 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1500 acres. The living is an-

nexed to the vicarage of North Stoke. A school is partly supported by a gentleman.

NEWNTON, LONG (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Tetbury; containing 305 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Gloucester to Portsmouth, and bounded on the west by a branch of the Avon, comprises by measurement 2289 acres: there is a quarry of good hard building-stone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5., and in the gift of T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £365, and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church was recently rebuilt at the expense of the landholders. A school is supported by subscription.

NEWNTON-LONGVILLE (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Fenny-Stratford; containing 565 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 9. 7.; net income, £273; patrons, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, by whose predecessors the church was erected, about 1415. In the chancel are two *piscinae*, one of them bearing the arms of William of Wykeham. An alien priory of Cluniac monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Faith, at Longueville, in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of Henry I., and suppressed in 1415, when it was granted to New College. The learned Grocyn, tutor to Erasmus, and one of the revivers of classical literature in the sixteenth century, was rector of the parish.

NEWPARKS, a liberty, in the parish of THURLASTON, union of BLABY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Leicester; containing 25 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, formerly a representative borough, in the parish of ST. STEPHEN, union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 214 miles (W. S. W.) from London. This place, which is divided from Launceston by a small rivulet, appears to have been at one time joined with that borough in the parliamentary representation, under the name of Dunheved. It separately returned two members since the time of Edward VI., but was deprived of the privilege by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, and incorporated with Launceston.

NEWPORT, a populous hamlet, in the parish of BISHOP'S-TAWTON, union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. by E.) from Barnstaple. This village is beautifully situated near Barnstaple bay, of which, with the bridge of Barnstaple and the river Taw, it commands some pleasing views; it is surrounded by handsome villas and the seats of opulent families. The manufacture of lace is carried on, and a mill has been built, in which about forty persons are employed; there are also a brewery and a foundry. A chapel was erected in 1828, at an expense of £1300, and is a neat building, containing 600 sittings, half of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £87; patron, Dean of Exeter.

NEWPORT (*St. Mary*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles

(S. S. W.) from Saffron-Walden; containing 813 inhabitants. This manor, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Earl Harold, and afterwards, forming part of the demesnes of William the Conqueror, continued in the possession of the crown till the reign of Edward VI., when it was granted, as parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, to Richard Fermor, Esq.; it shortly after passed to the family of Warren, connected by marriage with the Protector, and has since been held by other families. The parish, which is situated on the road from London to Cambridge, is about three miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth, and comprises 1654 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. The village was once a town of importance, and from an early period had the privilege of a market and fairs. There were formerly a castle and an ancient market-cross, and at the northern extremity of the village is a spacious prison and bridewell. In the hamlet of Birchanger is a handsome residence, erected on the site, and incorporated with a considerable portion, of the ancient hospital of St. Leonard. Fairs are held on the Thursday in Easter-week, and the 17th of November. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Cranmer, whose tithes have been commuted for £399. 10., and the vicarial tithes for £115; there are 25 acres of glebe. The church, a fine structure in the later English style, has a lofty western tower crowned with embattled turrets. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded in 1586, by Joyce Frankland and William Saxie, who endowed it with property now producing an income of about £230. Here is also a national school, conducted in accordance with the principles of the Established Church.

NEWPORT, a village, in the parish, and Upper division of the hundred, of BERKELEY, union of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER. It is a well-known posting-place on the road from Bristol to Gloucester, distant 18 miles from the former, and 16 from the latter; and contains two good inns, besides smaller ones. There is a place of worship for Independents.

NEWPORT, a sea-port, market-town, and borough, and the head of a union, in the parish of ST. WOOLLOS, hundred of WENTLOOG, division of NEWPORT, county of MONMOUTH, 24 miles (S. W.) from Monmouth, and 146 (W.) from London; containing 10,815 inhabitants, of whom 8225 are in the town. This place, called by Giraldus *Novus Burgus*, or *New Town*, in contradistinction to the ancient city of Caerleon, arose out of the declining greatness of that celebrated station. Here Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., erected a castle for the defence of his possessions, whence it was denominated *Castell Newydd*, or *New Castle*: from him it descended through several noble families, till, on the execution of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, it was, together with the lordship, seized by Henry VIII. The town is pleasantly situated on the



Corporation Seal.

river Usk, which is navigable for vessels of large size, and crossed by an elegant stone bridge, about four miles from its junction with the Severn; it consists of several streets, and is on the mail-road from Bristol to Milford Haven. The streets are paved, and lighted with gas, and an act was passed in 1843 for the improved lighting of the town; the inhabitants are supplied with water, under an act of parliament obtained in the 7th of George IV. Several new and handsome buildings evince the rapid improvement of the town. Book-clubs and a reading-room have been established; and races are held in the first week in September. Newport possesses a good haven, and, by means of its river, and a canal which communicates with it, has become a place of great trade. A harbour act was recently passed; and a dock, formed on a grand scale, was opened in October 1842; it is 795 feet long, and 240 wide, and comprises an area of 472 acres, with a depth, according to the state of the tide, of from 18 to 30 feet. The entrance lock is 220 feet long, and 61 wide, with a depth of water, at spring tides, of 36 feet; when the gates are open, it is capable of admitting the largest ships in the British navy, and vessels can pass through inwards and outwards at the same time. This extensive undertaking was completed at an expense of £166,000. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 46, and their aggregate burthen 6612 tons. Two iron-foundries and an iron-factory have been established; and several sail-lofts have been erected on the side of the canal; also three or four large anchor and chain-cable manufactories. Five or six ship-yards are in full work, and there are several timber-yards in different parts of the town. The chief articles of export are, iron and coal from the counties of Monmouth and Brecknock, and tin-plate from the neighbouring districts, which, with other commodities, are shipped here for Bristol, Liverpool, London, and the adjacent counties; also for Ireland, France, the Mediterranean, Spain, Holland, India, and America. Of iron, 185,000 tons were exported in the year ending September 1842, and of coal, in the same period 600,000 tons. The imports consist of provisions and other articles of general consumption, and of very large quantities of timber from America. Two branches diverge from the main canal passing through the town, one of which unites with the Brecon and Abergavenny canal. The Sirhowey railway, for which an act was passed in 1802, connects the place with the Sirhowey and Tredegar iron-works; it is a plate railway, twenty-eight miles in length, worked by locomotive engines and horses, and joins the Rumney line of similar construction, and has likewise a branch diverging from it to Trevice. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday; and a market for the sale of cattle and sheep is held on the third Monday in every month. The fairs, which are held in the principal streets (there being no cattle-market), are on Ascension-day, April 30th, Sept. 19th, and Nov. 6th, for cattle of all kinds. A large pleasure-fair, also, called Stow fair, is held every Whit-Thursaday.

The first charter bestowed upon the inhabitants, appears to have been granted by Edward II., and confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, and another was obtained in the 21st of James I.; but the government is now vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, which also

divided the borough into two wards, and made the municipal boundaries co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with two others. The freedom is obtained by apprenticeship within the borough. Newport returns one member to parliament, conjointly with Monmouth and Usk; and a district was, in 1832, added to the borough, the limits of which now comprise by estimation 1007 acres: the old borough contained only 252 acres. The mayor of Monmouth is the returning officer at elections, but the mayor of Newport sits as his deputy in this town. The borough court has been lately revived, and is now regularly held: prisoners are committed for trial at the county sessions or assizes. Petty-sessions take place every Monday and Thursday before the borough magistrates; and the sheriff's county court is held here, alternately with Monmouth, every month. The burgesses are entitled to about £90 per annum, the produce of a piece of land called the Marshes, which sum is divided among them. The parochial church of St. Woollos is situated at the outskirts of the town; it exhibits specimens of various styles of architecture; the nave is Norman, and is entered by a fine arch of that style. The tower is said to have been built by Henry III., as a reward for the successful resistance of the inhabitants to Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and was formerly ornamented with the statue of that monarch, part of which is still preserved. A mariners' church has been built on the side of the canal; and there is a district church, dedicated to St. Paul, in Commercial-street, a handsome structure, containing 1600 sittings, half of which are free: net income of the incumbent, £150. Here are also places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a Roman Catholic chapel on a magnificent scale. A Lancasterian school for boys, and a national school for girls, are supported by subscription; and in 1824, a school on the national system was erected by Rowley Lascelles, Esq., for boys of Pillgwenlly. The poor law union of Newport comprises 40 parishes or places, of which 38 are in the county of Monmouth, and 2 in that of Glamorgan, South Wales, the whole containing a population of 33,051: a workhouse was recently built on a very extensive scale. The only vestiges of the ancient castle, now converted into a large brewery, are, the external walls and three strong towers: the fortress was evidently intended as a protection to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, from the incursions of the Normans and the English, when Monmouthshire formed a part of the principality of Wales.

NEWPORT (*St. NICHOLAS*), an incorporated market-town and a parish, and the head of a union, in the Newport division, of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 19 miles (E. N. E.) from Shrewsbury, and 139 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 2497 inhabitants. This town is situated near the line of the Roman Watling-street, on the north-east border of the county, and contains some respectable dwelling-houses: it sustained a loss, estimated at £30,000, from a fire in the year 1665. The inhabitants are supplied with water from large cisterns, filled from a neighbouring spring. In the vicinity are mines of coal and iron, and quarries of limestone; and a branch canal, which connects the Birmingham and Liverpool with the

Shrewsbury canal, passes a little to the north of the town. The market is on Saturday; and fairs are held on the first Tuesday in February, the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28th, July 27th, September 25th, and December 10th, principally for live stock. The earliest municipal privileges were granted by Henry I., and confirmed by charters of succeeding sovereigns, until the time of Edward VI.: the corporation consists of a high steward, deputy steward, two bailiffs, and about twenty-five burgesses. Courts leet are held by the joint lords of the manor, as are also petty-sessions for the Newport division of the hundred. Under the provisions of an act passed in the 4th of George III., a trust was formed for the purpose of inclosing a tract of waste land, 112 acres in extent, on which each householder had the right of pasturage, for one milch cow; and the rental was directed to be appropriated to the repairs of the street, market-hall (erected at the expense of William Adams, Esq.), and the market-cross. There is also a bridge trust, formed in 1750, and having the controul of funds which arise from inclosures, and are applied to general improvement.

The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown, with a net income of £275: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £180. The church anciently belonged to the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Shrewsbury, and was alienated, by permission of Henry VI., to Thomas Draper and his heirs, by whom it was made collegiate, for a warden and four lay chaplains. It is principally in the ancient English style, with a square tower; the side aisles were cased with brick on the outside many years since, and in 1838, the building was repaired and repewed, at a cost of above £2000, by subscription and by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Salters Hill. The free grammar school was built at the expense of the above-named William Adams, a native of the place, who, by indenture dated November 27th, 1656, assigned lands for the support of a master and usher, the endowment of four exhibitions, the erection and endowment of four almshouses, and other purposes. The land in 1820 comprised about 883 acres, yielding an income of £957, which, by dividends on stock, was increased to £1330 per annum: the master receives a salary of £150, the usher one of £75, each of the four exhibitioners £22. 10., the resident minister £60, each of the four alms-people £19. 10., each of three boys apprenticed £18, and twenty poor persons free of the Company of Haberdashers £3. 15. each, various incidental charges increasing the expenditure to about £815. An English school, originating in a free grammar school founded prior to the time of Edward VI., was endowed by subsequent benefactions, producing an annual income of £49. The Town's almshouses, for four females, were built in 1446, at the expense of William Glover, and are endowed with £70 per annum; and various other charitable benefactions, amounting yearly to nearly £200, are distributed amongst the poor. The union of Newport comprises 16 parishes or places, 10 of which are in the county of Salop, and 6 in that of Stafford, the whole containing a population of 14,717. Tom Brown, a witty but licentious poet of the seventeenth century, was educated at the free school,

NEWPORT (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a borough and market-town, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 18 miles (S. S. E.) from Southampton, and 84 (S. W.) from London; containing 4052 inhabitants. The situation of Newport on the principal branch of the Medina river, being considered more advantageous for commercial purposes than that of Carisbrooke, which was formerly a market-town, has caused it to supersede the latter as the capital of the island. The place stands on a gentle ascent, and is bounded on the east by the chief branch of the river, and on the west by a small stream which unites with the latter at the quay, where it becomes navigable hence to the Solent Sea channel at Cowes. The old town consists of five parallel streets, crossed by three others at right angles, which are well paved, lighted with gas under an act of parliament, and kept in excellent order; several other streets have been added within the last 30 years. The inhabitants are abundantly supplied with water, by means of pumps recently erected, as well as from the Carisbrooke stream. There is a small theatre; and assemblies are held occasionally. A library and news-room called the Isle of Wight Institution, was established in 1810; monthly meetings are held, during the winter, by a Philosophical Society, in a room adjoining the library, which also contains a museum of natural and artificial curiosities; and a mechanics' institute was founded in 1825, to which is annexed a library. The manufacture of thread-lace occupies a considerable number of persons, and furnishes an article for exportation; some commerce is carried on in timber, iron, and malt, and large quantities of wheat and flour are shipped. The market for corn and provisions is on Saturday, and from the central situation of the town is numerously attended; there is likewise a cattle-market every Wednesday. Fairs are held on Whit-Monday and the two following days, and there is a statute-fair at Michaelmas.

The first charter was conferred about the year 1193, by Richard de Redvers, second Earl of Devon; and a more important grant was made by the Countess Isabella de Fortibus, in which the town is styled "The New Borough of Medina," and its burgesses are invested with all the market tolls and other privileges. Henry VII. bestowed the petty customs within all ports and creeks of the island, and the charter containing this gift was confirmed and extended by Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The borough was first incorporated by James I.; and Charles I., in the 13th year of his reign, also granted a charter. The government is now vested in a mayor, 5 other aldermen, and 18 councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are co-extensive. The place first returned members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I.; its privileges then ceased until the 27th of Elizabeth: the mayor is returning officer. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total



Seal and Arms.

number of magistrates is 6. A court of requests for the Isle of Wight is held for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5; a court of pie-poudre takes place annually; sessions for the island occur quarterly, and a petty-session of magistrates twice every week. The guildhall, a very handsome edifice of the Ionic order, with corresponding pillars on the west front, was erected in 1816, from a design by the late Mr. Nash, at an expense to the corporation of more than £10,000: the upper part comprises the town-hall, council-chamber, and other offices, and the base forms an excellent market-place; in the interior is a fine portrait of the late Sir L. T. W. Holmes, Bart., by Owen, presented to the corporation by the inhabitants. There is a common gaol and house of correction for the borough, which is also a bridewell for the whole island.

Newport is annexed, with Northwood, to the vicarage of Carisbrooke. The church is a spacious building, in different styles, with an embattled tower at the west end: in the interior were interred the remains of the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles I., who died a prisoner in Carisbrooke Castle at the early age of fifteen. The burial-ground was first appropriated to this church in the reign of Elizabeth, in consequence of a plague, the ravages of which were so great, that the churchyard at Carisbrooke was too small to receive the dead. Churches have recently been erected at Noda Hill, and at Barton's Village. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded originally by subscription, in 1619, and endowed with a grant of 29 acres of land given by the Earl of Southampton, then governor of the island; the endowment was augmented by subsequent benefactors, particularly by Sir Thomas Fleming, Knt., and now produces £100 per annum. In the school-room, the negotiations between Charles and the parliamentary commissioners were conducted, in 1648. The Blue school was founded in 1761, for girls, and in 1764, Benjamin Cooke, Esq., devised land to it; it is otherwise supported by voluntary contributions, and the annual income is £84. A national, a Lancasterian, and an infants' school are maintained by subscription.

An almshouse was founded pursuant to the will of Giles Kent, by Sir Richard Worsley, Bart., in 1618, for five or more aged persons; and another, established by the corporation, is inhabited by four families, each of which receives a small sum annually. About a mile northward of the town is the house of industry, erected under an act of parliament obtained about the year 1770, and the management of which is vested in a corporation, styled "The Guardians of the Poor within the Isle of Wight." The house consists of several ranges of buildings, of sufficient magnitude for the reception and employment of about 750 persons: attached are extensive workshops, a chapel, and an infirmary. The sum borrowed for the erection was £20,000, of which £1200 remain as a debt. A little towards the north-west are the Albany barracks and military hospital, erected in 1798, and capable of receiving upwards of 3000 soldiers; they consist of parallel ranges of building, the principal of which is 163 feet in length. The hospital has been converted into a house of correction for juvenile offenders.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 15 miles (N. E. by E.) from Buckingham, and 51 (N. W.) from London; containing 3569 inhabitants. The distinguishing addition to its name is derived from the family of Paganell or Pagnell, to whom the manor descended from William Fitzansculf, a powerful baron, who held it at the time of the Conquest. Their castle had fallen to decay previously to the time when Camden wrote. In the early part of the great civil war, Newport was garrisoned by Prince Rupert, but the garrison was withdrawn after the first battle of Newbury, in 1643, when the parliamentary troops, under the Earl of Essex, entered the town. Sir Samuel Luke, supposed to have been the *Hudibras* of Butler, was governor in 1645. The town, one of the largest in the county, is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, and is well built, particularly the principal street. Water is supplied from wells, and, by means of an hydraulic machine, from the small river Levet, which runs through the town, and falls into the Ouse: coal is brought from Staffordshire by a branch of the Grand Junction canal. An elegant bridge of cast-iron, having one arch 58 feet in the span, was constructed across the Levet, at its junction with the Ouse, in 1810; and about the same time, a very handsome stone one was erected over the Ouse: the expense of both was about £12,000. The races, which had been discontinued for forty years, were revived in 1827, and take place in the month of August. The assizes for the county were occasionally held here, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VI.: the petty-sessions for the three hundreds of Newport are still held here; and a manorial court occurs once in two years, at which constables are appointed. The manufacture of bone-lace was formerly carried on here and in the neighbourhood to a very considerable extent, the market for its sale being on Wednesday; but of late years the trade has very much declined. There are a few wool-sorters; and a paper-manufactory affords some employment. A grant of a market and a fair was made, or confirmed, to Roger de Somery, in 1270; and a renewal of the charter for the market, which is held on Saturday, was obtained by John de Botetort, in 1333. Six fairs are now held, on February 22nd, April 22nd, June 22nd, August 29th, Oct. 22nd, and Dec. 22nd.

The parish comprises 3230*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.* of arable and pasture in nearly equal portions. The *LIVING* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £230. The tithes were commuted for land in 1806 and 1807. The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, with a square tower, standing on an eminence which affords a fine view of the surrounding country: the sum of £6000 has been expended in repairing it. In the north aisle, the body of a man was disinterred in 1619, when it was found that the skull and other hollow bones had been filled with lead, of which that taken from the skull is preserved in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A school for girls was founded, and endowed with £10 per annum, from a bequest by Dr. Lewis Atterbury, brother of the celebrated Bishop of Rochester. A Lancasterian school was built in 1824,

and a national school two years afterwards. In 1280, John de Somery founded an hospital, dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, which was refounded by Anne of Denmark, queen of James I., and called Queen's hospital; its revenue is about £70 a year, divided amongst six men and women. Two other hospitals, called St. Margaret's and the New hospital, were founded so early as 1240, but they have fallen to decay. John Revis, citizen and draper of London, founded and endowed an almshouse in 1763, for four men and three women. The poor law union of Newport-Pagnell comprises forty-five parishes or places, containing a population of 22,999. Fulk Paganell, in the reign of William Rufus, founded a convent of Cluniac monks at Teckford, adjoining the town, which was a cell to the abbey of Marmontier, in Normandy; and the monastery and lands, valued at £126. 17., were given, in the 17th of Henry VIII., to Cardinal Wolsey. Dr. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, was born at Middleton, near the town, in 1662.

NEWPORT-WALLINGFEN, a township, in the parish of ESTRINGTON, union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK, 6 miles (W. by S.) from South Cave; containing 427 inhabitants. About half a century since, this was an uncultivated morass, called Walling Fen; but a bed of clay, of very superior quality, having been discovered, which is dug to the depth of 30 feet from the surface, it became noted for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware, to a very great extent, whereby the value of the land was astonishingly increased, and a thriving village sprang up. The Market-Weighton canal passes in the vicinity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEW QUAY, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. COLUMB MINOR, union of ST. COLUMB MAJOR, hundred of PYDER, E. division of CORNWALL. This place is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and has a small harbour, which is secured by a pier, recently enlarged on account of the increasing importance of a pilchard fishery carried on here by seven independent companies, and employing about forty boats, averaging a burthen of ten tons each. There are seven large cellars, or warehouses, for curing fish, which is sent to different ports in the Mediterranean. A mine of lead has been opened, and is worked, though not with any great success; and stone of very superior quality, partaking of the properties of granite, is shipped at the port. A considerable village has arisen since the construction of the harbour and the establishment of a daily post; the cliffs on this part of the coast are lofty and of interesting appearance, and the beach is a firm smooth sand. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

NEWSELLS, a hamlet, in the parish of BARKWAY, union of ROYSTON, hundred of EDWINTREE, county of HERTFORD; containing 155 inhabitants.

NEWSHAM, a township, in the parish of EAGLESCLIFFE, union of STOCKTON, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (W.) from Yarm; containing 57 inhabitants. There was anciently a chapel here dedicated to St. James, of which mention occurs in 1416, when it is recorded that Bishop Langley sequestrated its revenues until William de Eseyby, priest, then chaplain, should satisfy the arrears of an annual pension of 3s., due to the rector of Eaglescliffe.

The township is on the Tees, and comprises by computation 470 acres of land, set out in farms.

NEWSHAM, a rural hamlet, in the township and parish of WINSTON, union of TEESDALE, S. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Staindrop. This place is pleasantly situated, on a small tributary of the Tees river; the surface is undulated, and Newsham Park, the seat of Robert Moses Dinsdale, Esq., a deputy lieutenant of the county, is a handsome mansion in an ample demesne, abounding with picturesque and richly diversified scenery.

NEWSHAM, a hamlet, in the chapelry of GOOSNARGH, parish of KIRKHAM, union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUDERNESSE, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Preston; containing 54 inhabitants. It lies near the road, and also near the railway, from Preston to Lancaster.

NEWSHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of CAISTOR, E. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 14 inhabitants. Bishop Tanner states that the first monastery of the Præmonstratensian order in England was founded here, by Peter de Gousla, or Gousel, in 1143, according to some, or in 1146, according to others. It was dedicated to the honour of St. Mary and St. Martial, and the establishment at the Dissolution consisted of an abbot and eleven canons, whose yearly revenue amounted to £114. 1. 4.; it was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.

NEWSHAM, a lordship, in the township of SOUTH BLYTH, parish of EARSdon, union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 147 inhabitants, and comprising, with South Blyth, 1047 acres.

NEWSHAM, with BRIND, a township, in the parish of WRESSEL, union of HOWDEN, Holme-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Howden; containing 199 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Derwent, over which a good bridge was erected about 1800, at a cost of £4000. The village is distant a mile and a half south-by-east from that of Wressel.

NEWSHAM, with BRECKENBROUGH, a township, in the parish of KIRBY-WISK, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Thirsk; containing 181 inhabitants. It comprises about 2060 acres of fertile land: the village, which is small, is seated on the river Wisk, near its confluence with the Swale. Dr. George Hicks, a learned divine, was born here in 1642.

NEWSHAM, a township, in the parishes of BARNINGHAM and KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Greta-Bridge; containing 451 inhabitants. The township comprises about 3312 acres, of which the soil is partly fertile, and partly high moors, which shelter the village on the south and west: the lands are the property of various owners. The village, which is large and well built, and consists of a long broad street, is pleasantly situated a little west of the road from Greta-Bridge to Middleton-Tyas. Divine service is performed on Sunday evening, once a fortnight, in a schoolroom.

NEWSHOLME, a township, in the parish of **GISBURN**, union of **CLITHEROE**, W. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWGROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Settle**; containing 55 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 780 acres of land, set out in farms. Lord Ribblesdale is lord of the manor.

NEWSTEAD, a township, in the parish of **BAMBROUGH**, union of **BELFORD**, N. division of **BAMBROUGH** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from **Belford**; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises the farms of **Birchwood-hall**, **Rosebrough**, **Rayhaugh**, and **Newstead**. The hamlet lies a little to the east of the road from **Belford** to **Alnwick**.

NEWSTEAD, a liberty, in the parish of **PAPPLEWICK**, union of **BASFORD**, N. division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S.) from **Mansfield**; containing 193 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1170, by Henry II. At the Dissolution its revenue was valued at £219. 18. 8., and the site was granted to the then lieutenant of **Sherwood Forest**, Sir John Byron, in whose family the estate continued until it was sold by the late Lord Byron. The present mansion, in which the poet resided for a short period, exhibits considerable remains of the monastic buildings; the cloisters and the west end of the abbey church are in the early English style, and in excellent preservation. These venerable remains are situated on an estate comprising 3226a. 3r. 33p., of which 290 acres are woodland and plantations, with several lakes, covering nearly 67 acres, and forming the source of the river **Leen**. The park is now divided into farms, except in the immediate vicinity of the house, which is beautifully situated in grounds, ornamented with several erections, harmonizing with the antiquated mansion and the monastic remains.

NEWSTEAD-ON-ANCHOLME, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, S. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from **Glandford-Brigg**; containing 27 inhabitants. It was given by Henry II. to St. Gilbert and the canons of **Sempringham**, who here founded a priory of their order, in honour of the Holy Trinity, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £55. 1. 8.

NEWTORP, a township, in the parish of **SHERBURN**, Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Ferry-Bridge**; containing 70 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 779 acres of land, of which much of the substratum is good limestone. The village is small and scattered, about a mile and a half south-west of **Sherburn**. The tithes of this place and **Huddlestone** have been commuted for £23. 17. 2., of which 16s. are payable to an impropiator, £1. 15. 10. to the vicar, and £21. 5. 4. to the prebendary of **Fenton**.

NEWTORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of **GREASLY**, union of **BASFORD**, S. division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**; containing 1126 inhabitants.

NEW-TIMBER (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of **CUCKFIELD**, hundred of **POYNINGS**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from **Brighton**; containing 165 inhabitants. The parish

is situated on the road from **London** to **Brighton**, *via* **Hickstead**, and comprises 1666 acres, of which 685 are common or waste land. **New-Timber Place** is an ancient mansion of brick, surrounded with a moat. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4., and in the gift of the Trustees of the late **Charles Gordon, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £315, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The church, a handsome structure in the later English style, was thoroughly repaired, and an embattled tower added to it in 1839, chiefly at the expense of the **Gordon** family.

NEWTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, hundred of **THRIPLow**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from **Cambridge**; containing 183 inhabitants. The parish comprises 984 acres, of which 70 are common or waste. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of **Hauxton**; appropriators, **Dean** and **Chapter of Ely**. Some tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1798; a tithe rent-charge of £288 is paid to the appropriators, and one of £50 to the vicar of **Thriplow**, who also has a glebe here of 18 acres.

NEWTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WISBECH**, **ISLE of ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Wisbech**; containing 400 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with **St. Mary-in-the-Marsh**, in the patronage of the **Bishop of Ely**, valued in the king's books at £18. 14. 9.: the tithes have been commuted for £667; there is a glebe-house, and the glebe contains $176\frac{1}{4}$ acres. A school is partly supported by the rector. A college, or chantry, in honour of **St. Mary**, was founded here in the reign of **Henry IV.**, by Sir John Colville, Knt., and consisted of a warden, four chaplains, four clerks, and ten poor brethren, whose lands at the suppression were annexed to the rectory of **Newton**.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of **MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE**, union of **ASHTON-UNDER-LINE**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 6 miles (N. E.) from **Stockport**; containing 7501 inhabitants, about two-thirds of whom are employed in the manufacture of cotton and hats, and in the printing of calico. The **Peak Forest** canal passes through the township, which abounds with stone of a good quality, and is rich in coal-mines; there are also iron-works for smelting the ore. A district church was built in 1836, containing 800 sittings, half of which are free, the Incorporated Society having granted £500 in aid of the expense: the living was augmented in 1842, with £120 per annum, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Here is a place of worship for Methodists.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, union and hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Macclesfield**; containing 103 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of **MIDDLEWICH**, union and hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (W.) from **Middlewich**; containing 1512 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Middlewich** to **Northwich**.

NEWTON, with **LARTON**, a township, in the parish of **WEST KIRBY**, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Great Neston**; containing 53 inhabitants.

NEWTON (*St. Petrock*), a parish, in the union of **BIDEFORD**, hundred of **SHEBBEAR**, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Great Torrington; containing 261 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1326 acres, of which 300 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. $7\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, Rev. F. D. Lempriere: the tithes have been commuted for £151, and the glebe comprises 76 acres. The church is an ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

NEWTON, with **DEANLANE**, a district, in the parish of **HANDLEY**, union of **WIMBORNE** and **CRANBORNE**, hundred of **SIXPENNY-HANDLEY**, Wimborne division of **DORSET**; containing 253 inhabitants.

NEWTON, with **NORTHWAY**, a tything, in the parish of **ASHCHURCH**, union and Lower division of the hundred of **TEWKESBURY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 230 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of **CLODOCK**, union of **DORE**, hundred of **EWYASLACY**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 275 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Eskley, and comprises 1571 acres. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £30. 2., and the impropriate for £91. 10.

NEWTON, with **LETTON** and **WALFORD**, a township, in the parish of **LEINTWARDINE**, union of **KNIGHTON**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Knighton; containing 213 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of **CROFT**, union of **LEOMINSTER**, hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Leominster; containing 104 inhabitants, and comprising 517 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £85.

NEWTON, with **SCALES**, a township, in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kirkham; containing 324 inhabitants. It comprises 1191 acres, of which 138 are common or waste. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £160, payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and the vicarial for £90. 0. 4. A Blue-coat school was founded and liberally endowed in 1707, by John Hornby; and James Boys, in 1809, bequeathed £800 in furtherance of the charity, the annual income of which now amounts to £670.

NEWTON, with **HARDHORN**, a township, in the parish of **POULTON**, union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (S.) from Poulton; containing 358 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **MANCHESTER**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester; containing 6127 inhabitants. The manufacture of cotton and silk, and the printing of calico, are carried on to a considerable extent, and silk-weaving on a smaller scale. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, is a handsome edifice, in the later English style, erected at an expense of £8000, defrayed by a rate on the inhabitants, upon the site of an old chapel, which fell down on the 2nd of May, 1808. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians; and

at Fairfield is an establishment of Moravians. A school is endowed with about £10 per annum.

NEWTON (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of **SLEAFORD**, wapentake of **AVELAND**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Falkingham; containing 221 inhabitants. It comprises 1282 acres: there is a large quarry of stone, which is used chiefly for the roads, and for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; income, £340, arising from 227 acres of glebe, allotted in 1767, in lieu of tithes; patron, Sir W. Earle Welby, Bart. The church is a modern structure, built at an expense of £900, raised by subscription. A parochial school is supported; and there are some trifling bequests to the poor. Here is a mineral spring, once used medicinally.

NEWTON (*St. Faith*), a parish, in the union of **KETTERING**, hundred of **CORBY**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Kettering; containing 103 inhabitants. This place anciently included two townships, Great and Little Newton, each of which had a chapel of ease, subordinate to the church of Geddington, to which parish they belonged, and formed part of the possessions of Pippewell abbey. The parish comprises by measurement 1153 acres: limestone of good quality is abundant, and is quarried for burning into lime, and also for repairing highways. The roads from Stamford and Uppingham to Kettering pass through; and the parish is watered by a stream which falls into the river Nene, near Wellingborough. The living is a donative; net income, £40; patron and impropiator, Duke of Buccleugh. The church is a very ancient structure, with a tower and spire of more recent date, and contains some old monumental inscriptions.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of **EMBLETON**, union of **ALNWICK**, S. division of **BAMBROUGH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Alnwick; containing 488 inhabitants. The township is bounded on the east by the German Sea, and comprises about 1170 acres, of which 400 are pasture, and the remainder arable land, well suited to the cultivation of wheat. There is abundance of coal and limestone; but the former, which is chiefly wrought on the lands of John Potts, Esq., of Benton Park, is of inferior quality, containing much sulphuret of iron and many other impurities. The beds of limestone in connexion with the coal strata abound with fossil shells, and one of them, much thicker than the rest, from the great number of cockle-shells found in it, is by the miners called the cockle-shell bed. Newton House, with 350 acres, is the property of Gordon Joseph Forster, Esq.; the other proprietors are Mr. Potts and J. R. Forster, Esq., of Adderstone. At the Sea-Houses, in the township, a preventive station is maintained; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the fishery of turbot, lobsters, herrings, and other kinds of fish, which is carried on to a very considerable extent. There is also a curing establishment.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of **CHILLINGHAM**, union of **GLENDAL**, E. division of **GLENDAL** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wooler; containing 134 inhabitants. The Lill burn flows on the south of the hamlet, near which is an ancient cross, twelve feet high, called by the country people the Hurl Stone.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of **BYWELL**, **ST. PETER**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hexham; containing 127 inhabitants. It is situated above a mile north-west from Bywell, not far from the river Tyne; and considerable improvements have been made within the present century by repairing roads, and by rebuilding. A limestone quarry is wrought.

NEWTON, a township, partly in the parish of **BINGHAM**, N. division, and partly in the parish of **SHELFORD**, S. division, of the wapentake of **BINGHAM**, union of **BINGHAM**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Bingham; containing 149 inhabitants.



Corporation Seal.

ter, who bestowed such liberties and franchises on the burgesses of Newton as were enjoyed by those of Taunton, Alresford, and Farnham. This charter was confirmed by Edward II. and IV., and by Queen Elizabeth. The town, which is situated at the mouth of the river Newton, was anciently of much greater extent than it is at present; it was burned by the Danes in 1001, and by the French in the reign of Richard II., and has been reduced to a very few cottages. The town-hall, now used as a Sunday-school, contained some curiously carved oak chairs, supposed to be of the time of Elizabeth, and which were removed to Swainston; it stands on an eminence overlooking one of the creeks of Newton harbour, which is formed by the junction of the river with the sea, and which, at high water, will admit vessels of 500 tons' burthen. The borough formerly had a titular mayor, chosen by the burghage-holders: it first sent representatives to parliament in the 27th year of the reign of Elizabeth, but was disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., in consequence of which the corporation property, including the town-hall, was sold, and the proceeds were applied to the rebuilding of the ancient chapel, retaining as much as possible its style of architecture. At the east end is a handsome window of stained glass, in which are the armorial bearings of the old corporation, with those of the Earl of Yarborough, Sir R. Simeon, and the Hon. Mr. A'Court; and on each side of the window are two niches preserved from the former chapel.

NEWTON, a liberty in the parish of **BLITHFIELD**, union of **UTTOXETER**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Abbot's-Bromley; containing 214 inhabitants.

NEWTON, with **BIGGIN**, a hamlet, in the parish of **CLIFTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR**, union of **RUGBY**, Rugby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of

the county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rugby; containing 245 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Leicestershire, and bounded on the east by the ancient Watling-street, and consists of about 1011 acres. Edward Cave, the founder and first editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was born here in 1691.

NEWTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **WINTRINGHAM**, union of **MALTON**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 1 mile (S. E.) from Wintringham. Newton Hall is in the hamlet.

NEWTON, with **EXELBY** and **LEEMING**, a township, in the parish of **BURNESTON**, union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Bedale; containing 682 inhabitants, of whom 335 are in Newton with Exelby. The township comprises 2295a. 2r. 18p., a large part the property of the Duke of Cleveland, who is lord of the manor. Newton is a small hamlet of scattered houses one mile east and south of Leeming, and includes Londonderry. Newton House, which has a fox-cover, is one of the sporting seats of the Duke. The poor of the township have £7 annually, left by Ralph Cowley and Thomas Isles, in 1670 and 1684.

NEWTON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and lythe of **PICKERING**, N. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Pickering; containing 233 inhabitants. The township comprises about 2000 acres of land, belonging to various owners, and situated in a deep and narrow picturesque dale. Denton Dale is traversed by the Whitby and Pickering railway; and one of its lofty and rugged acclivities is Killing Nab Scar, where a breed of large hawks have built their nests from an early period. There is a small chapel of ease; also a place of worship for Independents, and a free school. Richard Poad, in 1726, bequeathed £150, directing the income to be applied in teaching children.

NEWTON, a township, in the parish of **SLAIDBURN**, union of **CLITHEROE**, W. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWECROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Clitheroe; containing 461 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2140 acres of land, mostly a hilly moorland district, in which is a lead-mine worked by a company of shareholders. The village is seated on the river Hodder, about a mile and a half south of Slaidburn; and fairs are held in it on March 14th, April 14th, and September 16th. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends; also a national school, built in 1842.

NEWTON-ABBOTT, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of **WOOLBOROUGH**, hundred of **HAYTOR**, Teignbridge and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter, and 187 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 1192 inhabitants. It is probable that Newton-Abbott and Newton-Bushell were formerly included under the name of *Nuietone*, and retained this common appellation till the two manors became the property of different possessors. Newton-Abbott was so denominated from its being held by the Abbot of Tor, to whom it was given by William, Lord Brewer, founder of that monastery. The town appears to have possessed a market and a fair in the time of Edward I. In 1625, Charles I. and his suite, when on their way to and from Plymouth, were entertained at Ford House, near the town. In 1688, the same mansion was occupied by William, Prince of

Orange, after his landing at Torbay; and from the pedestal of the market-cross, on which is an inscription commemorative of the fact, his declaration to the people of England was first read. The town is situated on the river Lemon, upon the road between Exeter and Plymouth, and consists of two large and several minor streets; the inhabitants are amply supplied with water from pumps and adjacent springs. The surrounding country is beautifully diversified, and the scenery highly picturesque. Here was formerly an important woollen manufactory, but the principal business now is that connected with the tan-yards: large quantities of shoes, also, are exported to Newfoundland, with which island the inhabitants once carried on a very extensive trade, but it declined during the war in the beginning of the present century, and, with the exception of the above-named article, has not since been revived. The river Teign is navigable to its junction with the Stover canal, about three-quarters of a mile from the town; lighters and boats come up by this canal from Teignmouth with coal, and return with granite and potters' clay. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and on the last Wednesday in February is a great market for cattle: the market-place, which is new, is spacious, and commodiously arranged. Fairs are held on June 24th, Sept. 14th, and Nov. 9th, unless these fall on Wednesday, in which case the fairs take place on that day week. A portreeve, reeve, and inferior officers, are annually elected by a jury, at the borough court; the office of portreeve is always filled by the reeve for the preceding year. A court of requests was established by an act passed in 1840; a court leet is held annually, and a petty-session monthly. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, has been rebuilt, and contains 600 sittings, half of which are free. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents, the latter of which, with a free school, was founded and liberally endowed pursuant to the will of Mr. Bearne, in 1787. A national school is supported by subscription; and there are some small almshouses. The poor law union comprises 39 parishes or places, containing a population of 44,358. At Milberdown, near the place, are the vestiges of an ancient elliptical encampment, with a triple intrenchment, where the Prince of Orange stationed his artillery, when on his way from Brixham to Exeter. Hacknield ford, in the neighbourhood, is supposed to have derived its name from its situation on the line of the ancient Roman road called the Ikeneld-way. John Lethbridge, Esq., the inventor of the diving-bell, was a native of Newton-Abbott.

NEWTON, ARCHDEACON, a township, in the parish and union of DARLINGTON, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. W.) from Darlington; containing 63 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 910 acres, consisting of farm land, held by lease of the Archdeacon of Durham. The hamlet is on the road from Cockerton to Walworth.

NEWTON-ARLOSH, a hamlet, in the parish of HOLME-CULTRAM, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N. W.) from Wigton. In consequence of the destruction of Skinburness by an irruption of the sea, in 1404, the abbot of Holme-Cultram was licensed to build a small church at this place, dedicated to St. John the

Baptist, and hold here the market and fair (now disused) which had previously been granted to him at Skinburness. The church, which has long been desecrated, was constructed so as to serve the purpose of a fortress, and its thick rugged walls remain in the cemetery, which is still used by the parishioners.

NEWTON, BANK.—See BANK NEWTON.

NEWTON-BEWLEY, a township, in the parish of BILLINGHAM, union of STOCKTON-UPON-TEES, N. E. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Stockton; containing 87 inhabitants. This township, which belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, was named Newton in reference perhaps to Wolviston, a neighbouring place; and had its addition of Beaulieu, now Bewley, from the circumstance that here was situated the court-house or residence of the prior of Durham, within his manor of Billingham. The village is seated on the road from Wolviston to Greatham. The tithes have been commuted for £154. 3., of which £21. 3. are payable to the vicar, and £133 to the Dean of Durham.

NEWTON-BLOSSOMVILLE (St. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (E.) from Olney; containing 264 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Ouse, and comprises by computation 900 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 1½., and in the gift of W. Farrer, Esq., who has sold the next presentation to John Hall Talbot, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1810; the glebe comprises 156 acres, valued at £200 per annum.

NEWTON-BROMSHOLD (St. PETER), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3¼ miles (S. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 161 inhabitants. This parish, anciently *Newton-Bromswold*, is situated on the confines of the county of Bedford, and comprises 800a. 1r. 24p.: the female part of the population is employed in lace-making. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the patronage of All Souls' College, Oxford; net income, £119. The tithes were commuted for 170 acres of glebe, and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in the 40th of George III. The church is a small handsome structure.

NEWTON-BURGOLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of SWEPSTONE, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 244 inhabitants.

NEWTON-BUSHELL, a chapelry, and formerly a market-town, in the parish of HIGHWEEK, union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of TEIGNBRIDGE, Teign-bridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 14½ miles (S. S. W.) from Exeter, and 187 (W. S. W.) from London. This town received its distinguishing appellation from Robert Bussell or Bushell, the foster-child and kinsman of Theobald de English Ville, made lord of the manor by Henry III., in 1246, and who granted to the inhabitants a charter for a market. It is separated from Newton-Abbott by a small stream, and contains three tan-yards: limestone with argillaceous slate, and organic remains, are found in the vicinity. A portreeve and two constables are annually chosen at the court held by the lord of the manor. The chapel is a large edifice in the ancient English style, with a very fine window, highly enriched

with tracery. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON-BY-CASTLEACRE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 93 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Nar, and comprises 1063a. 10p., of which about 940 acres are arable, 60 pasture and meadow, and about 40 common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 15.; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £210. 5. 9., and the vicarial for £97, and the glebe comprises about 2 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a low square tower rising from the centre, and over the entrance is a Norman arch.

NEWTON-BY-CHESTER, a township, in the parish of St. OSWALD, CHESTER, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Chester; containing 226 inhabitants. There is a tannery at Flookersbrook, in the township.

NEWTON-BY-DARESBURY, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Frodsham; containing 193 inhabitants.

NEWTON-BY-FRODSHAM, a township, in the parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Frodsham; containing 100 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends.

NEWTON-BY-TATTENHALL, a township, in the parish of TATTENHALL, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tarporley; containing 86 inhabitants. The township is intersected by the Crewe and Chester railway.

NEWTON-BY-TOFT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 85 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 960 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 10. 10., and in the gift of Lieut.-Gen. Wilkinson: the tithes have been commuted for £172. 12., and the glebe comprises 21 acres. John Holdsworth, in 1741, bequeathed £200 for teaching children.

NEWTON-CAPP, a township, in the parish of St. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, N. W. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 148 inhabitants. It is situated on the Wear, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the north bank of which are the ruins of an unfinished mansion, erected by the Bacon family, who were long proprietors of the place. It is now the property of Sir Gordon Drummond.

NEWTON, COLD, a chapelry, in the parish of LOWESBY, union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 104 inhabitants.

NEWTON ST. CYRES, a parish, in the union and hundred of CREDITON, Crediton and N. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Crediton; containing

1234 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4175 acres, of which 270 are common or waste land. Lead-ore and manganese are obtained. A fair for cattle is held on the Monday following Midsummer-day. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 5.; net income, £351; patron, J. Quicke, Esq., who, with Sir S. Northcote, Bart., is impropiator. A school is supplied with Bibles by the churchwardens, from the proceeds of a small benefaction by Abraham Franks, in 1795. Several sums, also, have been bequeathed for the poor.

NEWTON-DIXTON.—See DIXTON, NEWTON.

NEWTON, EAST, a township, in the parish of ALDBROUGH, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hull; containing 41 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the shore of the German Ocean, in the reign of Henry III. belonged partly to the abbey of Meaux, and since that time the estate has passed through many families. The township comprises 505 acres, and the manorial rights are vested in the several proprietors of land. An hospital in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here by William, Earl of Albemarle, who died in the year 1179; at the Dissolution, it possessed a revenue of about £40 per annum.

NEWTON, EAST, with LAYSTHORPE, a township, in the parish of STONEGRAVE, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Helmsley; containing 82 inhabitants. The old Hall, now occupied as a farm-house, was the residence of the celebrated Dean Comber. The place once constituted a lordship: the tithes have been commuted for £150. 11. 6.

NEWTON, ST. FAITH, a hamlet, in the parish of HORSHAM ST. FAITH, union of ST. FAITH, hundred of TAVERHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N.) from Norwich, upon the road to Aylsham; containing 334 inhabitants. On the inclosure in 1802, 68 acres were allotted to the poor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON-FERRERS (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Yealmpton; containing 778 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the coast, and bounded on the west by the estuary of the Yealm; and the vicinity is remarkable for scenery of great beauty. It comprises 3044a. 3r. 35p. A portion of the population is employed in the fisheries in the neighbourhood; two very extensive quarries of limestone afford materials for building and for burning into lime, and there are also quarries of sandstone, and schistose slate. The estuary is navigable for vessels of 80 tons' burthen. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £41. 12. 1., and in the gift of the Rev. John Yonge: the tithes have been commuted for £429, and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains three stone sedilia, and a piscina, with a double arch of very early date. There are three parochial schools, the chief of which is conducted on the national plan. In the limestone rock is a cavern, in which have been found the bones and teeth of the hyæna, elephant, and other animals.

NEWTON-FLOTMAN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **HENSTEAD**, hundred of **HUMBLEYARD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Long Stratton; containing 371 inhabitants. This place received the adjunct to its name from the ancient flote, or ferry, over the river Taus, which is now passed by a bridge of brick. The parish is situated on the road from London to Norwich, *via* Long Stratton, and comprises 1171a. 2r. 12p., of which 833 acres are arable, 292 pasture, and 46 woodland. The living is a rectory in mediety, united to the rectory of Swainsthorpe, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes have been commuted for £362. 7., and the glebe comprises 23 acres, with a house, built by the Rev. C. Long, late rector. The church is a handsome structure, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains memorials of several of the Blundeville family, and an arched monument with a representation of Noah's Ark. A school is supported by the patron and the rector.

NEWTON-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish of **ASHBOURN**, hundred of **WIRKSWORTH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Ashboorn; containing 39 inhabitants.

NEWTON-HALL, a township, in the parish of **BYWELL ST. PETER**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hexham; containing 95 inhabitants. It adjoins the township of Newton on the north, and is situated not very far from the river Tyne, which runs on the south: the road from Newcastle to Corbridge also passes on the south of the village.

NEWTON-HARCOURT, a chapelry, in the parish of **WISTOW**, union of **BILLESDON**, hundred of **GARTREE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 278 inhabitants. The Union canal passes through the chapelry. The chapel, rebuilt about eight years since, is dedicated to St. Luke, and is endowed with 16 acres of land, awarded by an act of inclosure in 1792, in lieu of tithe. There is also an allotment of 10 acres, let in portions of a rood each to labourers, and producing a rent of £12, which is distributed to the poor in clothing.

NEWTON-IN-CLEVELAND, a parish, in the union of **GUISBOROUGH**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. E.) from Stokesley; containing 147 inhabitants. At the time of the Conquest this was a demesne of the crown, and it was afterwards granted to Robert de Brus, lord of Skelton, to be held of the king *in capite*; the Thwengs subsequently possessed the estate; and among other families that have owned property here, occur those of Welbury and Norton. The parish comprises 1163a. 29p., of which 590 acres are arable, 289 pasture, 65 wood, and about 217 moorland common: there are quarries of blue whinstone for roads. The village is situated on the road from Guisborough to Stokesley, about midway between the two towns. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of T. K. Staveley, Esq., and has a net income of £45. The church appears to have been anciently dependent on that of Ayton, and with it was given, in 1123, by Robert de Meinell, to the convent of Whitby, but at the Dissolution it was made parochial. A school was built in 1838, by the patron. The celebrated Roseberry Topping is in the parish; it is a

pyramidal mountain 1488 feet above the level of the sea, the base composed of an immense stratum of alum rock. Near the summit, which commands a wide and beautiful prospect, extending over a large part of the county of Durham, and including the mouth of the river Tees, is a spring of excellent water.

NEWTON-IN-MACKERFIELD, a chapelry, and formerly a representative borough and market-town, in the parish of **WINWICK**, union of **WARRINGTON**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 47 miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, and $192\frac{1}{2}$ (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 3126 inhabitants. During the civil



Seal and Arms.

war, and about the month of August, 1648, some Highlanders, having been defeated and made prisoners by the parliamentary forces, at Red bank, near this place, were hanged in an adjacent field, which still retains the appellation of Gallows Cross. The town consists chiefly of one broad street; there are an ancient court-house, and a handsome assembly-room, and races are annually held on a course adjoining the town. An iron-foundry on a large scale has been built by Mr. Stephenson, engineer, for manufacturing locomotive steam-engines and iron-work of every description; and another on a smaller scale has been recently erected. Extensive works for the making of crown glass and vitriol have also been established within the last few years. A large hotel has been built adjoining the Liverpool and Manchester railway station at this place, which is about half-way between those two towns; and the Wigan, the Bolton, and the Grand Junction railways form a junction near the town with the Liverpool and Manchester line. At Park Side station, in the township, the Right Hon. W. Huskisson met with the accident which caused his death, and a tablet to his memory has been erected near the spot. The market has long been discontinued, but the cross is standing. Fairs are held on May 17th and August 11th, for horned-cattle, and on May 18th and August 12th, for horses. Newton, anciently the head of a barony, and a borough by prescription, returned two members to parliament from the first year of the reign of Elizabeth to the 2nd of William IV., when it was disfranchised. Courts leet and baron are held three times a year, at which small debts are recoverable. The township comprises 2115 acres, of which 132 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £114; patron, Thomas Legh, Esq. As a commutation for the tithes a rent-charge of £300 has been awarded. The chapel, which is parochial, and dedicated to St. Peter, was built in 1682, by Richard Legh, Esq., and enlarged in 1834; the burial-ground, also, has been recently increased in extent, and inclosed with a stone wall and palisades, by the patron. A free school is kept in the court-house, and the master receives about £50 per annum, arising from the proceeds of certain inclosures of Leyland common, and the rental of a messuage called Dean school. About half a mile northward of the town are the remains of an ancient barrow named Castle Hill, from eight to nine

yards high and twenty-five in diameter, and the sides and summit of which are crowned with venerable oaks. A whetstone, encased in wood, was discovered about 30 yards below the surface of the earth, in sinking a coal-pit in 1822.

NEWTON-IN-THE-THISTLES, or **NEWTON-REGIS** (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **TAMWORTH**, Tamworth division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tamworth; containing 454 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1239*a.* 15*p.*, and is the most northerly in the county, surrounded by portions of Stafford, Derby, and Leicester; it is intersected by the road from Tamworth to Ashby. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 1. 5½.; net income, £300; patrons, Sir R. Burdett, Bart., and W. P. Inge, Esq., the former for two turns, and the latter for one. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1795, and the glebe comprises 33½ acres. The church is an ancient structure. A school is supported by subscription.

NEWTON-JUXTA-MALPAS, a township, in the parish of **MALPAS**, union of **WREXHAM**, Higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Malpas; containing 19 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £26.

NEWTON, KIRK (*St. Gregory*), a parish, in the union of **GLENDAL**, W. division of **GLENDAL** ward, N. division of the county of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Wooler; containing 1726 inhabitants, of whom 83 are in the township of Kirk-Newton. The parish consists of the townships of Akeld, Couldsmouth with Thompson's Walls, Coupland, Crookhouse, Greys Forest, Heath Pool, Howtell, Kilham, Kirk-Newton, Lanton, Milfield, West Newton, Paston, Selby's Forest, and Yeavinger. In Kirk-Newton township are 2218 acres of land, of which 230 are common with Yeavinger; the surface is mountainous, and the soil mostly sheep-walks: there are quarries of whinstone. The rivers Beaumont and Colledge join here, and become the Glen, running down the valley eastward. Collingwood Forster James, Esq., to whom and to Mr. Thompson the township belongs, has a neat mansion. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Miss Davidson; net income, £491; impropiators, Mr. James and others. There are six acres of glebe. The church, a neat structure with a campanile tower, was repewed in 1810. A national school was established in 1833.

NEWTON-KYME (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Tadcaster; containing, with the hamlet of Toulston, 201 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Tadcaster to Otley, comprises about 1350 acres of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enlivened by the river Wharfe, which runs on the north and east; the substratum abounds with limestone of good quality, which is quarried for the roads. Newton Hall, long the seat of the Fairfax family, is a handsome mansion, and was recently new fronted, and embellished with a colonnade of the Corinthian order, by the late pro-

prietor, Thomas L. Fairfax, Esq., lord of the manor; in the grounds are some remains of the ancient baronial residence of the Kymes, of whom the last baron died in 1338. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £300; patron, Mr. Fairfax: there is a glebe of 44 acres. James Brown, Esq., is impropiator of a portion of the tithes designated "*St. Mary tithes.*" The church is an ancient and venerable structure, with a square embattled tower, and has, in one of the windows, the armorial bearings of the Kymes in stained glass. A school was built in 1788, and endowed with £21 per annum, by Robert Fairfax, Esq., for 6 free scholars, of whom 3 are nominated by Mr. Fairfax, 2 by the rector, and one by the officers of the parish. A fund of £27. 6. per annum, arising from land purchased with a bequest by Lord Fairfax, in 1673, is distributed every Sunday, at the church, in bread to the poor; and £4. 11. per annum, arising from a bequest of £80 by Dame Ursula Barwick, of Toulston, which was invested in a rent-charge by Lord Fairfax, in 1694, applied to apprenticing children.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, a township, in the parish of **BROMPTON-PATRICK**, union of **LEYBURN**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Bedale; containing 334 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2200 acres of land, of which the Marquess of Ailesbury is a large proprietor, and lord of the manor. The village is pleasantly seated near the foot of a lofty acclivity, on the south side of a rivulet to which it gives name. The tithes have been commuted for £282. 3., of which £21. 7. are payable to the rector of Fingall, and £260. 16. to an impropiator; there is a glebe of about 7 acres. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

NEWTON ST. LOE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **KEYNSHAM**, hundred of **WELLOW**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Bath; containing 527 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1504 acres, and is situated on the river Avon, which is here crossed by a bridge: the Great Western railway passes through. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 4., and in the gift of W. G. Langton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 36 acres. A schoolhouse was erected in 1698, in pursuance of the will of Richard Jones, who endowed it with about £60 per annum.

NEWTON, LONG (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **STOCKTON-UPON-TEES**, S. W. division of **STOCKTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stockton; containing 293 inhabitants. This parish comprises more than 4000 acres, of which about 3000 are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of a few acres of plantations, meadow and pasture. The surface, though generally flat, is elevated, and commands some fine views of the Cleveland hills and Roseberry Topping; the soil is a strong clay, well adapted for wheat and other grain, and stone of good quality for the roads is wrought to some extent. The village, which is situated on the road from Stockton to Darlington, is neatly built, and has been recently improved by the Marquess of Londonderry, who has given to each cottager a certain portion of inclosed ground. The Stockton and Darlington railway passes for nearly two miles through the parish. The

living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham: the tithes have been commuted for £612, and the glebe comprises 10 acres, with a commodious house. The church, which was rebuilt in 1806, is a neat structure; the chancel windows are embellished with stained glass presented to the Rev. T. H. Dyke, the rector, by the Marchioness of Londonderry, heiress of the ancient family of the Vanes, and whose ancestors are interred in a vault in the chancel; a monumental window to the late Dr. Van Mildert, Bishop of Durham, was inserted in 1843. In the churchyard are two magnificent sycamore-trees of great antiquity. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

NEWTON-MORRELL, a township, in the parish of BARTON, union of DARLINGTON, wapentake of GILLING-EAST, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Darlington; containing 34 inhabitants. The township comprises an area of 586 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is fertile, and the fields are inclosed with fences of thorn, thickly planted with hedge-row timber, adding much to the effect of the general scenery, which in some parts is pleasingly picturesque. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £31. 14. 8., payable to the incumbent of Gilling.

NEWTON-MULGRAVE, a township, in the parish of LYTHER, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Whitby; containing 105 inhabitants. This township, sometimes called Newton-juxta-Ellerby, from its situation near that village, in the northern part of the parish, was anciently the property of the Mauleys, barons of Mulgrave, who held extensive lands in this part of the county. It comprises about 1950 acres of land, partly open moors. At a short distance north of the hamlet is Mulgrave Castle, the seat of the Marquess of Normanby.

NEWTON-NEAR-SUDBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SUDBURY, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Sudbury; containing 443 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2197 acres, of which 40 are common or waste; the soil is various, but chiefly a rich loam on a substratum of gravel; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and a small brook flows through part of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 9., and in the gift of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The church has remains of Norman architecture. Here is a national school.

NEWTON-NETHERCOTE, a hamlet, in the parish of SWEPSTONE, union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 125 inhabitants.

NEWTON, NORTH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, union of BRIDGWATER, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Bridgewater. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart.: the incumbent receives a rent-charge of £70 out of the tithes.

NEWTON, NORTH (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Pewsey; containing, with the tythings of Hilcott and Rainscombe, 342 inhabitants. The living

is a vicarage, with that of West Knoyle annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 3.; net income, £204; patron, Prebendary of North Newton in the Cathedral of Salisbury; impropiator, Earl of Pembroke. Two schools are partly supported by subscription.

NEWTON, OLD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STOW, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Stow-Market; containing, with the hamlet of Dagworth, 712 inhabitants. This place is situated on the small river Gipping, which has been made navigable from Stow-Market to Ipswich; the parish comprises by measurement 2370 acres. The lands formed part of the estates belonging to the unfortunate Countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded in the reign of Henry VIII. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 15. 5.; net income, £143; patron, the Rev. William Burgess; impropiator, Sir J. Shelley, Bart. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains a finely-sculptured font, and some portions of stained glass. A good parsonage-house was built in 1825, by the Rev. Charles Bridges. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; also a school partly supported by the vicar.

NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a township, in the parish of SHILBOTTLE, union of ALNWICK, E. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Alnwick; containing 290 inhabitants. The soil is generally poor: coal and limestone of excellent quality are obtained. The village is pleasantly seated on the road from Alnwick to Morpeth, and commands an extensive prospect of the surrounding country and of the sea. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £11. 18. 9. Frances and Jane Strother, about 1770, left £300, the interest of which is applied to education. There is a powerful chalybeate spring near the village; and in the neighbourhood are vestiges of an ancient fortification.

NEWTON, OUT, a township, in the parish of EASINGTON, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E.) from Patrington; containing 54 inhabitants. It comprises upwards of 600 acres of land, which, with the exception of a few pastures, are arable; the soil is productive, but the surface naked and uninteresting. The hamlet is situated close to the coast of the German Sea. Dimlington Hill, the most elevated ground in this part of Holderness, is in the township. The tithes have been commuted for £183, payable to the Archbishop of York, and there is a glebe of half an acre. Near the cliff are the ruins of a small chapel of ease.

NEWTON-PARK, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 15 inhabitants. The Bertrams, Eures, and Reveleys, occur among the former owners of the place, and the present proprietors are the family of Mitford, of whom was William Mitford, Esq., author of the *History of Greece*, who made some additions to the farm-house, and frequently visited Newton-Park. He was intimately acquainted with the language, literature, and customs of the ancient Greeks, and also sat in several parliaments, and was a colonel of militia. The township comprises 275 acres of meadow,

pasture, and tillage ground, and 6 acres of wood, lying between Benridge and the picturesque banks of the Font. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £17. 10.

NEWTON-POPPLEFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **AYLESBEAR**, union of **ST. THOMAS**, hundred of **EAST BUDLEIGH**, Woodbury and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Sidmouth; containing 549 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Aylesbear: the chapel, dedicated to St. Luke, was originally founded as a chantry by Edward III., about 1330. In the neighbourhood is Woodbury Castle, occupying the brow of a considerable eminence; it is deeply intrenched, and within its inclosure are the remains of a building which commanded a magnificent view over the Exe, and the vale, to Exeter, Honiton, &c., and the sea.

NEWTON, POTTER, a township, in the parish of **LEEDS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Leeds; containing 1241 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived the prefix to its name from the establishment of extensive potteries here during the time of the Romans. It is unquestionably of some antiquity, and at a period nearly contemporaneous with the foundation of Kirkstall Abbey, was the property of Richard de Newton, whose son William granted three acres of land towards the endowment of that monastery. It was subsequently the residence of the distinguished families of the Mauleverers, the Scots, and the Hardwicks, but there are no remains of ancient mansions. The township comprises about 2000 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; the surface is richly wooded and boldly undulated, commanding fine views of Leeds and the surrounding country, and in the environs are many handsome seats, among which are, the residence of Thomas Clapham, Esq.; Harehills Grove, the seat of James Brown, Esq.; and the Harehills, the seat of Griffith Wright, Esq. William Hey, Esq., has purchased the greater part of the woods at Gledhow, and has erected a beautiful villa, in the Elizabethan style, surrounded with pleasure-grounds laid out in the most tasteful manner. The village is situated on a gentle acclivity, and on a site called New Town, near the road to Harrogate; several plots of land for building have been set out by Earl Cowper, on which some pleasing villas have been already erected. There is a place of worship for Independents. In the hamlet of Gipton, in which is a fine wood of twenty acres, were formerly remains of a Saxon intrenchment, now entirely obliterated.

NEWTON-PURCELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **BICESTER**, hundred of **PLOUGHLEY**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Bicester; containing 118 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 560 acres. The living is a rectory, with that of Shelswell annexed, valued in the king's books at £3. 15. 5.; net income, £150; patron, J. Harrison, Esq. The church has, on the north side, a curious Norman doorway, with zigzag mouldings, walled up.

NEWTON-RIGNY, a parish, in the union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Penrith; containing, with the township of Catterlin, 310 inhabitants, of whom 163 are in the township of Newton-Rigny. The parish comprises 2414a. 29p., of which 2347 acres are arable, and the

remainder roads and waste; the soil is a strong clay, the surface flat, and the river Petterel flows through the grounds. The living is a vicarage; net income, £51; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Carlisle.

NEWTON-SOLNEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BURTON**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Burton; containing 311 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Trent. On a commanding eminence is a large castellated building, called Hoskins' Folly. The living is a donative; net income, £20; patron and impropiator, Sir Henry Every, Bart.

NEWTON, SOUTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **WILTON**, hundred of **BRANCH** and **DOLE**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Salisbury; containing 692 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bath to Salisbury, and comprises 3370a. 1r. 27p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 4.; net income, £221, with a house; patron and impropiator, Earl of Pembroke. The church has been repewed. There is a national school.

NEWTON-STACEY, a tything, in the parish and hundred of **BARTON-STACEY**, union of **ANDOVER**, **Andover** and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Whitchurch; containing 85 inhabitants.

NEWTON-TONEY, a parish, in the union and hundred of **AMESBURY**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Amesbury; containing 324 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Salisbury to Malmesbury, comprises by measurement 2333 acres; the surface is finely varied, and the lower grounds are intersected by a stream, which for some months in the year waters them. The village is situated on the eastern part of Salisbury Plain, bordering upon Hampshire; and the scenery is enlivened by the grounds of Wilbury House, a handsome mansion, the seat of Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., proprietor of nearly all the land in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 9., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £433, and the glebe comprises nearly 42 acres. The church is a very ancient structure of flints, with a tower of wood. Some barrows were opened in 1810, and found to contain amber beads and ashes.

NEWTON-TRACEY (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a parish, in the union of **BARNSTAPLE**, hundred of **FREE-MINGTON**, **Braunton** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Barnstaple; containing 125 inhabitants, and comprising about 350 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 1½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £67. The glebe comprises 36 acres.

NEWTON-UNDERWOOD, a township, in the parish of **MITFORD**, union of **MORPETH**, W. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (W.) from Morpeth; containing 92 inhabitants. The Bertrams, Charuns, Eures, Reveleys, and Mitfords occur at various periods among the proprietors of land at this place; and of these, the Eures were owners for several centuries, till the 10th of James I.: the nuns of Hallystone had a grant of common of pasture here,

which was confirmed by Henry III., in 1255. The township comprises 832 acres of excellent arable and pasture, and 20 of woodland. The village is seated a little to the north of the road between Elsdon and Morpeth, and has a large neat green in the centre. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £230. 6. 1. Here are the ruins of an ancient tower.

NEWTON-UNTHANK, a hamlet, in the parish of RATBY, union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 532 inhabitants.

NEWTON-UPON-DERWENT, a township, in the parish of WILBERFOSS, union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 5½ miles (W.) from Pocklington; containing 229 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1640 acres, the property of various families. The village is situated on the eastern acclivity of the vale of the Derwent, and about a mile south-west of Wilberfoss. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON-UPON-OUSE, a parish, in the union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, 8½ miles (N. W.) from York; containing, with the townships of Benningbrough and Linton, 908 inhabitants, of whom 523 are in the township of Newton. This parish, which is on the left bank of the river Ouse, comprises about 4590 acres, and, with the exception of 2030 acres in the township of Linton, belonging to University College, Oxford, is the property of Viscount Downe. Its soil is generally fertile, and the lands in the township of Newton, consisting of 1490 acres, are rich, and in profitable cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated on the river, and is neatly built; a market-boat sails weekly to York, on Saturday, and the Great North of England railway passes through the township. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, Viscount Downe. The church was rebuilt, except the tower, at the joint expense of his lordship and the college, in 1839. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A sum of £497. 15. 4. three per cent. consols. has been purchased with a bequest of £200 by Mr. and Mrs. Bouchier, £50 by Mr. Lund, £30 by Gabriel Priestman, and £10 by John Robinson; the dividends are distributed among the poor, and also several smaller benefactions.

NEWTON-UPON-TRENT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of WELL, parts of LINDESEY, county of LINCOLN, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Lincoln, and 15 miles (N. by E.) from Newark; containing 399 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Trent, and comprises 1518a. 3r. 37p., nearly all arable and pasture land, and generally of good quality, the former producing wheat, barley, beans, and oats; part of the scenery is very pleasing, being close to the Trent, and embracing an extensive view of the surrounding country. The village is on the eastern side of the vale. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Kinloch and Mrs. Minster, with a net income of £155; appropriator, Bishop of Lincoln. The church, a neat plain structure, has been chiefly built within the last thirty years, at an expense of about £900, raised by subscription and by rate; it contains 250 sittings, of which 50 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTON-VALENCE (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of ALTON, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (S.) from Alton; containing 331 inhabitants. It comprises 2253 acres, of which 341 are common or waste. The living is a vicarage endowed with the rectorial tithes, with that of Hawkley annexed, and valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 2½.; net income, £512; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Edward Auriol. A school is supported by subscription, for which the vicar has built rooms.

NEWTON, WATER (*St. REMIGIUS*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Stilton; containing 97 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 850 acres, and contains quarries of building-stone, but not at present wrought; the river Nene skirts it. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. Randolph Richard Knipe: the tithes have been commuted for £231, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a neat plain structure. A school is partly supported by the clergyman. Roman coins and fragments of tessellated pavement have been found.

NEWTON, WELSH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MONMOUTH, Lower division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Monmouth; containing 230 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4. 10.; net income, £47; patron and impropiator, Joseph Bailey, Esq.

NEWTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of BROMFIELD, union of WIGTON, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 9½ miles (N.) from Cockermouth; containing 335 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a tower, which formed part of an ancient castle or hall. In the neighbourhood is a quarry of red freestone.

NEWTON, WEST (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 242 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1230a. 2r. 9p., of which 460 acres are arable, 130 pasture and meadow, 35 woodland, 277 sheep-walks, and 157 rabbit-warren: the village, which is on an acclivity, commands some fine views. There is a considerable brewery. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with an embattled tower, and was formerly of larger dimensions.

NEWTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5¾ miles (W. by N.) from Wooler; containing 83 inhabitants. It is situated near the border of Scotland, on the road between Wooler and Kelso, and comprises about 1050 acres, of which 450 are arable, 25 plantation, and the rest hill pasture; the surface is mountainous, and the soil a gravelly loam. The greater part of the township is the property of Thomas Clennell, Esq., of Harbottle House; and about 60 acres belong to Henry Morton, Esq., of Biddick Hall, Durham. The village is

separated from that of Kirk-Newton by a small rivulet, near its junction with the Beaumont.

NEWTON, WEST, a township, in the parish of ALDBROUGH, union of SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Hull; containing 214 inhabitants. This place is noticed in the Domesday survey, and mention of it again occurs in the reign of Henry II., when a confirmation was given of a grant made to the abbey of Thornton, in Lincolnshire, by William Botiler, of half his tenure here: the manor has long been in the possession of the family of Constable, the present owners. The township comprises about 770 acres of land, divided into several farms, and lying near the Lamwith stream.—See BURTON-CONSTABLE.

NEWTON, WOLD, or NEWTON-UPON-THE-WOLDS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Great Grimsby; containing 146 inhabitants. It is situated on the old road from Grimsby to Louth, and comprises by measurement 1900 acres, of which the soil is various, and in some parts chalky. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £400; patron, Bishop of Durham. The church is a neat structure, and contains a richly-sculptured font. Here is a large tumulus, in which twenty urns were found in the year 1828, and preserved by the Rev. G. Oliver.

NEWTON, WOLD, a parish, in the union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Great Driffield; containing 245 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the wolds, comprises by computation 2000 acres; the soil is light and gravelly. The surface is diversified with hills and dales, presenting great variety of scenery, and enlivened by a considerable lake, fed by one of those copious springs of water which, during the latter part of the winter and the earlier part of spring, issue from different portions of the wolds with great force, and are here called Gypsey springs. The parish was anciently a chapelry to Hunmanby, where the inhabitants were accustomed to bury till the consecration of their own churchyard in 1828. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 19. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £130; patron and impropiator, the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, of Wykeham Abbey. The church, an ancient structure, repaired in 1839, at an expense of £250, contains 150 sittings, all of which are free, and a gallery has been erected for the use of the children attending the Sunday school. The vicarage-house, a neat building, was erected at the expense of the Rev. J. Skelton, the present incumbent, assisted by a donation of £100 from the patron. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, built in 1832, by the late Abraham Rhodes, Esq., whose executors allow it £20 per annum.

NEWTON, WOOD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of WILLYBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. W.) from Wansford; containing 483 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from King's-Cliffe to Oundle, and comprises by computation 1180 acres, forming a rich and fertile tract of land, peculiarly adapted for the growth of vegetables, with which it supplies the Leicester

market; the surface is undulated, and the soil various, light and sandy on the north, and stronger on the west. The substratum abounds with oolite of inferior quality, which is raised for building purposes, and most of the houses are built of it. A fine rivulet flows through the parish, and falls into the Nene; and a beautiful spring called the Willybrook, gives name to the hundred. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Nassington in the Cathedral of Lincoln, the appropriator; net income, £48. The church is a neat plain edifice, in good repair. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of DUNTON, union and hundred of BIGGLESWADE, county of BEDFORD; containing 57 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a township, in the parish of IRTHINGTON, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Brampton; containing 217 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, with HURST, a township, in the parish of DILWYN, union of WEOBLEY, hundred of STRETFORD, county of HEREFORD; containing 79 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish and union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Leominster; containing 72 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Rothbury; containing 57 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern declivity of a ridge of rocks, where the streams of the Cowett wells unite, and, after dashing down the steep, and passing Tosson mill, are lost in the Coquet, which flows on the north, a short distance from the hamlet. The land is good turnip soil. On the east of the township is the Carterside estate, partly the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

NEWTOWN, a chapelry, in the parish and union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of the county of SALOP, 3 miles (N. W.) from Wem; containing 79 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 2638a. 10p., of which the greater portion is arable land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £44; patrons, the Inhabitants. The chapel, consecrated in 1663, and dedicated to King Charles the Martyr, was rebuilt in 1836, and is a brick edifice, erected at the expense of the principal inhabitants, aided by grants from the Metropolitan and Diocesan Church Building Societies.

NEWTOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of DURNFORD, union and hundred of AMESBURY, S. division of WILTS; containing 28 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a tything, in the parish of ENFORD, union of PEWSEY, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 78 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a tything, in the parish of SHALBOURN, union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 51 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN-LINFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Leicester; containing 495 inhabit-

ants. The parish is pleasantly situated at the south corner of Charnwood Forest, in a beautiful valley, surrounded by rich woodlands, and adjoining the park of Bradgate, the ancient seat of the Greys, ancestors of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the present proprietor. Bradgate Park, in the reign of Edward I., became the property of William de Ferrers, second son of the Earl of Derby, and in 1444, on the death of the last Lord Ferrers, descended to Sir Edward Grey, Knt., who, in 1646, was summoned to parliament by the title of Sir Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby; the mansion was erected in the reign of Henry VIII., by his descendant, the second Marquess of Dorset, and was the birth-place of Lady Jane Grey, who was educated here, under the tuition of Aylmer, afterwards Bishop of London. In the summer of 1696, Bradgate was honoured with a visit from William III., on which occasion a bridge was erected over Anstey Brook, to facilitate the access of the royal guest, and which is still remaining. The mansion, according to oral tradition, was intentionally set on fire by the then Countess of Stamford, and has not been since inhabited; the park is well stocked with deer, and abounds with beautifully romantic scenery. The inhabitants are principally employed in the very extensive woods by which the parish is surrounded. A fine trout stream flows through the place. It is a lay rectory, belonging to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, as lord of the manor of Groby; net income, £100. Mrs. Mary Heard, in 1800, bequeathed £10 per annum for the poor.

NEWTOWN-NEAR-NEWBURY (*St. Mary and St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of NEWBURY, hundred of EVINGAR, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Newbury; containing 246 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Burghclere: the tithes have been commuted for £100. 13., and the glebe comprises two acres. The church has been enlarged, and contains 70 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. Lady Lucy Berkeley, in 1626, bequeathed a rent-charge of £10 for teaching children.

NEW-VILLAGE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of HOWDEN, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (S. W.) from North Cave; containing 160 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 490 acres of land, which formed part of Walling fen previous to its inclosure in 1780: the place is a suburb of Newport and New Gilberdike, where are commodious wharfs and several brick and tile yards, on both sides of the Market-Weighton canal. The road from North Cave to Howden passes through the village.

NEYLAND, formerly a parish, now a hamlet in the parish of ASHWELLTHORPE, union and hundred of DEFWADE, E. division of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Wymondham. The church, which was dedicated to St. Peter, was long since demolished, and the living consolidated with that of Ashwellthorpe.

NIBLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of WESTERLEIGH, union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, hundred of PUCKLE-CHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing 186 inhabitants.

NIBLEY, NORTH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,

2½ miles (N. W.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 1305 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3240a. 1r. 27p., of which 132 are common or waste land: the manufacture of woollen-cloth was formerly carried on to a great extent, but the mills have been long untenanted and the trade discontinued. There are some quarries of stone for building, and for repairing the roads. The right to the manor was litigated between the families of Lord Berkeley and Lord Lisle for nearly 200 years, during which William, Lord Berkeley, and Thomas, Lord Lisle, had recourse to arms to decide their right; and on May 20th, 1470, both parties met on Nibley Green with their respective followers, amounting to nearly 1000 men, of whom 150 fell in the combat, and amongst them Lord Lisle, who was shot in the mouth with an arrow, which decided the contest. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £95; patron, J. Jortin, Esq.; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church contains 60 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £50 in aid of the expense. A chapel has been built at the extremity of the parish, at the expense of George Bengough, Esq., who appoints a curate, to whom he pays £150 per annum. There is a place of worship for Independent Methodists. William Parnell, in 1763, bequeathed £300 for teaching, and an estate for apprenticing, boys; the total annual income is £57. A school in connexion with the chapel is also supported by Mr. Bengough. It is said that Tindal the reformer resided here.

NIBTHWAITE, a township, in the parish of COULTON, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 8 miles (N.) from Ulverstone.

NICHOL-FOREST, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRK-ANDREWS-UPON-ESK, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 10½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Longtown; containing 825 inhabitants, of whom 449 are in the Upper, and 376 in the Lower, township. The Liddel and Kershopp rivers, which separate the chapelry from Scotland, here produce some beautiful cascades; and from the bed of the former, rises a chalybeate spring called Hert-fell Spa, the water of which is strongly impregnated with alum. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £132; patron, Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart. The chapel, situated at Kingfield, was rebuilt in the year 1812. There is a small national school. Armstrong, the poet, was born in the neighbourhood.

NICHOLAS, ST., a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of WONFORD, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, 5½ miles (E. by S.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 1175 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the Teign, lies opposite to Teignmouth, with which it communicates by a bridge recently erected over the river; it comprises the pleasant village of Shaldon, and the greater part of the hamlet of Ringmore, and the neighbourhood abounds with diversified scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £125; patron, Lord Clifford; impropiators, the Landowners.

NICHOLAS, ST., a chapelry, in the parish of STANFORD-LE-HOPE, union of ORSETT, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX. Four almshouses were endowed with about £6 per annum, by Ralph Finch.

NICHOLAS, ST., AT WADE, a parish, in the union of the ISLE of THANET, hundred of RINGSLow, or ISLE

of THANET, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Margate; containing 679 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £15. 19. 7.; net income, £161. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £25, with a glebe of 9 acres; and those belonging to the Archbishop for £1026, with a glebe of 12 acres. The church consists of three aisles and chancels, with a square tower at the west end; between the nave and south aisle are three fine Saxon arches. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and also two schools, one endowed with £16 per annum, and the other supported by subscription.

NICHOLAS, ST., CASTLE-HOLD, a parish, in the liberty of WEST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, adjacent to the town of Newport; containing 275 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £24; patron, Governor of the Isle of Wight. The church was built on the site of a more ancient structure by George II., in 1738.

NICKLEBY, a township, in the parish of LYTHE, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Whitby; containing 186 inhabitants. This place, called in Domesday book *Michelbi*, was an ancient manor which, in the reign of John, came to the Mauleys, who held of the king *in capite*. The lands were granted out at an early period, for it appears that in the time of Edward I. the free tenants had four carucates of land here, which they held of Peter de Mauley, as of the barony of Mulgrave. The place is situated near the road from Whitby to Guisborough.

NIDD, a parish, in the liberty of RIPON, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E.) from Ripley; containing 114 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Nidd, and comprises 1013a. 2r. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., of which 450 acres are arable, 465 meadow and pasture, and the remainder wood and plantations. The surface is gently undulated, and the prevailing scenery pleasingly rural; the soil varies greatly; the pastures and meadows, with the exception only of a few acres, are luxuriantly rich, but a considerable portion of the arable land is cold, and produces indifferent crops. Nidd Hall, the seat of the ancient family of Trappes, was purchased, together with the estate, about the year 1830, from Francis Michael Trappes, Esq., by Benjamin Rawson, Esq., the present proprietor. The village is situated on the road from Knaresborough to Pateley-Bridge, which passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £96; appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Ripon. The church is a very ancient structure.

NIDEN, or KNIGHTON, an extra-parochial place, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 65 inhabitants.

NIGHTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. WINNOW, union of BODMIN, hundred of WEST, E. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Lostwithiel. The chapel is dedicated to St. Necton.

NINEBANKS, a chapelry, in the parish of ALLENDALE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (S. W.) from Hay-

don-Bridge. This place was once the property of the Auckland family, of whose mansion a tower is still remaining, on several parts of which are their armorial bearings; and from the fact of the inverted position of these arms, it would appear that the building, itself ancient, was erected with the materials of one still more ancient. The chapelry comprises by measurement 4484 acres; the substratum abounds in mineral produce, and there are three lead-mines, but not at present in operation; good stone is quarried for common building purposes, and for the roads. A branch of the river Tyne intersects the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, incumbent of Allendale; impropriators, George Lee, Isaac Crawhall, and John Wilson, Esqrs. The chapel was rebuilt, and the cemetery enlarged, about 1816. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and attached to the chapel is a school on the national plan. There is a mineral spring.

NINEHEAD, or NYNEHEAD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Wellington; containing 349 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1200 acres of rich land, forming part of the vale of Taunton; the surface is undulated, and the river Tone, which flows through the parish, formerly inundated the lands, but in 1815 was widened and improved at the expense of W. A. Sanford, Esq., the proprietor. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £184. 10. A school is supported by a lady.

NINFIELD (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HAILSHAM, hundred of NINFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Battle; containing 563 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2554a. 1r. 5p., of which 1322 acres are arable, 306 pasture, 180 meadow, 490 woodland, and 61 hop plantations; the surface is varied, and the scenery beautifully picturesque. The village is situated on the road from Lewes to Battle and Hastings, and from its elevated site commands some extensive views. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £426. The church is a neat structure in the early English style. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription.

NITON (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (S.) from Newport; containing 613 inhabitants. The parish occupies a delightful situation near St. Catherine's point, the southern extremity of the Isle of Wight, and is bounded on the south by the English Channel, of which the village, being in one of the most hilly districts of the island, commands some fine views. To the north runs the road to Newport and the centre of the island; to the north-west, that to the western parts; and to the north-east, that to the eastern division. Charles II., after enduring a severe storm, landed at Puckaster, in the parish, on the 1st of July, 1675. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Godshill and the perpetual curacy of Whitwell united, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 1.; net income, £600; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Queen's College,

Oxford. The tithes of Niton have been commuted for £368, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is a very ancient structure, on the south side of which, without the wall of the cemetery, was formerly a cross, raised upon steps, with a basin on the top, supposed to have been once used as a baptismal font. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school endowed with £270, of which £20 were a donation from the Duchess of Kent.

NIXONS, a township, in the parish of BEWCASTLE, union of LONGTOWN, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 13 miles (E. N. E.) from Longtown; containing 217 inhabitants. Several trout streams bound and intersect the township.

NOBOLD, a township, in the parish of BRACE-MEOLE, union of SHREWSBURY, N. division of SALOP; containing 187 inhabitants.

NOBOTTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of BRINGTON, union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of NOBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing 99 inhabitants.

NOCKHOLT, a parish, in the union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (N. W.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 539 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 1500 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, the Impropiator of Orpington; the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church is a neat structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by Miss Thrale.

NOCTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the Second division of the wapentake of LANGOE, parts of KESTIVEN, union and county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (S. E.) from Lincoln; containing 553 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 5000 acres, of which 3000 are arable, and the remainder pasture, with a considerable portion of woodland; the soil is a rich clay, producing excellent wheat, oats, and barley; the scenery is diversified, and embellished with timber of fine growth. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 11.; net income, £560; patron and impropiator, Hon. G. Hobart. The tithes were commuted for land in 1776. The church was erected in 1774, by the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, and has been repaired by the Earl of Ripon. A priory of Black canons, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene, was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Robert D'Arcy, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £52. 19. 2.

NOCTORUM, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 7½ miles (N.) from Great Neston; containing 30 inhabitants.

NOKE (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Oxford; containing 153 inhabitants, and comprising 791a. 3r. 25p. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 7.; net income, £90; patron, Duke of Marlborough.

NO-MAN'S-HEATH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the counties of DERBY, LEICESTER, STAFFORD, and WARWICK; containing 30 inhabitants.

NO-MAN'S-LAND, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of DOWNTON, Salis-

bury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 149 inhabitants.

NONINGTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of WINGHAM, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 4¼ miles (S. by E.) from Wingham; containing 860 inhabitants. St. Alban's Court, here, so called from having been formerly a cell attached to the abbey of St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, contains a valuable collection of paintings: the site of a chapel is traceable in the grounds. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Womenswold annexed; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £600, the perpetual curate's for £250, and those of an impropiator for £170. The church is principally in the early English style. A school is supported by subscription.

NOOK, THE, a township, in the parish and union of BELLINGHAM, N. W. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, ½ a mile (E.) from Bellingham; containing 129 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the North Tyne river, and on the east by the river Rede, on which the hamlet is situated.

NORBRECK, with BISPHAM, a township, in the parish of BISPHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUDERNESSE, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Poulton; containing 371 inhabitants.

NORBURY, a chapelry, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Stockport; containing 808 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 1220 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and impropiator, Thomas Leigh, Esq. A church in the later English style, with a tower, was erected in 1835, at an expense of £3025, raised by subscription, aided by grant from the Incorporated Society.

NORBURY, a township, in the parish of MARBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 4¼ miles (N. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 401 inhabitants. A branch of the Chester canal passes through the township. The tithes have been commuted for £148. A school is chiefly supported by the Marquess of Cholmondeley.

NORBURY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn; containing, with Roston, 510 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Snelston annexed, valued in the king's books at £15. 16. 0½.; patron, Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq. The chancel of the church is a fine specimen of the decorated style, with large windows exhibiting the original stained glass, which is strikingly beautiful. Here, amongst many ancient monuments of the Fitzherberts, is one to the memory of Sir Anthony, a celebrated writer on the law, who was born at this place, and died in 1538. A free school was founded in 1678, by a bequest from Thomas Williams, and endowed with land now let for £18 per annum.

NORBURY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 4½ miles (N. E.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 420 inhabitants. The surface is generally hilly, and the soil light and poor, and in some parts marshy; the

lands are watered by numerous small brooks. The living is annexed to the vicarage of North Lydbury. There is a chapel of ease about five miles from the church, on the road to Bishop's-Castle. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship.

NORBURY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **NEWPORT**, W. division of the hundred of **CUTTLESTONE**, S. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Newport; containing, with the hamlets of Loynton and Oulton, and the township of Weston-Jones, 353 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6.; net income, £483; patron, Earl of Lichfield. The church is an ancient stone edifice, except the tower, which is of brick; it was repaired in 1827, and a gallery erected.

NORCOTT, a township, in the parish of **St. Helen**, **ABINGDON**, union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, 1 mile (N.) from Abingdon; containing 76 inhabitants, and comprising 340a. 3r. 12p.

NORDLEY, KING'S, a township, in the parish of **ALVELEY**, union of **BRIDGENORTH**, hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Bridgenorth; containing 38 inhabitants.

NORFOLK, a maritime county, bounded on the north and east by the German Ocean, or North Sea; on the south by the county of **Suffolk**, from which it is separated by the river **Waveney** and the **Lesser Ouse**; and on the west by **Cambridgeshire** and a small part of **Lincolnshire**, from which it is divided by the **Greater Ouse** and **Nene** rivers. It extends from 52° 22' to 52° 58' (N. Lat.), and from 0° 10' to 1° 44' (E. Lon.), and includes an area of 2092 square miles, or 1,338,880 statute acres. There are 85,903 houses inhabited, 3720 uninhabited, and 437 in the course of erection; and the population amounts to 412,664, of whom 199,101 are males, and 213,563 females. The name is but slightly altered in orthography and pronunciation from the Saxon compound, *North-folc*, signifying "the northern people," which term was used in the early Saxon kingdom of **East Anglia**, to distinguish the inhabitants of the northern part from those of the southern, who were called *Suth-folc*, for the like reason. At the period of the Roman Conquest the county was inhabited by the *Cenomanni*, or *Cenimagni*, a tribe of the *Iceni*, who, according to **Whitaker**, were descended from the *Cenomanni* of Gaul, and had their chief city at **Caistor**, near **Norwich**. Within the limits of the county, or contiguous to it, were established five principal, besides several subordinate, Roman stations, which, with other fortifications, were placed under the command of an officer, whose title according to some authors, was *Comes tractus maritimi*, "Count of the maritime district;" or, according to others, *Comes litoris Saxonici*, "Count of the Saxon shore." During the Anglo-Saxon dynasty, it formed an important part of the kingdom of **East Anglia**, until the union of all the kingdoms of the heptarchy under **Egbert**, about 400 years after the first landing of the Saxons; and on the division of the kingdom between **King Canute** and **Edmond Ironside**, it was included in the *Denelege*, or Danish jurisdiction.

Norfolk is in the diocese of **Norwich**, and province of **Canterbury**, and comprises the two archdeaconries of **Norfolk** and **Norwich**, in the former of which are the deaneries of **Brooke**, **Burnham**, **Cranwick**, **Depwade**, **Fincham**, **Hingham**, **Hitcham**, **Humbleyard**, **Reddenhall**,

Repps, **Rockland**, and **Wacton**; and in the latter those of **Blofield**, **Breckles**, **Brisley**, **Flegg**, **Holt**, **Ingworth**, **Lynn**, **Norwich**, **Sparham**, **Taverham**, **Toft-Trees**, and **Walsingham**, and part of that of **Thetford**. The number of parishes is 756. For the purposes of civil government it is divided into the hundreds of **Blofield**, **Brothercross**, **Clackclose**, **Clavering**, **Depwade**, **Diss**, **Earsham**, **North** and **South Erpingham**, **Eynsford**, **East** and **West Flegg**, **Forehoe**, **Freebridge-Lynn**, **Freebridge-Marshland**, **Gallow**, **North** and **South Greenhoe**, **Grimshoe**, **Guilt-Cross**, **Happing**, **Henstead**, **Holt**, **Humbleyard**, **Launditch**, **Loddon**, **Mitford**, **Shropham**, **Smithdon**, **Taverham**, **Tunstead**, **Walsham**, and **Wayland**. It contains the city of **Norwich**; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of **Lynn** and **Yarmouth**; the borough and market town of **Thetford**; the market-towns of **Aylsham**, **East Dereham**, **Diss**, **Downham-Market**, **Fakenham**, **Foulsham**, **Harleston**, **East Harling**, **Hingham**, **Holt**, **Loddon**, **Reepham**, **Swaffham**, **North Walsham**, **Watton**, and **Wymondham**; and the sea-port towns of **Blakeney**, **Cley**, and **Wells**, which have no markets. Under the act of the 2nd and 3rd of **William IV.**, cap. 45, the county was divided into the eastern and western divisions, each to send two representatives to parliament; two members are returned for the city of **Norwich**, and two for each of the boroughs. The county is included in the **Norfolk** circuit; the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at **Norwich**, and the latter also by adjournment at **Walsingham**, and, for the Midsummer quarter only, at **Swaffham**.

The SURFACE of the county has, perhaps, less variety of features than that of any other tract in the kingdom of equal extent, being for the most part flat; yet this uniformity of appearance is sometimes interrupted, particularly in the northern part, where the ground is broken by gentle elevations, and the hills and valleys are adorned with woods and plantations. On the south side of the county is a fine rich tract, extending towards the north and north-east; and these portions being inclosed, well cultivated, and abounding with timber more than most maritime districts, exhibit a variety of pleasing and cheerful prospects. Most of the rivers rise in marshy lands, and, running through a comparatively level country, have a slow current; so that they contribute to keep the adjacent grounds in a swampy state, and to fill the atmosphere with dense and noxious vapours. When swelled by land-floods, their estuaries being for the most part choked with silt driven up by the influx of the tide, they often overflow the low-lands, and in their course form numerous small shallow lakes, or pools, provincially termed "broads," or "meres," which are plentifully stocked with fish, and much frequented by aquatic birds. A great part of the coast consists of a low sandy beach, covered with gravel and shingles, which by the force of the waves, are frequently thrown up in vast heaps, and by the constant accumulation of sand, are formed into banks, held together by the matted roots of "sea-reed grass." Numerous banks of the same kind have been raised off the coast, far out at sea, and being only discoverable at ebb or quarter tides, are frequently fatal to coasting-vessels: the most remarkable is the large bank running parallel with the coast near **Yarmouth**, between which and the shore is a deep channel known by the name of **Yarmouth roads**, where ships ride securely in all states of the weather. The

ranges of sand-hills on this, as on the opposite coast of Holland, preserve a valuable portion of the lands from inundation. According to the table of the *soils* furnished by the late secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Mr. Arthur Young, there are in the county, of light sand, 220 square miles; of more valuable sand, 420; of marshland clay, 60; of various loams, 900; of rich loam, 148; and of peat earth, 82. The *substrata*, as far as has yet been discovered, consist of clunch or indurated chalk; chalk in which flints are imbedded; gault, gravel, sand, silt, and peat-earth.

Although by nature sterile, superior cultivation has rendered Norfolk one of the most productive counties in the kingdom. The *arable* lands form about two-thirds of its surface, and the usual course of crops is, first year, turnips; second, barley; third, seeds for hay; fourth, seeds; fifth, wheat or rye; and sixth, barley: the next most frequently practised is the old four-shift system of turnips, barley, seeds, and wheat, in succession. A vast quantity of barley is raised on the lighter soils, made into malt, and then shipped; malt, indeed, may be considered the staple commodity of the county. On a great portion of the land between March and Wisbech, and around the latter place, mustard is cultivated. Saffron is grown in the south-western district, and in the parts adjacent to Cambridgeshire. Flax is produced in the vicinities of Wisbech, Downham, and Outwell; and hemp near Downham, Old Buckenham, Diss, Harleston, &c. Some of the marshes are peculiarly favourable for corn; but their liability to inundation has induced the inhabitants to prefer the dairy system, and in these parts large quantities of butter are made and exported, under the name of "Cambridge." The quantity of upland *meadow* and *pasturage* has been estimated at nearly 127,000 acres, and that of the marsh lands at upwards of 63,000. One of the richest grazing tracts in Norfolk is, the marshy district lying to the south of Lynn and on the eastern side of the Ouse: these lands, like all others in the county, are in general hired by the upland farmers, and not stocked regularly, but only when convenience requires it. The agricultural produce of Norfolk amounting to twice as much as is consumed by its inhabitants, the *exports* are great; and in a good year, when the exportation is free, it has been stated that from the ports of this county, including the quantity brought down the rivers, which forms about one-tenth of the whole, as much corn is shipped as from all the others of England collectively. The average number of fat *cattle* annually sent from the county to the markets at Smithfield, St. Ives, and other places, is estimated at not less than 20,000; and the number of *sheep* fattened for distant markets is supposed to be about 30,000. In the sandy and loamy districts, owing to the dryness of the soil and the range afforded by the uninclosed parts, *turkeys* are extremely numerous, and esteemed of excellent quality and flavour; besides affording a supply to several of the neighbouring counties, vast numbers are sent to London and other distant places. Large supplies of *geese* are also bred in the fenny parts, and annually driven on foot to London from the neighbourhoods of Downham, Wisbech, and Lynn; and turkey-poults, goslings, chickens, &c., are sent hence to the same market by light caravans, or stage-coaches. A great part of the county was, a century and a half since, comparatively wild,

bleak, and unproductive, more than half of it being rabbit-warrens and sheep-walks; and notwithstanding that so much has been effected towards bringing the whole of the land into a state of cultivation, and although the commons have been very much diminished during the latter part of the last century, and the early part of the present, yet the open and *waste lands* are still of great extent. Norfolk contains numerous woods and plantations, which have been computed to occupy not less than 10,000 acres.

The *Manufactures*, except for home consumption, consist chiefly of woven goods, which, in a variety of branches, still constitute the staple trade. The small village of Worsted is remarkable as having given name to a kind of goods made of wool differently dressed from that of which woollen-cloths are made; the yarn of the former being spun from combed, and that of the latter from carded, wool. Dormics, cambrics, calicoes, &c., which in like manner took their names from the places where they were first made, formerly constituted the principal articles of manufacture; and these were followed by druggets, serges, shalloons, duffields, &c., which in their turn have been superseded by bombasins, worsted-damasks, flowered-satins, camlets, crapes, stuffs, tabinets, poplins, shawls, and a great variety of fancy articles, most of which are formed of wool, mohair, and silk, by different intermixtures and curious combinations. In this trade Norwich takes the lead; but the articles which have usually been considered as the manufacture of that city only, have been produced by the joint labour of several towns and villages of the county. Since the introduction of machinery, however, the trade has been concentrated, and is now almost exclusively confined to Norwich. Having a great extent of coast, and abounding with rivers and streams, together with numerous broads or meres, Norfolk is well supplied both with fresh and salt water *fish*. The two chief fisheries are those of the herring and the mackerel, of which the former is by far the more important. In successful years, 70,000 barrels have been exported, exclusively of 15,000 cured for home consumption.

The principal *Rivers* are, the Greater Ouse, the Lesser Ouse, the Waveney, the Bure, the Wensum, the Yare, and the Nar. The *Greater Ouse* receives the tide up to the vicinity of Denver, where its further influx is checked by sluices erected for the purposes of drainage and navigation: at the period of the equinoxes this tide rushes up with great fury, and is called by the inhabitants "the Eagre." Besides admitting merchant vessels of considerable burthen as high as Lynn, it is navigable for barges in the whole of its course through the county; and by its means, and the rivers and canals with which it is connected, Norfolk supplies the central parts of the kingdom with coal, wine, timber, grocery, and other articles previously brought into its ports; and in its turn receives large quantities of cheese, corn, and malt. The *Lesser Ouse* is navigable up to Thetford; the *Waveney* for barges as high as Bungay Bridge; the *Bure* becomes navigable at Aylsham, and joins the Yare on the north side of Yarmouth; and the *Wensum* begins to be navigable at Norwich, and at Burgh joins the Waveney, and proceeds towards Yarmouth. The *Yare* joins the Wensum to the east of Norwich, and in this latter river its name is lost until

the junction of the Wensum and the Waveney, at the head of Bredon water, between which and Yarmouth the united waters again assume the name of Yare: in the Yare or Wensum, is found a singular species of perch, called a ruffe, which is smaller and of a more slender form than the common perch. The *Nar*, called also Sechy and Seechy river, falls into the Greater Ouse, near Lynn, whence it is navigable up to Narburgh, a distance of about fifteen miles. The navigable river *Nene* forms part of the western boundary of Norfolk, which it separates from Lincolnshire. In addition to the *Eau-brink Cut*, there is a canal from *Wisbech*, in Cambridgeshire, to Outwell Creek and Salter's Lode, in this county, about six miles in extent, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the *Nene*; and different private estates have small cuts to the navigable rivers, for the conveyance of corn, &c. A navigable communication with the sea at *Lowestoft*, in the county of Suffolk, has also been lately completed. In 1842 an act was obtained to make a railway from Norwich to Yarmouth.

Five principal Roman stations were established in, and contiguous to, the county; namely, *Brannodunum*, *Garianonum*, *Venta-Icenorum*, *Sitomagus*, and *Ad Tuam*, besides various encampments, where different remains of that people, such as coins, urns, &c., have been discovered, particularly at Brampton, Buckenham, and Thetford. The great Roman road which crossed the island from east to west, from the Norfolk coast to St. David's Head, in Pembrokeshire, is supposed to have commenced at Burgh, near Yarmouth, whence it passed by Caistor, and is now conspicuous near Downham-Market, whence, crossing the river Ouse, it passes through the fens into Cambridgeshire. Some traces of *vicinal ways* are also still discernible: that called *Peder's way*, running from Thetford to the sea near Brancaster, appears to be one of these; the road leading by Long Stratton to Tasburgh was probably another; and a third branched from this to the north-west, through Marshland, Upwell, and Elm, to Wisbech. What is called the "Milky Way" has been considered Roman, but is more likely of later date, and was probably made for the convenience of the pilgrims to the chapel of Our Lady of Walsingham; it is traceable in several places, and is tolerably perfect in the vicinity of the tumuli called Grimes Graves. Other tumuli may be seen in different parts of the county, but they are not very numerous. On Mousehold Heath, near Norwich, are many excavations in the earth, which King and other antiquaries have considered hiding-pits, or British caves. The *religious houses*, at the time of the Dissolution, amounted to 123, of all orders; the principal remains are those of the abbeys of Creaque, and St. Bene't at Holme, and of the priories of Binham, Brome-holme, Old Buckenham, Castle-Acre, Flitcham, Pentney, Thetford, Walsingham, and Weybourne. Of ancient *castles*, chiefly Norman, there are considerable remains at Norwich, Castle-Acre, and Castle-Rising. The most remarkable ancient *mansions* are, Caistor Hall, Ox-borough Hall, Winwall House, Stiffkey Hall, and Beaconsthorpe Hall. Norfolk gives the title of Duke to the illustrious family of Howard, the representative of which is earl-marshal and hereditary marshal of England, and premier duke and earl, immediately after the princes of the blood royal.

NORHAM, or NORHAMSHIRE (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, forming a detached portion of the county of DURHAM, but for electoral purposes connected with the N. division of Northumberland; containing 2934 inhabitants, of whom 902 are in the township of Norham, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Berwick. The doctrines of Christianity are stated to have been first preached to the Northumbrians, by the Scottish missionaries, at Norham; and on the establishment of a see for Northumbria, this place was given to Aidan, the first bishop, and continued in the possession of his successors until the time of Bishop Barnes, who alienated his rights to the crown: the bishops exercised a special jurisdiction throughout the district, having their sheriff, coroner, justices, and other civil officers, their court of exchequer, gallows, &c. Being situated on a pass, or ford, on the river Tweed, called Ubbanford, upon the borders of England and Scotland, Norham was frequently the scene of rapine and bloodshed, and the place of meeting between the nobility and principal individuals of the two kingdoms for settling affairs relative to the border. Bishop Flambard, in 1121, probably erected the first regular fortress, which, having been enlarged and strengthened by succeeding prelates, was, when well garrisoned, deemed almost impregnable. David I., King of Scotland, however, in 1138, took and destroyed the town and castle after a spirited resistance; but they were restored in 1154, by Bishop Pudsey, who built the present great tower of the castle, and conferred extensive privileges by charter, on the inhabitants. Various treaties between the Scots and King John were arranged here; and in 1215, that monarch, in consequence of the defection of the Northumbrian barons, and their having sworn homage to the Scottish king, Alexander II., laid siege to the castle, which held out successfully for forty days, when he was obliged to withdraw his forces. In 1318, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Scots, who, however, were more fortunate in an attack in 1322, when they obtained possession of it, but were soon afterwards compelled to abandon it, after having for ten days resisted an assault of Edward II. Upon the accession of Edward III., they stormed the castle with success, but did not long retain it. The town was plundered and burnt in 1355, by a party of Scottish troops, under the command of Sir William Ramsay; and the castle, in 1498, was besieged by the Scottish monarch, but the Earl of Surrey advancing to the relief of the garrison, the assailants were compelled to retire. A short time prior to the battle of Flodden Field they again invested the fortress, which fell into their hands through information given by a deserter from the garrison. The remains of this strong edifice occupy the summit of a steep rocky eminence impending over the bed of the river, and so near that portions have been washed away by the stream; the keep or main tower, with its vaults and prisons, entire, is the principal part, and is constructed of a soft red freestone.

The parish consists of the townships of Duddo, Felkington, Grindon, Hornclyffe, Loan-End, Longridge, Norham, Norham-Mains, Shoreswood, Thornton, and Twizel. It comprises by computation 14,000 acres; the soil is various; the substratum abounds with coal, of which several mines are in operation, and there are some

quarries of stone, raised for ordinary building purposes. Here is also a considerable salmon-fishery; and fairs take place on the second Thursday in May, and the third Thursday in October. A market was formerly held, but it has been long discontinued. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, who are likewise appropriators: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £460, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church, built about 1180, is principally in the Norman style, but it comprises only a part of the original edifice, the tower and aisles having been rebuilt in 1837, and a north and south transept in 1838; it had anciently three chantries in honour of St. Cuthbert, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas, and possessed the privilege of sanctuary for thirty-seven days. The remains of Ceolwulph, a lineal descendant of Ida, and King of Northumbria, were brought from Lindisfarne and buried here, where also Gospatric, Earl of Northumberland, was interred. There is a place of worship in connexion with the United Secession Synod of Scotland; also a free school, originally founded in 1762, and rebuilt in 1809, and which is endowed with about twenty acres of land, producing an annual income of £36. About two miles below Norham, on the banks of the river, two urns, containing human bones, have been found in a gravel-pit called the Crooks, near which are the pedestals of two ancient crosses, also an artificial eminence, probably a barrow, surrounded by stone steps. There are likewise some Druidical remains, and vestiges of a Roman camp. The learned Dr. George Carleton, successively Bishop of Llandaff and of Winchester, who died in 1628, was born here.

NORHAM-MAINS, a township, in the parish of **NORHAM**, union of **BERWICK-UPON-TWEED**, county of **DURHAM**, though locally to the northward, and for electoral purposes annexed to the N. division, of Northumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Berwick; containing 98 inhabitants. It is on the borders of Scotland, close to the Tweed, which runs on the north-west; and comprises about 950 acres. The tithes have been commuted for £287. 11. 8., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

NORLAND, a township, in the chapelry of **SOWERBY-BRIDGE**, parish and union of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Halifax; containing 1670 inhabitants, partly engaged in the woollen manufacture. The township comprises by computation 1140 acres of land, of which the surface and scenery are pleasing. The substratum is principally millstone grit, of which there is a large out-crop at Butterworth-End, beyond which, and nearer to North Dean, is a quarry, which is extensively wrought; a belt of plate coal is also discernible within the group of middle millstone, in the cuttings for the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The township consists chiefly of detached houses and small hamlets, scattered over the southern acclivity of the vale of Calder. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mr. Edward Wainhouse, in 1686, bequeathed some land and cottages, now producing £18 per annum, for the poor.

NORLEY, a township, in the parish of **FRODSHAM**, union of **RUNCORN**, Second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 5 miles (S. E.) from Frodsham; containing 615 inha-

bitants. A church was erected in 1832, and contains 310 sittings, 160 of which are free; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORMANBY (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 471 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Ancholme, comprises by computation 1600 acres; the substratum contains good limestone, which is burnt for manure, and also used for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £88; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for land in 1789. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the Norman and early English styles. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with about 16 acres of land, purchased with £200 bequeathed by Mrs. Dunn, and producing £25 per annum.

NORMANBY, a hamlet, in the parish of **BURTON-UPON-STATHER**, union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, N. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 130 inhabitants.

NORMANBY, a township, in the parish of **STOW**, union of **GAINSBOROUGH**, wapentake of **WELL**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 24 inhabitants.

NORMANBY, a tything, in the parish of **ASH**, First division of the hundred of **WOKEING**, W. division of **SURREY**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Guildford; containing 304 inhabitants.

NORMANBY, a parish, in the union of **PICKERING**, wapentake of **RYEDALE**, N. riding of **YORK**; containing, with Thornton-Risebrough township, 245 inhabitants, of whom 212 are in the township of Normanby, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Pickering. This parish, which is supposed to have derived its name from one of its ancient proprietors, comprises 2300 acres, whereof two-thirds are arable, and the remainder, including about 15 acres of woodland, meadow, and pasture; the surface is undulated, and the scenery richly diversified. The small village is situated on the road from Malton to Kirkby-Moorside, and very near the river Seven, which falls into the Rye a little above Newsham bridge. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; net income, £509; patron R. Hill, Esq. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style, with a low tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Five poor children are educated for £6 a year, arising from a rent-charge left by Judith Boynton, in 1700; and John Stockton, Esq., in 1841, bequeathed £5 per annum for instruction. Here is a sulphureous mineral spring, the water of which contains carbonic acid and a small portion of neutral salt.

NORMANBY IN **CLEVELAND**, a township, in the chapelry of **ESTON**, parish of **ORMESBY**, union of **GUISBOROUGH**, E. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Guisborough; containing 134 inhabitants. At the time of the Domesday survey, lands were held here by the king, the Earl of Morton, and the family of Mallet; and amongst the most important proprietors since that date, occur the families of de Brus, Thweng, Morley, and Pennyman. The township comprises 1640 acres of land: the river Tees runs at a short distance to the

north. The village, which is small, is situated close to Eston, and on the road from Yarm to Kirk-Leatham. The tithes have been commuted for £179, payable to the Archbishop of York.

NORMANBY-ON-THE-WOLD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, N. division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Market-Rasen; containing 129 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1952 acres of land, of which the substratum abounds with stone of good quality for the roads and for rough building. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Claxby in 1740, and valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10. The church is an ancient structure, and appears to have been formerly much larger than at present; it contains some richly-carved oak seats. In the churchyard are the remains of a beautiful cross.

NORMANTON, a parish, in the union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 2 miles (S.) from Derby; containing 309 inhabitants. The Derby canal crosses the north-east part of the parish, and the Birmingham and Derby Junction railway also passes through it. The living is annexed to the vicarage of *St. Peter* in Derby. The church is very ancient, and, though much defaced, contains some beautiful remains of Norman details. A school is partly supported by subscription.

NORMANTON, a hamlet, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish of **BOTTESFORD**, union of **GRANTHAM**, hundred of **FRAMLAND**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Grantham; containing 103 inhabitants. The chapel is demolished.

NORMANTON (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **LOVEDEN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Grantham; containing 200 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 6.; net income, £104; patron, Marquess of Bristol. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a curious tower, and a large stone font. £5. 6., the produce of a bequest by Capt. Lewis, in 1758, and a small rent-charge, are distributed in coal to the poor.

NORMANTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **SOUTHWELL**, liberty of **SOUTHWELL** and **SCROOBY**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Southwell; containing 70 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, the ruins of which are now used as a barn.

NORMANTON (*St. Matthew*), a parish, in the union of **OAKHAM**, hundred of **MARTINSLEY**, county of **RUTLAND**, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Oakham; containing 28 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north-west by the small river Gwash, comprises 705*a*. 3*r*. 24*p*.; the soil is partly clay, and partly light red sand; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied. Stone of good quality is quarried for the roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 7.; net income, £156; patron, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.: the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church has been mostly rebuilt. The parish formerly constituted a part of that of Hambleton, to the incumbent of which the rector pays a small sum annually, in lieu of the tithes of calves and chickens, and surplice fees. There is a chalybeate spring.

NORMANTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of **Altofts** and **Snydale**, 1323 inhabitants, of whom 481 are in **Normanton** township, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Wakefield. The parish comprises about 4000 acres; the soil is rich, and the land in good cultivation. The North-Midland railway is here joined by the Manchester and Leeds line; and a little beyond this place, the York and North-Midland railway diverges to York. An excavation through a rocky soil has been made here, to the extent of 500,000 cubic yards; the greater portion of earth has been used in forming the embankment at **Altoft**, where the railway is carried over the **Calder** by a viaduct. The village since the completion of the North-Midland railway, which has an intermediate station here, has become of considerable importance; and a spacious hotel has been erected at a vast expense, for the accommodation of the numerous passengers who arrive by the York, Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds trains, which all meet at this place. The station comprises a *depôt* for merchandise, with every requisite for passengers, and for facilitating the traffic on the line. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £200, with a glebe-house; patrons and appropriators, Master and Fellows of **Trinity College**, Cambridge. The church is a neat structure, with a square tower, rebuilt in 1717. A school was founded about 1592, by **John Freeston**, who endowed it with £10 a year, besides 200 marks for the building of a house for the master and usher; it is conducted on the national plan. There is also a school for girls, endowed with £200 by Mrs. Elizabeth Levitt.

NORMANTON - LE - HEATH, a chapelry, in the parish of **NAILSTONE**, union of **ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Ashby; containing 235 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORMANTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a township, in the parish of **PLUMTREE**, union of **BINGHAM**, N. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing 230 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £225. 15. 6., of which £208. 9. 8. are payable to the rector of the parish, and £17. 5. 10. to the rector of Clifton.

NORMANTON, SOUTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **MANSFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Alfreton; containing 1288 inhabitants. This parish, for many generations, from the time of the Conquest, was the residence of the family of **Revel**, whose mansion was at **Camfield Hall**. It comprises by computation nearly 1700 acres; the surface is elevated, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified; the substratum abounds with coal, of which some mines are in operation. The village is situated on an eminence, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in frame-work knitting, which is carried on to a considerable extent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 5., and in the gift of **Josiah Wilson**, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £285, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure: the communion plate, which is very handsome, was presented

by the family of Revel. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; also a parochial school with a small endowment. Jedediah Strutt, Esq., the ingenious inventor of the machine for manufacturing ribbed stockings, was born here.

NORMANTON, TEMPLE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 132 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Miss Lord; net income, £55. A school is principally supported by subscription.

NORMANTON-TURVILLE, a hamlet, in the parish of **THURLASTON**, union of **BLABY**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hinckley; containing 48 inhabitants.

NORMANTON-UPON-SOAR (*St. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of **LOUGHBOROUGH**, S. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Loughborough; containing 428 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1300 acres; the surface is undulated, rising into hills of considerable elevation; the substratum abounds with limestone of excellent quality, which is extensively quarried for building and for burning into lime. The river Soar joins the Trent at the northern, and the Leicester navigation at the southern, extremity of the village; and the Midland-Counties' railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of J. Backley, Esq., and others: the tithes were commuted for land in 1776; the glebe comprises 243 acres, valued at £400 per annum. The church is a very ancient cruciform structure, of which the north transept is entirely, and the south partly, a ruin. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of **EAST RETFORD**, N. division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Tuxford; containing 362 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Trent, comprises 1163a. 2r. 19p.: the village is pleasantly situated on an acclivity. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5.; net income, £154; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. Doncaster. On the inclosure of the open fields, in 1804, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres were allotted to the vicar in lieu of tithes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORMICOTT, a liberty, in the parish and union of **STONE**, S. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 905 inhabitants. It forms a constablewick in the Hilderstone quarter of the parish, and is situated at the northern extremity thereof, adjoining Lane-End; it includes Meir-Lane, Meir-Furnace, Meir-Heath, and many scattered houses, some of which are occupied by china and earthenware manufacturers.

NORTH-ALES, or **COVE-HITHE** (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Wangford; containing 186 inhabitants. This was formerly a considerable fishing-place. The parish comprises by computation 1450 acres, of which 1270 are arable and pasture with marsh, and 130 woodland. The living is a

discharged vicarage, consolidated, together with the rectory of **Easton-Bavents**, with the rectory of **Benacre**, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; impropriator, Sir Thomas S. Gooch, Bart. The vicarial tithes of **North-Ales** have been commuted for £95, and there is a glebe of 6 acres. The church was once very large, but the south aisle only is now appropriated for divine service, the other parts being in ruins, and presenting a beautiful and venerable specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. An allotment of land, consisting of about forty acres, was set out for the benefit of the poor under an inclosure act, and produces £25 per annum. John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, the well-known author, is supposed to have been a native of this place, in 1495.

NORTHALL, a hamlet, in the parish of **EDDLESBOROUGH**, union of **LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**, hundred of **COTTESLOE**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Ivinghoe; containing 540 inhabitants.

NORTHALLERTON, N. riding of **YORK**.—See **ALLERTON**, **NORTH**.—*And other places having a similar prefix will be found under the proper name.*

NORTHAM (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **BIDEFORD**, hundred of **SHEBBEAR**, Great Torrington and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by W.) from Bideford; containing 3578 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded by the Bristol Channel on the west, and by the navigable river Torridge on the east, includes the small sea-port of Appledore (*which see*), and comprises by admeasurement 2500 acres; the soil is good, and the substratum contains stone for building and for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; net income, £125; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £525, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. A chapel of ease has been erected at Appledore. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school is partly supported by an endowment of £11 per annum. Here is an estate called Tomouth and Stoopchill, consisting of four small houses, an orchard, and four fields, comprising together about ten acres, purchased with £200 bequeathed by James Cocke, in 1700, and £100 given by Elizabeth Langdon, about the year 1702; it produces about £50 per annum, which are distributed by the minister and churchwardens to widows and children, and there are other bequests for the poor.

NORTHAMPTON, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of **SPELHOE**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, of which it is the chief town, 66 miles (N. W. by N.) from London, on the road to Leicester; containing 21,242 inhabitants. This place, from its situation to the north of the river Nene (termed by Camden the Avon, and more anciently known as the *Aufona*), is by some antiquaries supposed to have been called *North Aufontion*, of which its present name is probably a contraction; by others it is said to have been known to the Saxons as *Hamtune*, and distinguished by the word *North* from



Seal and Arms.

other towns of the same name. It is unquestionably a place of antiquity, and must have attained a considerable degree of importance prior to the division of the kingdom into shires, from its having given name to that in which it is situated. In the reign of *Edward the Elder* it was in the possession of the Danes, who, in 921, made it the principal station of their forces, and marched thence to the siege of Towcester. In 1010, it was again attacked by the Danes, who burnt the town and laid waste the adjacent country. During the insurrection of the Northumbrians, in 1064, against Tosti, son of Earl Godwin, the insurgents, under Earl Morcar, whom they had chosen for their leader, marched to this place, where they committed excessive outrages, burning the houses of the inhabitants, many of whom they massacred, and carrying off great quantities of cattle, and several hundred prisoners. *Harold*, afterwards king, being sent against the insurgents, encountered them near the town; but, listening to their just representations of the tyranny and oppression of Tosti, he entered into an accommodation with them, and procured for Morcar a confirmation of his assumed authority. The town, which had scarcely recovered from the depredation it suffered upon this occasion, was, at the time of the Conquest, given to Earl Waltheof, who had married the Countess Judith, niece of the *Conqueror*; but the earl having entered into a conspiracy against the king, was executed as a traitor, and his confiscated possessions were bestowed on Simon de St. Liz, Earl of Huntingdon and Northampton, who repaired and beautified the town, erected a strong castle for its defence, and surrounded it with massive walls, in which were four gates. From this period it rapidly improved, and from its central situation and the security of its fortifications, became the occasional residence of several of the kings, of whom *Henry I.*, in the 23rd year of his reign, celebrated the festival of Easter here with great pomp, and, in 1131, assembled a parliament, in which the English barons swore homage to his daughter, the Empress Matilda, whom he appointed his successor. In the 11th of *Henry II.*, a council was convened here, at which Archbishop Becket was summoned to appear, for his refusal to submit to the constitutions of Clarendon; and on the rebellion of Prince Henry, Anketil Mallore, one of his partisans, advancing to Northampton with a body of forces, defeated the king's troops, aided by a party of the inhabitants, and took 200 of the latter prisoners. William, King of Scotland, being taken prisoner at the battle of Alnwick, was brought to Northampton, where Henry was then residing; and the Bishop of Durham, Roger de Mowbray, Earl Ferrers, with Anketil Mallore, and William de Dive, constables of the Earl of Leicester, waited upon him to surrender the several castles which they had held against him. In 1180, a convention of barons and prelates was held here, to take into consideration the laws of the realm, and to amend and enforce the constitutions of Clarendon, by which the kingdom was first divided into six circuits, and three itinerant justices were assigned to each, for the administration of the laws and the punishment of offenders; and in the following year the king held a council previously to his visiting his dominions on the continent.

Richard I., soon after his return from captivity, kept the festival of Easter in the town, where he entertained

William of Scotland, who came to solicit a grant of the county of Northumberland, and during this reign a mint existed here. On the death of Richard, the barons assembled in council at the place, and took the oath of allegiance to his brother *John*, at that time in Normandy. John, in the tenth year of his reign, being displeased with the citizens of London, removed his court of exchequer to Northampton, and three years afterwards assembled a council of temporal lords, at which Pandulph and Durand, legates from the pope, attended on behalf of the exiled clergy, whom the king allowed to return to their country; but refusing to restore their confiscated property, he was excommunicated by the legates. Previous to the commencement of the war between the king and the barons, the latter transmitted to him their memorial of grievances, which the king having indignantly refused to redress, they laid siege to the castle of Northampton; but, being unable to reduce it, they withdrew their forces, after remaining before it fourteen days: it was however, on the signing of *Magna Charta*, among other castles, placed in their custody, as security for the fulfilment of the conditions; but, on the renewal of the war, it was intrusted to Fulke de Brente, a determined royalist. In 1216, the townsmen attacked and killed many of the garrison under the command of that officer, in retaliation for which the soldiers burnt a considerable portion of the town. *Henry III.*, attended by his court, celebrated the festival of Christmas at the castle, where he was splendidly entertained by the governor; and in the 30th year of his reign, the king gave the inhabitants ten marks to purchase books for a public library, a sacramental chalice for the church of All Saints, and smaller vessels of silver for the other churches. The castle was, in 1264, occupied by the insurgent barons under the Earl of Leicester, from whose son, Simon de Montfort, it was taken by stratagem, after many fruitless attempts to reduce it; but the following year it was retaken by the Montforts, who celebrated a tournament here, which was numerously and brilliantly attended; soon after which the elder Montfort was defeated and slain at the battle of Evesham. In 1268, a parliament was held here, in which the rebellious barons were deprived of their estates, and Simon de Montfort was banished the realm; and a council of prelates was assembled at the same time, at which the pope's legate excommunicated those bishops who had joined their party. During this reign, repeated attempts were made to establish a university in the town, in consequence of dissensions between the students and the citizens of Oxford; in 1258, a large party of students removed to this place, and a royal licence was obtained for erecting public schools for teaching the arts and sciences. But, though subsequent disputes between the students and the townsmen, both of Oxford and Cambridge, occasioned fresh accessions to Northampton, the establishments were dissolved in 1265, by order of the king, and the professors returned with their pupils to their ancient seats. In the reign of *Edward II.*, John Poydras, the son of a tanner of Exeter, who pretended to be the son and heir of Edward I., was convicted and executed in the town as an impostor; and in the second year of the reign of *Edward III.*, a treaty was concluded here with the Scots, by which the king resigned his pretensions to the sovereignty of Scotland, in consideration of 30,000 marks paid by Robert Bruce, whose infant son,

David, was affianced to Jane, the king's sister, also an infant. In the same parliament was enacted the statute of Northampton, specifying in what cases pardon should be granted for felony, and regulating the appointment of judges of assize. The last parliament held here was summoned in the fourth year of the reign of Richard II., to grant supplies for the troops destined to serve in a war against France, when a poll-tax was ordered, the levying of which excited the rebellion headed by Wat Tyler: this parliament, together with the convocation of Canterbury, sat in the chancel of All Hallows' church, now All Saints', the castle having fallen into a ruinous state.

During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, a sanguinary and decisive battle took place on the 9th of July, 1460, in which *Henry VI.* was defeated and taken prisoner. The treacherous desertion of Lord Grey of Ruthin, who commanded the vanguard of the king's army, contributed to the defeat of the royal forces, on whose side fell the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Viscount Beaumont, Lord Egremont, and other nobles, who were buried in the town; the duke was interred in the church of the Grey friars, and several of the others in St. John's hospital, where their bones have been recently discovered. In the 9th of *Edward IV.*, Earl Rivers and his son, who had been taken by the rebels under Sir Henry Nevil and Sir John Coniers, who headed the insurrection in Yorkshire, were beheaded in the town. *Queen Elizabeth*, in her progress through the country, visited Northampton, where she was hospitably received, and presented by the magistrates with a valuable purse, containing £20: a similar mark of respect was also paid to *Charles I.* and his consort, who, on passing through the town, received from the mayor and corporation two bowls of silver gilt, containing 100 marks. In 1637, the court of Eyre for the forests was held here, under the Earl of Holland, chief justice, as head of the commission, assisted by five of the judges and many of the nobility and gentry. During the parliamentary war, Lord Brooke took possession of the town, which he fortified for the parliament. In 1765, it was nearly destroyed by a fire, which consumed 600 houses, chiefly built of wood and roofed with thatch; but, from this severe calamity, of which the damage was estimated at £150,000, it recovered, under the auspices of the Earl of Northampton.

The town is pleasantly situated on the acclivity of an eminence rising gradually from the north bank of the river Nene, over which are two bridges of stone, of which that to the south is a good structure of three elliptic arches. It consists principally of two spacious and regular streets, nearly a mile in length, which, intersecting each other at right angles, divide it into four nearly equal parts; the houses are handsomely built of stone, and the town, which is paved, and lighted with gas, has a clean, respectable, and cheerful appearance. An act was passed in 1843 for better paving, lighting, and improving the town and borough. A building has been recently erected and fitted up with swimming and other baths, supplied with warm, tepid, and cold water. The theatre, a modern building, was opened in 1806. Races take place in September, and are in general well attended; and within these few years a spring meeting has been held, about the last week in March: the race-

course comprises about 117 acres, at a short distance from the town. At the end of Derngate-street is a fine promenade, shaded by a row of lofty trees, and commanding a view of the adjoining meadows. The environs are pleasant, and abound with agreeable villas and thriving plantations. At the northern extremity of the town are the barracks, erected in 1796, and forming a handsome range, consisting of a centre and two wings. The principal articles of manufacture are, boots and shoes, of which great quantities are made for the supply of the army; and stockings and lace, the latter of which, since the introduction of machinery, has materially declined. A considerable trade, likewise, is carried on in the currying of leather. There is a branch canal, constructed in 1815, from the river Nene to the Grand Junction canal, by means of which facility of communication is obtained with almost every part of the kingdom; and the London and Birmingham railway passes within four miles of the town. The market-days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last a very large cattle-market. The fairs are on the second Tuesday in Jan., Feb. 20th, the third Monday in March, April 5th, May 4th, June 19th, Aug. 5th and 26th, Sept. 19th (for cheese), the first Thursday in Nov., the 28th of the same month, and Dec. 19th, principally for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs: the fairs for horses and cattle are numerous attended by dealers. The market-place is a spacious and commodious area, in the centre of which is a column with a powerful gas-light, and on the south side a conduit from which the town is supplied with water.

Northampton is a BOROUGH by prescription. Richard I. granted a charter to the burgesses, which was extended by four subsequent kings, but the first charter of incorporation is that of the 23rd of Henry VI. The mode of governing the borough was afterwards changed by statute of the 4th of Henry VII., which was confirmed with slight alterations by Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., and lastly by George III. in 1796. The controul, however, is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into three wards, and the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is twelve. The freedom is inherited by birth, and acquired by servitude, or by marriage with a freeman's daughter. The town has returned two members to parliament from the early part of the reign of Edward I.: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, and, every third week, a court of record for the recovery of debts and determining of pleas to any amount; petty-sessions, also, take place every Tuesday and Friday, and the assizes for the county, and the election of knights for the southern division of the shire, are held here. The town-hall is an ancient edifice commodiously arranged, and decorated with portraits of Sir Thomas White, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and a munificent benefactor to Northampton and other towns, and of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval. The borough gaol and house of correction is a small modern building, adapted to the classification of prisoners. The county-hall is a spacious and elegant structure in the Grecian style, of the Corinthian order, containing courts for the

assizes and quarter-sessions, and a suite of rooms well adapted to the transaction of the general business of the county: in the hall, the ceiling of which is splendidly decorated, are portraits of William III. and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George I. and II. Adjoining the shire-hall is the common gaol and house of correction for the county, a large building, erected in 1794, at an expense of £16,000.

The borough comprises the PARISHES of All Saints, containing 7898; St. Giles, 3898; St. Peter, 1029; and St. Sepulchre, 6124 inhabitants; in addition to which numbers, there are 2293 in the extra-parochial part of the town. There were formerly seven parochial churches within the walls, and two without, of which only four are remaining. The living of *All Saints* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £350; patron, Lewis Loyd, Esq. The church, rebuilt soon after the fire in 1675, is a spacious edifice in the Grecian style, having in the centre a cupola supported on columns of the Ionic order, and at the west end the original square embattled tower, which escaped the conflagration, and in which is a dial illumined with gas. There is also a portico of twelve lofty Ionic columns sustaining a cornice and balustrade, in the centre of which is a statue of Charles II.; on the pedestal is recorded his donation of 1000 tons of timber for the rebuilding of the church. The interior is appropriately ornamented; the altar-piece is decorated with paintings of Moses and Aaron, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the chancel is separated by a richly-carved oak screen, and among the monuments are, one to the memory of the learned Dr. Conant, prebendary of Worcester, and vicar of the parish, and a handsome one, by Chantrey, to Spencer Perceval, many years member for the borough. St. Catherine's church, recently built in the parish of All Saints, by subscription, aided by the Trustees of Hyndman's bounty, was consecrated October 10th, 1839. The parish of *St. Giles* comprises about 800 acres, of which 100 consist of meadow watered by the river Nene, on the south: the living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 19.; net income, £111; patron, Rev. E. Watkin. The church is a large cruciform structure, with a lofty square embattled tower rising from the intersection; it displays good portions in various styles of English architecture, with a fine western Norman entrance; in a chapel in the south aisle is a beautiful altar-tomb of alabaster, and there is an octagonal font, richly panelled in the later English style. The living of *St. Peter* is a rectory, with those of Kingsthorpe and Upton annexed, valued in the king's books at £34. 2. 11.; net income, £860; patrons, Governors of St. Katherine's Hospital, London. The church, supposed to have been erected about the same time as the castle, is a beautiful and perfect specimen of the enriched Norman style, with a highly ornamented tower, communicating with the church by a finely-moulded arch; the details are exquisitely wrought, and exhibit some of the finest models in that style; to the east of the chancel is a vaulted crypt. The roof of the church is supported on circular arches, and a series of alternately clustered and single-shafted columns; the font is richly ornamented in the later English style, and there are various monuments, among which is one to the memory of John Smith, an eminent mezzotinto engraver, who died in 1742. The living of *St. Sepulchre*'s

is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 1.; net income, £149; patrons, J. Mercer, and C. Markham, Esqrs. The church is thought to have been built by the Knights Templars, after the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and is one of four buildings of that kind remaining in the kingdom; it is of circular form, with a cupola in the centre of the roof, which is supported on eight round Norman columns and plain pointed arches; and there is a western tower surmounted by a spire. A bazaar for the purpose of erecting a church in the parish of St. Sepulchre was lately held at the county hall, when £581 were realized from the sale. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Huntingdonians, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

The *Free Grammar school* was founded in 1542, by Mr. Thomas Chipsey, who endowed it with lands, which, together with subsequent benefactions, produce an income of about £120: in 1557, Cardinal Pole granted for its use the remains of the dilapidated church of St. Gregory. The *Corporation* charity school was established by the corporation, who appropriated to that purpose an unrestricted gift of £1000 by the Earl of Northampton, with which sum and other benefactions an estate was purchased, yielding £310 per annum, of which a part is applied to the clothing of 20 aged freemen. The *Blue-coat* school was instituted in 1710, by Mr. John Dryden, of Chesterton, who endowed it with a house, to which Mr. Zachariah Herbert added a farm. The *Green* school was founded in 1761, by Mr. Gabriel Newton, of Leicester, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £26. In 1738, Mrs. Dorothy Becket, and her sister, Mrs. Ann Sargeant, established a school for girls, for which a more convenient schoolroom was erected in 1813; and a national and a British and Foreign school are supported by subscription. *St. John's Hospital*, said to have been founded in 1090, by William, Archdeacon of Northampton, for the reception of aged and infirm persons, is governed by a master and two brothers, who officiate as chaplains: there are also eight aged women, who receive a small weekly allowance in money, and a supply of coal. To the south of St. John's is the *Hospital of St. Thomas à Becket*, instituted by the burgesses, about the year 1450, for the support of twelve aged widows: the endowment was augmented in 1654, by Sir John Langham, for six additional widows, and has been increased by subsequent benefactions; the income is about £850 per annum. The general *Infirmery*, to the east of the town, erected and fitted up by subscription, in 1793, at an expense of nearly £25,000, is a handsome building of white stone. There are numerous and extensive bequests for benevolent purposes, among which may be noticed Sir Thomas White's fund, amounting to upwards of £15,000, for loans, in sums of £100 each, for nine years without interest, to young tradesmen on their commencing business. The poor law union of Northampton consists of 17 parishes or places, containing a population of 28,103.

Among the *Monastic institutions* that formerly existed here, were, the priory of *St. Andrew*, founded about 1076, for Cluniac monks, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £344. 13. 7.; an abbey of Black canons, established about 1112, by William Peverill, natural son of William the Conqueror, and dedicated to *St. James*, the revenue of which was £213. 17. 2.; the abbey de la

Pré, or de Pratis, for nuns of the Cluniac order, instituted in the reign of Stephen, by Simon de St. Liz, second Earl of Northampton, and dedicated to *St. Mary*, the revenue of which was £119. 9. 7½.; a house of *Friars* minors, built about the year 1217, on ground to the north of the market-place, given to them by the inhabitants, who were consequently regarded as the founders, of which the revenue was £6. 13. 4.; an hospital on the south side of the town, for a master and leprous brethren, established in 1240, by Henry III., and dedicated to *St. Leonard*, of which the revenue was £12. 4. 8., now consolidated with the hospital of *St. Thomas à Becket*; a *Carmelite* priory, instituted in 1271, by Simon de Montfort, the revenue of which was £10. 10.; a priory and chapel for *Augustine* friars, built in 1322, by John Longville, near the south gate; and the college of *All Saints*, erected in 1459, for a master and two fellows, of which the revenue was £2. 13. 4. Of the ancient *Castle* only a few vestiges, consisting of mounds of earth, are to be traced; and of the embattled walls and the four gates, which were demolished by order of the king, in 1662, there are no remains. Robert Brown, founder of the religious sect called Brownists, was a native of the town; Dr. Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford in the reign of James II., and author of some curious historical memoirs, was also born here, in 1640; and Dr. Philip Doddridge, author of the *Family Expositor*, was tutor in a dissenting academy at Northampton, until a short time previous to his death in 1749. The town gives the titles of Earl and Marquess to the family of Compton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln; on the east, by those of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the south, by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; and on the west, by Oxfordshire and Warwickshire. It extends obliquely from 51° 59' to 52° 42' (N. Lat.), and from 0° 9' to 1° 19' (W. Lon.), and includes an area of 1017 square miles, or 650,880 statute acres. There are 40,841 houses inhabited, 1677 uninhabited, and 291 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 199,228, of whom 98,977 are males, and 100,251 females. In the time of the ancient Britons, the county formed the most southern part of the territory of the *Coritani*; by the Romans it was included in the division of *Flavia Casariensis*, and by the Saxons in the kingdom of Mercia. It is in the *diocese* of Peterborough (excepting the parishes of Gretton and Nassington, which are in that of Lincoln), and province of Canterbury; and forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Brackley, Daventry, Haddon, Higham-Ferrers, Northampton, Oundle, Peterborough, Preston, Rothwell, and Weldon, with 293 parishes. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the hundreds of Corby, Hamfordshoe, Higham-Ferrers, Huxloe, Navisford, Orlingbury, Polebrooke, Rothwell, and Willybrooke, and the liberty of Nassaburgh or soke of Peterborough, in the eastern division of the county; and the hundreds of Chipping-Warden, Cleley, Fawsley, Greens-Norton, Guilsborough, King's Sutton, Newbottle-Grove, Spelhoe, Towcester, and Wymmersley, in the western division. It contains the city of Peterborough; the borough and market-town of Northampton; and the market-towns of Brackley, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle,

Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, it was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each to send two representatives to parliament; two members are returned for the city of Peterborough, and two for the borough of Northampton. The county is included in the Midland circuit: the assizes are held at Northampton, where stands the county gaol; and the quarter-sessions take place at Northampton, on January 14th, April 22nd, July 15th, and Oct. 21st; and at Peterborough on Jan. 13th, April 21st, July 14th, and Oct. 20th.

The general **ASPECT** of the county exhibits great beauty and variety; the greater part is agreeably diversified by gentle undulations, the valleys being watered by numerous rivulets, and the whole forming an interesting scene of vale and upland, in many parts adorned with woods and ornamented grounds. The fertility of the soil renders it equally well adapted either for corn or pasturage; and although numerous instances of light soils occur, yet by much the greater portion is of a strong heavy staple, which is applied to the culture of beans and wheat, while in a state of open common, but, when inclosed, is generally laid down for permanent grass, the higher inclosed lands being kept more in tillage. The *soils* comprise the black, or dark-coloured soils, being generally a deep strong loam, on a strong gravelly or clay loam substratum; the red land, as it is called, which includes the brown and snuff-coloured loams; the white or grey loams, which are inferior in fertility to the above; the miscellaneous upland district, including the light thin soils near Stamford, and those dispersed in other parts of the county; and the soil of the natural meadows and pasture lands of the vales, and of the fen land north of Peterborough, consisting of the decomposed matter of decayed grasses and aquatic vegetables, combined with the sediment of the streams, which being drained and consolidated, forms the basis of meadow soil. Of the superficies of the county, about 150,000 acres are in common fields, by much the greater part being under *tillage*; and about the same extent consists of modern inclosures, in alternate grass and tillage, besides occasional, though rare, instances of tillage in the ancient inclosures. Wheat is cultivated in both the open and inclosed fields, on the red friable soils, and is computed annually to occupy 60,000 acres; barley, which is the favourite crop on the red and light sand soils, about 33,000; oats, about 24,000; rape, about 3000; beans, 30,000, much being exported; peas and vetches, about 15,000; and green crops, 30,000: about 30,000 more remaining in fallow. Hemp is grown to a considerable extent in the fenny district on the borders of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. Woad is cultivated and prepared for the dyers. The *grass land*, including not only all pleasure-grounds, but also clover and other artificial and temporary grasses, is computed to amount to 375,000 acres. The extent of meadow is not less than 40,000 acres, the largest tract being that on both sides of the river Nene, which, commencing in different branches many miles above Northampton, extends down to Peterborough, and, in consequence of its winding course, is upwards of sixty miles in length. From Northampton westward, a great quantity of cheese is made; and in that part of the county south of the Coventry and London road are numerous dairies, the

produce of which is chiefly butter. Numerous sheep and cattle are fattened on the pastures; and it is computed, that, besides what are consumed in the county, or sold in the neighbouring districts, 15,000 head of fat-cattle, and about 100,000 sheep and lambs, are annually sent to London. The beef and mutton produced annually are thought to be nearly equal in weight, amounting each to about 27,000,000lb.; the number of sheep is estimated at 250,000, and that of cattle at about 33,750.

A considerable portion of the county, supposed to be about one-fourth, remains unclosed; yet the *waste* tracts are of comparatively trifling extent. Some of the hilly land near Daventry is confined to sheep-walks, and of the same description are the common of Stoke-Bruerne, and a few others; the whole amount of unproductive land, with the exception of Peterborough fen, is less than 1000 acres. The great Peterborough fen is a perfectly level tract, originally formed, like the adjoining fen lands of the counties of Cambridge and Lincoln by the deposits of the neighbouring rivers, Ouse, Nene, and Welland, containing between 6000 and 7000 acres, and having a fine soil susceptible of the highest cultivation. The *woodlands* are very extensive, and may be classed under the four distinct heads of forests, chases, purlieu woods, and plantations on freehold property. The most considerable *forest* is that of *Rockingham*, which was anciently one of the largest in the kingdom, extending about thirty miles in length, from Northampton to Stamford, and about eight in breadth, from the river Nene to the Welland and the Maidwell. It now reaches from the vicinity of Wansford, on the great north road, towards Weldon and Rockingham, and still further to the south-west, forming an almost continued chain of woodland for a distance of nearly twenty miles; its boundaries are not exactly defined, but it is supposed to contain from 8000 to 10,000 acres. The next in extent is *Whittlebury*, or *Whittlewood Forest*, which stretches along the southern border of the county to the south of Towcester, for a distance of upwards of eleven miles, and contains about 7000 acres. A third is *Salcey Forest*, between Northampton and Newport-Pagnell; and the entire extent of these three forests is about 20,000 acres. *Geddington Chase*, said to contain about 14,000 acres, of which 12,000 are woodland, the remainder consisting of lawns, ridings, and vistas, was once included in Rockingham Forest; but permission was given by the crown to the ancestors of the Montague family to disafforest it. *Yardley Chase* was formerly a portion of Salcey Forest, but has likewise been disafforested. The *purlieu woods* are numerous, and cover large breadths of land: they are such as are situated immediately in the vicinity of the forests, and at one time formed part of them; but the respective owners having obtained grants and permissions from the crown to disafforest them, and appropriate them to their own use, they are not now subject to the laws and regulations that regard the forest woods; these, together with the extensive woods and plantations that abound on freehold property, amount to about 20,000 acres.

The *Mineral productions* include neither coal nor any of the metals. Limestone is found in various parts; and freestone, often of a calcareous nature, is raised at Brackley, Kingsthorpe (near Northampton), and various other places. A whitish kind of slate, used for roofing,

is obtained in considerable quantities at Collyweston near Stamford, with which most of the buildings in that and the adjacent townships are covered; the *laminæ* are generally of good size, but rather thick and heavy. Good clay for making bricks and tiles is found in different parts of the county. The principal articles of *Manufacture* are, shoes, bone-lace, and woollen-stuffs, consisting chiefly of moreens, tammies, and calimancoes. In Northampton, Wellingborough, and some other towns, many persons are engaged in making shoes for supplying the army and navy, and the shops in London, and some for exportation to different foreign countries, about 7000 or 8000 pairs being made weekly. In Wellingborough and its neighbourhood, and towards the south-western corner of the county, lace-making affords employment to a great proportion of the population, chiefly young women and boys. The manufacture of silk stockings is carried on at Towcester and Kettering. At Towcester wool-stapling constitutes the main branch of trade; and at Daventry is a considerable manufactory for whips. The principal *Rivers* are, the Nene, or Nen, the Welland, the Ouse, the Charwell, the Avon, and the Leam, all of which rise within the limits of the county. The *Nene* becomes navigable at Northampton, and quits the county at Peterborough; the *Welland* becomes navigable at Stamford. The *Oxford canal* runs for a considerable distance along the western confines of the county, and passes through two small projecting parts of it. The *Grand Junction canal* commences at the Oxford canal at Braunston, and, after pursuing a south-easterly course across the county, quits it at Cosgrove for Buckinghamshire. A collateral cut from this canal at *Gayton* to the river Nene, at Northampton, has been formed within the last few years. The *London and Birmingham railway*, which runs through nearly the same districts as the Junction canal, enters the county near Ashton, and, passing about midway between the towns of Northampton and Towcester, leaves Daventry about four miles to the left, and quits the shire a little beyond Kilsby.

Of the four consular or military ways made by the *Romans* in Britain, two are still visible in different parts of the county, namely, the Watling-street and the Ermin-street, the latter of which, soon after its entrance from Cambridgeshire, at Caistor, divides into two branches, passing into Lincolnshire by two different points on the Welland: the Watling-street enters at Old Stratford, and crosses the Lesser Avon at Dow bridge, in its course into Leicestershire. Most of the Roman fortresses and garrisons were erected either upon these ways or in their vicinity. Stations and forts are also thought to have been constructed on the south side of the Nene, to guard the passages and fords, and to check the inroads of the Britons who inhabited the woods on the other side, which extended from the Nene to the Welland. On the line of the Watling-street are supposed to have been three principal stations within the limits of the county, namely, *Lactodorum*, which is placed at Towcester; *Benaventa*, or *Bennavennum*, variously placed at Weedon-Beck, Castle Dykes, and near Daventry, which last hypothesis seems to be the most probable; and *Tripontium*, usually placed at Lilbourn, though Horsley supposes it to have been at Rugby, in Warwickshire. The only station situated on the Ermin-street was *Durobrina*, at or near Caistor. Remains of

tessellated pavements, coins, &c., have been found in various places, especially at Weldon, and at Cotterstock, near Oundle. Besides the intrenchments already mentioned as either decidedly Roman, or supposed to be such, there are several other ancient encampments of considerable magnitude, such as Arbury Banks, Raynsbury Camp, and "the Boroughs," at Guilsborough. The number of *religious houses* of all denominations, including colleges, hospitals, &c., was about 55: the remains are inconsiderable, excepting Peterborough cathedral, which was the conventual church of the ancient abbey of Medeshamstead, or Peterborough; to which may be added the churches, anciently collegiate, of Fotheringay, Higham-Ferrers, and Irthlingborough. Of ancient *mansion-houses* the county affords a few interesting specimens, particularly those of Burleigh, Kirkby, Castle-Ashby, Fawsley, Rushton, and Drayton. Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquess of Exeter, is the most magnificent of the numerous mansions that adorn the county, among which, also, Althorp, the property and residence of Earl Spencer, is one of the most distinguished. There are mineral *springs* at Astrop, Northampton, and Wellingborough; and at Rothwell, a petrifying well.

NORTHAW (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of HATFIELD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Chipping-Barnet; containing 609 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £150; patron and impropriator, Rev. A. Trenchard, D.D. The church was rebuilt in 1810, at an expense of £1600, defrayed by W. Strode, Esq., the late patron. A free school is endowed with £20 per annum. There is a fine saline spring, formerly much resorted to.

NORTHBOROUGH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Market-Deeping; containing 272 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 735 acres of inclosed land in good cultivation; the soil is chiefly clay, interspersed with sand and gravel, and part of it borders on the fenney district. The river Welland, at Deeping St. James, within a mile of the village, is navigable for corn and coal boats to Stamford. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 7.; net income, £373; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Peterborough. The tithes have been commuted for land, under acts of inclosure, of which the last was in 1812, when 100 acres were allotted, and 20 acres for glebe. The church has a fine admixture of the Norman and the various later styles of English architecture, and contains a monument, with other memorials, to the family of Claypole, of whom John married Elizabeth, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who created him a baronet in 1657, and made him master of the horse, and a lord of the bed-chamber. Their ancient mansion, a beautiful specimen of the decorated style, has been converted into a farmhouse.

NORTHBOURNE (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Deal; containing 885 inhabitants. It comprises 2289 acres, of which 2038 are arable, 223 pasture and meadow, and 28 woodland. The living is a vicarage, with that of Shoulden annexed, valued in the king's books

at £12. 11. 8.; net income, £398; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and transept, with a large square central tower, and is in the Norman style: in the south transept is a handsome monument to the memory of Sir Edwin Sandys and his lady. There are the ruins of an ancient chapel; and upon the north-north-eastern point of the open downs, near Little Betsanger, are the remains of a camp formed for forces which lay here under the command of Capt. Pike, to oppose the landing of the Spaniards in 1558.

NORTHBROOK, a tything, in the parish and hundred of MITCHELDEVER, union of WINCHESTER, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. E.) from Whitchurch; containing 224 inhabitants.

NORTHCHAPEL (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MIDHURST, hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Petworth; containing 843 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from London to Petworth, and bounded on the north by the county of Surrey, was formerly part of the parish of Petworth, but was separated in 1718, by act of parliament; it comprises by admeasurement 3739 acres, of which 1875 are arable, 318 meadow and pasture, and 1105 woodland. At Fisher-street, works were erected by government at a great expense, for making charcoal for gunpowder, but they were sold after the peace, and are now carried on by a private individual, in addition to chemical-works for making "pyroligneous acid, and a tan-yard. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of Col. Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The Rev. John Johnson, late rector, in 1831, left £100 towards the rebuilding of the church, in consequence of which, in 1833, it was enlarged by the addition of a north transept, and repewed, and the tower rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of the late Earl of Egremont, and with the above bequest. In 1835, also, the earl erected a Sunday school, which he endowed with £333. 6. 8. three per cent. consols., and two almshouses, to which he assigned £1500 three per cent. consols.

NORTHCHURCH.—See BERKHAMPSTEAD, St. MARY.

NORTHCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of BOYTON, union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Launceston; containing 100 inhabitants. It is near the Abingdon and Oxford road.

NORTHCOURT, a hamlet, in the parish of St. HELEN, ABINGDON, union of ABINGDON, hundred of HOMER, county of BERKS; containing 227 inhabitants. It is near the Abingdon and Oxford road.

NORTH-COVE, SUFFOLK.—See COVE, NORTH.

NORTHEN, or NORTHENDEN (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, North division of the county of CHESHIRE; containing, with the tything of Northen-Etchells, 1386 inhabitants, of whom 659 are in the township of Northen, 7 miles (S.) from Manchester. This place once belonged to the Tatton family, whose ancient hall, during the war in the reign of Charles I., was garrisoned for the king, but was besieged and ultimately taken by the parliamentarians; the remains exhibit

features of very great antiquity. The parish is situated on the river Mersey, and comprises 3386 acres, the whole in a high state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 7. 6.; net income, £406; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chester. The church, originally a fine specimen of Norman architecture, of which it retains many beautiful details, has been much disfigured by alterations, and is now principally in the later English style, with an enriched wooden screen. Here is a national school.

NORTHEND, a hamlet, in the parish of **CRAYFORD**, union of **DARTFORD**, hundred of **LESSNESS**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**; containing 191 inhabitants. This place is situated to the north of the village of Crayford, and to the south of that of Erith, about midway between those two places, and is consequently in the immediate vicinity of the river Thames and the road from London to Dartford.

NORTHFIELD (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **KING'S-NORTON**, Upper division of the hundred of **HALFESHIRE**, E. division of **WORCESTERSHIRE**, 6 miles (S. W. by S.) from Birmingham; containing 2201 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Birmingham to Worcester, comprises 5789 acres, belonging to various proprietors, of whom Joseph Frederick Ledsam, Esq., of Edgbaston, is lord of the manor. The surface is pleasingly undulated, and the soil is generally a strong clayey loam producing excellent crops of wheat and beans, with a due portion of good turnip soil; the substratum abounds with freestone, which is extensively quarried, and much of which has been used in the erection of the new churches in the surrounding districts. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of nails; and there are also some chemical-works, on the banks of the Netherton canal, which passes through the parish, as do also the small river Rea and the Birmingham and Worcester canal. An act for the recovery of small debts here was passed in 1840. The living is a rectory, with **Coston-Hacket** annexed, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 2½., and in the gift of Messrs. Fenwick, of Sunderland: the tithes have been commuted for £805, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the early and decorated English styles, with a Norman doorway. A church to which a district has been assigned, was erected, and dedicated to **St. Michael**, at **Bartley-Green**, in 1838. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans; and two schools, of which one is on the national system, are endowed with the dividends of £433. 6. 8. three per cents. Some remains exist of **Weoley Castle**, formerly belonging to the **Jervoise** family, and now the property of Mr. Ledsam; and vases, coins of **Henry III.** and **Edward I.**, an old spur, the skeleton of a stag, and other relics of antiquity, have been recently found in and near the moat.

NORTHFLEET (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of **NORTH AYLESFORD**, hundred of **TOLTINGTROUGH**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 1½ mile (W.) from **Gravesend**, and 20 miles (E.) from **London**; containing 3621 inhabitants. This place is mentioned in **Domesday book**, and is supposed to have been more anciently a Roman and a Danish station. The parish comprises by measurement 3900 acres, of which 3500 are arable, 350 pasture, and 50 wood. It is

bounded on the north by the **Thames**, at a distance from which the face of the country is diversified with gently rising hills and small valleys; but to the north-west the land lies so low as to be overflowed at high tides, and the flood would extend even beyond the **London-road**, if not prevented by a raised causeway and bridge, to which gates are affixed as a barrier against the tides, and an outlet for the fresh water. The bridge was erected at an early period, and rebuilt of brick in 1634, but this being found inconvenient, another has been constructed in a line with the direction of the road. Large chalk and lime works extend from the north side of the village to the **Thames**. Lime is sent in very considerable quantities for the builders in **London**, and is also exported to **Holland** and **Flanders**, the refuse being used for manuring the land in **Essex**, **Suffolk**, and **Norfolk**. The chalk-pits are very extensive, and strata of flint stones abound, which are frequently wrought into flints for guns: imbedded in the chalk are many curious fossils, chiefly *echinites* and *glossopetrae*, or sharks' teeth; and some of the flints inclose cockle-shells filled with chalk, forming singular natural curiosities. Here is a large yard for ship-building, near which is a spacious dock excavated in the solid chalk, and capable of containing six or seven ships; and there is, likewise, an establishment for the manufacture of **Parker's Roman cement**. Fairs are held on **Easter** and **Whit Tuesdays**, and on the 24th of **March**. The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £21, and in the patronage of the **Crown**; impropiator, **Earl of Aylesford**: the great tithes have been commuted for £683, and the vicarial for £600. The church, which is one of the largest in the diocese, displays various styles of English architecture, with several good decorated windows; the chancel contains the remains of some ancient oak stalls. In the south wall are three stone seats, and on a slab in the pavement is a full-length brass figure of a priest standing beneath a richly-ornamented canopy, with an imperfect Latin inscription around the verge of the slab; the grave below being opened about half a century since, the body of **Peter de Lucy** was found enveloped in leather. Among the monuments of more modern date is a fine alabaster tomb to the memory of **Dr. Edward Browne**, physician to **Charles II.**, and author of *Travels in Hungary*. **Nursted church** being close to the village of **Northfleet**, and **Northfleet church**, five miles distant, **Mr. W. Edmeads** has, at his own expense, built a gallery in the former, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of **Northfleet**. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

NORTH-FORTY-FOOT-BANK, or **FEN-CORNER**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **BOSTON**, wapentake of **KIRTON**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from **Boston**; containing 343 inhabitants.

NORTH-HILL (*St. TORNEY*), a parish, in the union of **LAUNCESTON**, N. division of the hundred of **EAST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 6¼ miles (S. W. by S.) from **Launceston**; containing 1217 inhabitants. The parish is bounded for a short distance on the north by the river **Inny**, and intersected by the **Lynher**, which discharges itself into the **Hamoaze**; it comprises by survey 6732 acres, of which 2333 are common or waste. There are some stream tin-works in the southern por-

tion of it, and manganese has been found; good building-stone is quarried in several parts, and the substratum of the southern districts is chiefly granite. Fairs are held in the beginning of September and November. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. Dr. Rodd: the tithes have been commuted for £538, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church is a handsome structure of granite, in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains several interesting monuments, among which, in the south aisle, is a splendid one to the memory of the Spoure family, of Trebartha Hall, in the parish. At Trebartha and Landreyne were formerly chapels. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by the patron. From a lofty elevation in the grounds of Trebartha Park, a stream tributary to the Lynher descends with much picturesque beauty, forming several falls in its course, for nearly a mile. On a tor near the road side are several rock basins, called "Arthur's troughs," near which are some Druidical remains, and Arthur's Hall, an opening 60 feet long and 35 feet broad.

NORTH-HOLME, a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLESHEOE, parts of LINDESEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (S. E. by E.) from Spilsby; containing 140 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Wainfleet. The church has been destroyed, but the cemetery is still used.

NORTHIAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of RYE, hundred of STAPLE, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Rye; containing 1329 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the north by the river Rother, separating it from the county of Kent, comprises about 4000 acres; the surface is finely undulated, and the village pleasantly situated on the road from London to Rye. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £786; patron and incumbent, the Rev. W. E. Lord. The church, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, was greatly enlarged in 1837, at an expense of £1400, by the present rector, and is a handsome structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire. The parsonage-house is also a handsome building; the glebe comprises 30 acres. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians. Robert Iden, in 1614, conveyed a house and certain land for education; and a school-house was subsequently erected upon the latter, at an expense of £700, defrayed by Frewin Turner.

NORTHILL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BIGGLESWADE, hundred of WIXAMTREE, county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Biggleswade; containing, with the hamlets of Caldicott, Ickwell, and Thorcote with Brookend and Hatch, and part of Beeston, 1280 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Biggleswade to Bedford, and comprises by measurement 3939 acres, chiefly arable, with a very small proportion of pasture; the soil is partly gravel. Straw-plaiting and lace-making are carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes; net income, £395; patrons, Master and Wardens of the Grocers' Company, London; impropiator of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, J. Harvey, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land, money payments, and

corn-rents, under acts of inclosure, in 1780 and 1796. The church is a handsome structure in the ancient English style, the east window exhibiting beautiful specimens of stained glass. It was endowed by Sir John Traylly, Knt., and made collegiate in the reign of Henry IV., for a master, warden, and six fellows, whose revenue was estimated at £61. 5. 5.: the establishment was dissolved in the reign of Edward VI. The stalls belonging to the monks are still to be seen in the church. A school is supported by subscription.

NORTHINGTON (*St. John*), a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of MITCHELDEVER, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from New Alresford; containing 286 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3103 acres; the soil is fertile, and the scenery richly diversified. Grange House, formerly the seat of the earls of Northington, and now the property of Lord Ashburton, is a handsome mansion, built by Inigo Jones; the portico has been altered to the style of that of the temple of Theseus at Athens. The living is annexed, with those of Popham and East Stratton, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever. The church was rebuilt in 1830, by Lord Ashburton, at an expense of £1500; it is a neat edifice in the later English style, and contains a monument to the Earl of Northington, once lord lieutenant of Ireland, and lord chancellor of England.

NORTHLEACH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 20 miles (E. by S.) from Gloucester, and 82 (W. N. W.) from London; containing, with the tything of Eastington, 1290 inhabitants. This is a small town, consisting principally of a long irregular street, situated in a vale at the base of the Cotswold Hills, near the source of the little river Leche, from which it derives its name, and on the road from Gloucester to London. The ancient British road called the Lower Salt-way, leading from Droitwich to the eastern parts of the island, is here crossed by the Roman Fosse-way, which forms the north-western boundary of the parish. About the beginning of the sixteenth century, Northleach was one of the most considerable clothing towns in the county, and a principal mart for the sale of wool; but the deficiency of water occasioned a gradual decay of the manufacture, and the trade is no longer carried on. The market is held on Wednesday; and there are fairs on the Wednesday before May 4th and on that day month, August 3rd, and the first Wednesday in September, for sheep; and the Wednesday before October 11th, for cattle, and hiring servants. The town is governed by a bailiff and an indefinite number of burghesses, not exceeding twelve; the bailiff and two constables are chosen annually at the manorial court leet, when also two tythingmen and two cardinals are appointed. Near the town is a house of correction for the county.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 3380 acres, which, with the exception of about 300 of pasture, are chiefly arable, lying almost entirely in Eastington, which comprehends the rural district of the parish, and most of the gardens and grounds attached to the houses in the town. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; net income, £228; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment

in 1782. The church is a handsome and extensive edifice, in the decorated English style, with a lofty tower at the west end, and contains several sepulchral brasses, one of which is to the memory of John Fortey, a rich clothier of the town, who rebuilt the nave in 1458. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Hugh Westwood, Esq., founded a free grammar school in the first year of the reign of Elizabeth, and endowed it with the impropriate tithes of Chedworth, and a messuage and tenement. There are fifteen scholars on the foundation, who are entitled to share with the schools of Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Chipping-Campden, in the exhibitions at Pembroke College, Oxford, instituted by George Townsend, Esq., who also gave property producing £10 per annum for the instruction of boys, a similar sum for girls, and an annual sum for apprenticing a boy. An infants' school, which is supported by subscription, has been established for some years; and a neat and commodious schoolroom, with a residence for the mistress, was recently built on a site given by Lord Sherborne, towards the erection of which the National Society granted £80. An hospital for six men or women was founded by Thomas Dutton, Esq., in 1615, and endowed with about £30 per annum. In 1816, Mrs. Mary Harritts Allen bequeathed £2649. 17. 6. for charitable purposes, including £93. 12. per annum for the endowment of an almshouse for six men, and a small sum in augmentation of the stipends of the women in Dutton's almshouse. The poor law union of North-leach comprises 30 parishes or places, containing a population of 10,661. Adjoining the Fosse-way is an intrenched camp, with a double vallum, called Norbury, and supposed to be of Roman origin.

NORTHMOOR (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of WITNEY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Oxford; containing 367 inhabitants. It comprises 2038a. 1r. 21p., of which 534 acres are arable, 800 meadow, and 656 pasture. Fairs are held on March 31st and Sept. 28th. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patrons, President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford. The tithes have been commuted for £504, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a handsome cruciform structure, chiefly in the early English style: in the chancel are two stone coffins, on the lids of which are recumbent effigies of a crusader and a female, the former richly clad in armour, and the latter remarkable for the graceful attire of the head.

NORTHOLT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Harrow; containing, with the hamlet of West-End, 653 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name is supposed to be of Saxon origin, comprises by measurement 2156 acres, whereof 394 are arable, 1717 meadow, and 4 wood. About 100 persons are regularly employed in brick-making, and during the summer the same number in addition. The land springs are generally highly impregnated with iron; and a well at the vicarage, containing sulphate of magnesia in considerable quantity, is noticed in old surveys as being of the same class as the springs at Epsom. The village is situated between the Harrow and Uxbridge roads, and is equidistant from the Birmingham railway at Harrow, and the Great Western railway at Southall. The Grand Junction canal intersects the pa-

rish. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £668, and the glebe comprises 44 acres, with a house. The architecture of the church is of the latter part of the fourteenth century: Dr. Lisle, Bishop of St. Asaph, and formerly vicar of Northolt, is buried in the chancel. A national school is supported by subscription. Traces of a Roman road are found in the north-western part of the parish.

NORTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of THURLBY, union of BOURNE, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 182 inhabitants.

NORTHORPE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGHAM, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (N. E.) from Gainsborough; containing 141 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly the residence of the Monson family, comprises by measurement 1813 acres; the soil is chiefly clay, and the surface in some parts elevated, and in others flat, and occasionally subject to inundation from the river Ean, a tributary of the Trent. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £48; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Lincoln. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £418, and the glebe comprises 30 acres.

NORTHOVER (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of TINTINHULL, W. division of SOMERSET, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from Ilchester; containing 114 inhabitants. It is situated on the road to Exeter, and comprises 437a. 2r. 11p.; the scenery is varied, and the Ivel flows through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 11., and in the gift of J. H. Chichester, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £120, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church is an ancient structure. The old Fosse-way passes through the parish.

NORTHSCEUGH, a township, in the parish of CUMWHITTON, union of BRAMPTON, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Kirk-Oswald; containing 216 inhabitants.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county, and the most northerly of England, bounded on the east by the North Sea, or German Ocean, and by a small detached part of Durham, called Bedlingtonshire; on the south, by the county of Durham; and on the west by Cumberland and by Roxburghshire in Scotland. On the north is the Scottish county of Berwick, from which it is separated by the Tweed, and by the larger detached part of Durham, which is divided into Norhamshire and Islandshire, and comprises Holy Island. The county extends from $54^{\circ} 48'$ to $55^{\circ} 46'$ (N. Lat.), and from $1^{\circ} 26'$ to $2^{\circ} 40'$ (W. Lon.), and includes an area of 1871 square miles, or 1,197,440 statute acres: there are 48,710 houses inhabited, 3028 uninhabited, and 465 in course of erection; and the population amounts to 250,278, of whom 121,268 are males, and 129,010 females. According to Ptolemy, the people inhabiting the tract of coast stretching from the river Tyne to the Firth of Forth, were called the *Ottadini*; and to the west, in the mountainous districts, and in Tiviotdale, were seated the *Gadeni*; both of which tribes appear to have been either dependent on, or confederated with, the *Brigantes*,

whose extensive territory, lying southward, included some portion of the south-western part of the county. The Romans did not penetrate into this part of Britain until the year 79, when Agricola led his legions into the north, and partly by the terror of his arms, and partly by the fame of his clemency, subjugated the country; to secure which he erected a chain of forts reaching from the Solway Firth to Tynemouth. But this barrier being soon broken through by the British refugees, in conjunction with the Britons of Caledonia, the Emperor Adrian constructed a rampart of earth, which, connecting the forts of Agricola, likewise extended across the country from sea to sea. The Brigantes, who settled north of this wall, appear to have assumed the name of *Meatæ*; supposed to be derived from the British word *meath*, "a plain." In the reign of Antoninus Pius, about the year 140, the *Meatæ* fought several severe battles with the Romans under Lollius Urbicus, who at length re-conquered the whole country as far as the isthmus between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, where the Roman commander, by the emperor's order, constructed a second rampart, after the manner of Adrian's, and upon the same line along which Agricola had also previously built a second chain of forts. The district between the two ramparts being, however, again devastated by the barbarians, the Emperor Severus, about the year 207, took the field in person; and, entering Caledonia at the head of a large army, compelled the inhabitants to purchase peace by the surrender of a large portion of territory; on his return he repaired and strengthened Adrian's rampart. During his subsequent indisposition at York, the *Meatæ* and Caledonians re-commenced hostilities, which so much exasperated him, that he resolved upon their utter extermination: his son Caracalla led the army to the north, but on the death of his father, which soon afterwards ensued, he hastily concluded a dishonourable peace, and returned to the southern provinces of Britain, the more effectually to prosecute his claims to the empire. From this period we find nothing on record regarding this particular district until the year 306, about which time Constantine the Great, having allayed the disturbances on the northern frontiers, entrusted their defence to an officer styled Duke of Britain, who had under him 14,000 infantry and 900 cavalry, being more than two-thirds of the whole Roman forces in the island. In the reigns of the succeeding emperors, the rampart was frequently broken through by the northern tribes denominated *Scots*, *Picts*, and *Attacotes*; and the contiguous districts on the south were depopulated in the most savage and unrelenting manner. At length, the Emperor Valentinian having sent over Theodosius with a formidable body of troops, that commander repelled the barbarians, and recovered all the country between the wall of Severus and the rampart of Antoninus, which tract now received the name of *Valentia*, and was added as a fifth province to the four into which the more southern part of the island was divided. About the year 380, Maximus having withdrawn the Roman forces from Britain, the Scots and Picts renewed their incursions with dreadful success, until the arrival of the legion under the command of Stilicho, which was sent over to expel the northern invaders and to guard the rampart, but which, on the death of Theodosius in 402, was recalled to Italy to oppose the Gothic invaders under Alaric. It was pro-

bably during the continuance of this legion in Britain that the wall was added to the former line of defensive works across this part of the country: this was a massive bulwark of stone, defended by an outer ditch, and guarded by an interior chain of forts and military stations, extending in a line nearly parallel with Adrian's barrier, and at a very short distance from it. After the final departure of the Romans, several petty states sprang up, which being continually involved in sanguinary dissensions, the barbarians of the north succeeded in carrying their devastations into the very heart of South Britain: the district north of the Tyne formed at this period one of those numerous independent sovereignties, under the name of *Bernicia*.

The Saxon dominion was established in this part of the country about the year 547, when the Saxon chief, Ida, after many obstinate conflicts, having driven the Northumbrian Britons from the vicinity of the coast, became sole ruler in the province of Bernicia, which appears to have reached from the Tyne to the Firth of Forth; he assumed the title of King of Bernicia, and erected, as his principal residence, the strong fortress of Bambrough, on the coast opposite to the Farn isles. At the same period, Ælla, one of the chieftains who had come over with Ida, obtained the dominion of the province or kingdom of Deira, being the whole of the country lying between the Tyne and the Humber. The two sovereignties were united by Ethelfrith, grandson of Ida, who, having ascended the Bernician throne, successfully invaded Deira, and thus became the first king of *Northan-hymbraland*, as it is called in the ancient Saxon tongue, signifying the "land" or "country north of the Humber." This name was contracted by the Anglo-Saxons into *Northymbraland*, and has since been slightly corrupted into *Northumberland*; but the appellation has, in modern times, been confined to that portion of the country only on the eastern side of the island, between the rivers Tyne and Tweed, which was but a small part of the ancient Northumberland, or *Northumbria*. The reign of Edwin, who ascended the Northumbrian throne in 617, was distinguished, amongst other things, by the introduction of Christianity into the north of England, at the instance of his queen, a daughter of the Christian king of Kent, under whose auspices the Roman missionary Paulinus succeeded in converting the Northumbrian sovereign and his people. On the death of Edwin, who was slain in battle, Northumbria was again divided into two kingdoms, and reverted to paganism; but in 634 they were re-united. The see of Lindisfarne was founded soon afterwards, and in a few years the church of Northumbria was fixed on a solid and permanent basis; but various changes in the temporal condition of the kingdom took place during the tumultuous period that ensued, until its union with Wessex, in 828, it being the last kingdom of the heptarchy which acknowledged that subjection.

The short period of tranquillity it now enjoyed was interrupted by the descents of the Danes, who inflicted upon it a devastation still more horrible than any it had ever before experienced. In 867, Ivar, the Dane, assumed the government of all the country between the Humber and the Tyne; but in the time of Sygtryg it was reduced by King Athelstan, and annexed to his paternal dominions. The Northumbrian Danes, however, revolted against Athelstan's successor, Edmund,

and subsequently against Edred, who desolated their country, and under whom it ceased to be a nominal kingdom, being reduced to an earldom. In this part of England, the resistance to the Norman conquerors was the most obstinate, and the revolts against their power the most frequent and formidable; and the unsparing devastation which the persevering opposition of the northern English brought upon them from the vengeance of the Conqueror, was such, that this county, in common with the remainder of the district, lay uncultivated and unpeopled for a century afterwards. To this desolation is attributed the omission in the Norman survey of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland; but about the year 1170, the county was included in a survey made by order of Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, of all the ancient demesne lands and possessions of his bishopric, which is recorded in a small folio volume called "*Boldon Buke*," still kept in the office of the bishop's auditor at Durham. The period of the Norman conquest may be regarded as the commencement of that long era of rivalry between the English and the Scottish crowns, which occasioned an almost uninterrupted series of hostilities upon the common border of the two kingdoms, until the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English crown.

Of the three marches into which the northern borders were anciently divided, the middle march, comprising Tyndale and Redesdale, was within the present limits of Northumberland; the greater part of the western march was included in Cumberland, and of the eastern in the detached portion of the county of Durham which extends to the mouth of the Tweed. Each of the marches was governed by a lord-warden, with almost unlimited authority. These border jurisdictions and their laws were abolished in the early part of the 17th century, on the accession of James to the English throne; but many of the moss-troopers, as the border plunderers were commonly called, still continued their depredations, until checked by an edict which prohibited all borderers, except gentlemen of rank, from wearing weapons. Some of them, however, took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the civil war, in the reign of Charles I., to resume their former mode of life; inso-much that, in the following reign, several fresh statutes were enacted against the moss-troopers, who had then become very numerous. Even at the beginning of the last century, the police of Tyndale and Redesdale was maintained by officers called country keepers, who, for a certain sum, ensured their respective districts against theft and robbery. Many of the borderers were engaged in the rebellion of 1715; but in the course of the last century, their ancient peculiarities entirely disappeared, and their habits, manners, and customs, became assimilated to those of their countrymen in general.

The county is contained in the *diocese* of Durham, and province of York, and includes the archdeaconries of Northumberland and Lindisfarne, each consisting of several deaneries, and the whole comprising 87 parishes. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the six wards of Bambrough (North and South divisions), Castle (East and West), Coquetdale (East, North, South, and West), Glendale (East and West), Morpeth (East and West), and Tindale (East, North-East, North-West,

South, and West). It contains the borough, market, and sea-port town of Newcastle; the borough and market-town of Morpeth; the newly-enfranchised borough of Tynemouth; the market and sea-port town of North Shields; the market-towns of Allendale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, and Wooler; and the small sea-port towns of Alnmouth, Bambrough, Blyth, Hartley, Seaton, and Warkworth. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; two representatives are returned for Newcastle, and one each for Morpeth and Tynemouth. The county is included in the northern circuit; the assizes are held at Newcastle, and the quarter-sessions by turns at Newcastle, Morpeth, Hexham, and Alnwick. The county gaol is at Morpeth; and there are houses of correction at Alnwick, Hexham, and Tynemouth.

The SURFACE is much diversified: along the coast it is almost level, but near the middle it rises into large swelling ridges, which are separated by the principal rivers; and the whole of the western side is open, mountainous, and uncultivated. Of this hilly tract, the parts around Cheviot are the most valuable, being in general fine green hills, inclosing numerous deep, narrow, and sequestered glens, and occupying an area of at least 90,000 acres; the rest are not marked by any striking irregularities of surface, being in general open, extensive, elevated, and solitary wastes, having little vegetation besides heath. The whole of the mountainous tracts are included in the wards of Tindale, Coquetdale, and Glendale, and comprise about 450,000 acres of land, unfit for any kind of cultivation. Woods growing in a natural state are found chiefly on the banks of the rivers, those of the greatest extent being on the North and South Tyne, the Wansbeck, the Coquet, and their tributary streams. The demand for small wood at the collieries and lead-mines has induced proprietors on the Derwent, Tyne, &c., to cut the oak, ash, and elm which they contain, at from 25 to 30 years' growth; birch, willow, and alder, at a somewhat shorter growth; and hazel, for *corf rods*, once in three or four years: these *corves* are a kind of large wicker baskets, used for drawing up the coal from the pits. Flourishing plantations on a large scale are spread over the country: of the great variety of trees of which they are composed, the larch is one of the most prevalent and conspicuous. Among the *Fish* on the coast are the lump-fish and the porpoise; vast quantities of cod are taken; and ling, haddock, soles, plaice, flounders, turbot, herrings, skate, and thornback, also abound. Mackerel, basse, gar, sturgeon, and halibut, are very scarce. Lampreys are procured near the mouths of the large rivers, and conger-eels are plentiful in the sea sands. A great variety of flat fish is found in the Tyne and other rivers. Crustaceous and testaceous fishes are taken in great diversity on the sea-coast, of which the most valuable is the lobster; cockles are very abundant along the coast, the best and largest being found at Budle; and oysters of an excellent quality are sometimes obtained among the rocks.

The most important MINERAL PRODUCTIONS are coal and lead. The great coal-field of the north-eastern extremity of England, which extends over the larger part of this county, and that of Durham, forms a most

important object in the national economy. The district is included within an irregular triangle, having its apex at Berwick, and the river Tees for its base; it consists of a series of beds, which, including several smaller ones of nearly the same material, amount to 229, and are composed of five different substances, some of which alternate with each other several times, *viz.*, coal, sandstone, slate-clay or shale, limestone, and basalt. The whole district has been divided into two separate formations, which are distinguished as the Independent Coal Formation, and the Newcastle Coal Formation, and familiarly into "lead measures," and "coal measures." The tract termed the *lead measures*, from the veins of lead which abound in a particular part of it, extends from Berwick on the north, to the Tees on the south; its northern part is bounded on the east by the sea, and on the west by the Cheviot hills; and its southern part, on the east by the coal measures, and on the west by a range of high land, of which Cross Fell is the apex. The *coal measures* stretch from the river Coquet on the north, nearly to the Tees on the south, the length of the tract being about 58 miles, and its greatest breadth about 24; the surface comprises by computation 180 square miles, and the majority of the numerous mines are situated on both sides of the Tyne, and not far distant from its banks. In these measures, 40 beds of coal have been seen, some of which, however, are of inconsiderable thickness; the two most important are distinguished as the *high main* and the *low main*, the former being six feet thick, and the latter six feet six inches. The high main coal is about 60 fathoms above the low main, which, at St. Anthon's colliery, near Newcastle, is 135 fathoms from the surface; between them occur eight beds of coal, one of which is four feet thick, and another three: seven beds have been found under the low main, but the quality is inferior. In conclusion it may be observed that the great coal trade of the district has been flourishing for the last five centuries, and constantly increasing with the increasing population of the country.

The *Lead* veins, which occupy only a small portion of the extensive tract to which they give name, are chiefly situated in a space of about fifteen miles from north to south, and twenty from east to west, the southern boundary of which, lying partly in this county and partly in that of Durham, may be defined to be a line extending about twenty miles eastward from Cross Fell. The only lead-ore procured in abundance is galena, which contains silver, varying in proportion from two to forty-two ounces in the fother of twenty-one cwt., and averaging twelve ounces. When it is of good quality, thirty-two cwt. of clean ore yield twenty cwt. of lead. The richest fields of ore are at Allenhead and Coalcleugh, which, with five other mines in the parish of Allendale, furnish an annual produce of about 2500 tons of lead. Lead is also found in some of the northern parts of the county; and small veins have been discovered on the coast at Elwick, and on the eastern side of Holy Island. The ore is wrought by a measure containing 800 cwt. of clear ore, called a "bing," most of the proprietors having smelting-mills. *Iron-ore* is found both in the coal and lead districts; and vast quantities of iron pyrites lie imbedded in the strata of indurated clay through all the coal-field. The iron-works at Lemington are chiefly supplied with this metal from the neighbouring collieries.

Iron-stone is still more abundant in the shale of the lead-mines; but owing to the high price of fuel, and the great distance from water carriage, it cannot be advantageously manufactured. There were formerly furnaces at Leehall, near Bellingham, and at Bebside: iron-ore was got about four miles west of Blyth; and the Carron Company were once accustomed to collect on Holy Island a part of the ore smelted at their furnaces. The remains of some ancient blomeries are found in different parts of the county, seemingly indicating that the Romans were acquainted with these iron-mines, which is corroborated by the discovery of a Roman altar, at Benwell, inscribed to *Jupiter Dolichenus*, the deity who presided over iron.

Basalt is procured both in the lead and coal measures: in the first it occurs in the form of beds, interstratified with sandstone, limestone, &c., in veins, and in heaps on the surface termed "over-lying masses;" in the latter situation it occurs in the general form of a long range, crossing the country from south-west to north-east, north of the lead-mines. Nearer the north other masses are visible, and still further, basaltic eminences form a striking feature in the country between Alnwick and Berwick, and have frequently been chosen for the sites of castles, as at Dunstanbrough, Bambrough, and Holy Island. Some of the small islands near the coast are also composed of this rock. The number of basaltic veins, or dykes, traversing the coal measures is very considerable; the largest in the immediate neighbourhood of Newcastle, is that through Coley Hill, about four miles west of the town, which is twenty-four feet wide, and in which a long range of quarries has been opened, in some places to the depth of fifty feet. *Limestone* is abundant in all parts of Bambrough ward, and that part of Glendale ward lying east of the river Till; and thence it stretches in a south-westerly direction, through the central part of the county. *Freestone*, of various kinds, abounds in almost every quarter, and is applied to all the purposes of building: many of the quarries afford tolerably good *slate* for roofing, and flagstones for floors; and at some of them are obtained excellent *grindstones*, of which many are exported. *Whinstone*, of the blue kind, exists in numerous places, particularly in the district called Bambroughshire; and the tract on the western side of the river Till, including all the Cheviot mountains, yields scarcely any other mineral substance than brown, red, or grey whinstone, which is an exceedingly good material for making roads. *Stone marl* abounds in many parts near the Tweed, and *shell marl* is found in a few places in Glendale ward; *clay marl* is also discovered in small quantities, but in situations unfavourable to its use as manure. Ore of *zinc* can be procured in abundance in most of the veins producing lead-ore; but the distance from any brass-foundries and the want of water-carriage render it of little value. *Arsenic* occurs in the lead-mines, in which also is a great variety of the different kinds of spar.

The staple *Manufactures* are principally derived from, or connected with, the coal trade and mines, such as ship-building, rope-making, and the production of the several articles made at the forges, foundries, copperas-works, soda or marine alkali manufactories, white-lead works, potteries, glass-works, &c. Hexham has long been noted for the making of gloves, called "Hexham Tan;" and the manufacture of straw-plat is carried on

to a considerable extent in the county, much ingenuity being displayed in some of its branches. Besides the astonishing exports of coal, the chief articles shipped from the Tyne are, lead, shot, cast and wrought iron, grindstones, bricks, earthenware, and glass. The exports through the medium of the port of Berwick are mostly corn, flour, oatmeal, shelled barley, potatoes, eggs, pork, and wool, which are conveyed coastwise. The port of Alnmouth also employs a few vessels in exporting corn, flour, &c.; and, during the summer season, a few are engaged in carrying lime from the neighbourhood of Bambrough to different parts of Scotland. The foreign trade is mainly to the north of Europe. Among the chief imports are corn, flax, hemp, linen, yarn, timber, and iron.

The principal *Rivers* are, the Tyne, the Tweed, the Coquet, the Aln, the Blyth, the Wansbeck, and the Till. The *Tyne* is formed by the confluence, a little above Hexham, of two streams of nearly equal magnitude, called the North Tyne and the South Tyne; it is a tide river to a short distance above Newburn, and is navigable to Newcastle for vessels of 300 or 400 tons' burthen, the larger vessels loading at Shields. Many steam-boats ply upon it between Newcastle and Shields. The conservancy of the river belongs to the corporation of Newcastle, by grant of Edward II.; and their jurisdiction extends to high-water mark on both sides of the stream, from Spar-Hawk, a rock at the mouth of the haven, to Hedwin streams, above Newburn, a distance of nineteen miles. The *Tyne* and *Tweed* have been long famous for their salmon-fisheries, more especially the latter, nearly the whole of the fish being sent to London, in pounded ice, by means of fast-sailing smacks of from 70 to 120 tons' burthen, built for the purpose. Besides the numerous tram-roads leading from the collieries to the staiths or shipping-places, two railways have been completed for the conveyance of passengers and goods, one from Newcastle towards the west, named the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and the other in an eastern direction, proceeding to North Shields and Tynemouth; the course of each is along the banks of the Tyne, and the Carlisle railway passes by the towns of Hexham and Haltwhistle.

The *Roman remains* in Northumberland are among the most interesting in the island: the principal are those of the great barrier constructed as a defence against the incursions of the North Britons; and the sites of eleven of the eighteen stations along its line, enumerated as they occur in succession from the mouth of the Tyne westward, are in this county, namely, *Segedunum*, *Pons Ælii*, *Condercum*, *Vindobala*, *Hunnum*, *Cilurnum*, *Procolitia*, *Borcovicus*, *Vindolana*, *Æsica*, and *Magna*. These were, respectively, at Wallsend, Newcastle, Benwell, Rutchester, Halton-Chesters, Walwick-Chesters, Carrawburgh, Housesteads (where the remains occupy a space of two miles and a half in length), Little Chesters, Great Chesters, and Caer Voran; and of all of them the traces are more or less distinct, and numerous remains of Roman buildings, utensils, coins, &c., of almost every description, have been discovered among their foundations, and preserved in various antiquarian repositories. The most conspicuous fragments of the wall itself are at Denton Burn, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Harlow Hill, and near Chollerford Bridge, on the Tyne. In addition to the stations along the wall, there were

others at Old Town, Bellingham, Corchester, Hexham, Tynemouth, Elsdon, and Rochester, which have also furnished many interesting relics; and besides the paved way that ran from turret to turret, immediately within the wall, another proceeded by the most direct course between the different stations, and is still distinguishable in various places. The Watling-street traversed the county from south to north, entering it at Corbridge on the Tyne, and crossing the great wall at Portgate, a mile and a half beyond which it separates into two branches, one running north-north-east, and entering Scotland near Berwick, and the other north-north-west, crossing the border at Black-Halls. The vicinal road called the Maiden-way, supposed to be a corruption of Madeway, proceeds from Caer Voran, on the western side of the county, to Whitley Castle, and thence to Whellock Castle in Westmorland. The *Religious houses*, probably owing in some degree to the unfruitfulness of a great part of the county, and to the insecurity of its border situation, during the whole period of the existence of those establishments, amounted only to about forty-nine, including hospitals and colleges: there are some remains of the abbeys of Alnwick, Blanchland, and Hulne, but the principal are those of the priories of Brinkburn, Hexham, and Tynemouth. Of the numerous ancient *Castles*, several are yet standing either wholly or in part, amongst which that of Bambrough is of the highest antiquity, but that of Alnwick is the most magnificent, as well as of the most distinguished historical celebrity, and, with its modern additions, enjoys a primary rank among the present mansions in the county: in this class of remains may be noticed several of the ancient border towers, of comparatively small dimensions, but of strong though simple construction. There are medical *springs* at Eglingham, Halliwell, Snowhope, and Thurston. On the mountain streams are some cascades of considerable height, but, owing to the extreme barrenness of the tracts in which they are situated, they are less picturesque than those of the adjacent county of Durham. Northumberland confers the titles Earl and Duke on the representative of the noble family of Percy, so distinguished in the border annals, whose chief provincial residence is Alnwick Castle.

NORTHWAY, with NEWTON, a tything in the parish of ASHCURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 230 inhabitants.

NORTHWICH, a market-town, and the head of a union, in the parochial chapelry of WITTON, parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Chester, and 173 (N. W.) from London; containing 1368 inhabitants. The name of this place is intended to point out its situation with regard to the other *wiches*, or salt towns. Camden states that it was called by the Britons *Hellath*, or *Hellah Du*; meaning the Black Salt Town; it is situated on the line of the northern Watling-street, and the same author is of opinion that its brine springs were used by the Romans. At the Norman survey it constituted part of the demesne belonging to the earldom of Chester, and eventually passed to the crown: in the reign of Richard III., the manor was, with many others, granted to the Derby family; but it has since been alienated. During the civil com-

motions in 1643, the town was fortified, and the parliamentary forces had a garrison here; the first attack of the royalists was unsuccessful, but, on the arrival of a reinforcement, they obtained possession of the town and garrisoned it; it was, however, subsequently retaken by the parliamentarians, and retained by them during the remainder of the war. What is usually considered, from the contiguity of the streets, to constitute the town, lies on the verges of the adjoining townships of Witton, Castle-Northwich, Winnington, Leftwich, Marston, and Anderton, at the confluence of the rivers Dane and Weever, and at the intersection of the road from Chester to Manchester with that from London to Liverpool. It is regularly built, and the streets are paved and lighted; many of the houses are ancient: the inhabitants are supplied with water conveyed by pipes from a reservoir.

The commercial prosperity of Northwich is entirely dependent on its numerous brine springs and extensive mines of rock-salt, in which articles the trade is so great as to produce an annual export of upwards of 400,000 tons from the springs alone: they were discovered at a very early period, and are usually more than 100 yards in depth; and the water is so intensely impregnated as to be fit for immediate evaporation. The mines of rock-salt were discovered in 1670; the upper stratum, lying about 60 yards below the surface of the earth, is ten yards thick. About 1773, the lower stratum, of superior quality and ten feet in thickness, was discovered, at the depth of 110 yards, the intermediate space being occupied by a solid mass of stone: this alone is worked. The pits include an area of two, three, or four acres, and, when highly illuminated, present a singularly magnificent appearance, the light being reflected from all points in every variety of hue, as from a promiscuous assemblage of mirrors and prisms. The rock-salt is conveyed down the Weever: one-third undergoes a refining process at Frodsham, and at the works on the Lancashire side of the Mersey, and the remainder is sent to Liverpool, whence it is exported to Ireland and the ports of the Baltic. The number of vessels employed in conveying salt to Liverpool, and which return with coal, is about 300, of from 90 to 100 tons' burthen each; and many others are engaged exclusively in the importation, from Liverpool, of timber, grain, wine, spirituous liquors, raw cotton, grocery, &c., these vessels frequently taking back oak timber. Facilities of water carriage are also supplied by the Grand Trunk canal, which passes in a semicircular direction through the salt-works, about one mile to the northward; and about two miles distant, on the road to Chester, is the Hartford station of the Grand Junction railway. Some vessels of small burthen are built here in the docks and ship-yards. The market, which is held by prescription, is on Friday; and there are fairs on April 10th, for cattle only, and August 2nd and December 6th, which are numerously attended by the manufacturers from Manchester, Yorkshire, and Birmingham, with their respective goods, and by venders of Irish linen; a commodious range of booths for their use was erected about a quarter of a mile from the town by Mr. Mort, a late lord of the manor. Courts leet and baron are held, at which constables and other officers are appointed. The general quarter-sessions, formerly held here once in the year, were removed to Knutsford in 1784. There are

places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school. The poor law union of Northwich comprises 60 parishes or places, containing a population of 29,018.

NORTHWICH, a hamlet, in the parish of **BLOCKLEY**, union of **SHIPSTON**, Upper division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Blockley and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, though locally in the Upper division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, county of Gloucester, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S.) from Chipping-Campden.

NORTHWICK, a chapelry, in the parish of **HENBURY**, union of **THORNBURY**, Lower division of the hundred of **HENBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Thornbury; containing 256 inhabitants. The navigable river Severn runs on the west of the chapelry.

NORTHWOLD (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **THETFORD**, hundred of **GRIMSHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing, with the hamlet of Whittington, 1140 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Lynn to Thetford, and bounded on the north-west by the river Wissey, and comprises 5232a. 3r. 11p., of which 2855 acres are arable, 1969 pasture, 138 woodland, and the remainder common. A fair is held annually on Nov. 30th. At Whittington, is an extensive malting establishment belonging to Messrs. Whitbread and Company. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 14. 9½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £883, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church, built in the reign of Edward IV., has a stately quadrangular tower of flint, embattled and quoined with freestone, and crowned with eight richly-carved pinnacles; the interior contains many beautiful and interesting details; on the north side of the chancel is a splendid mural monument, and there are several memorials to the families of Carter, Waddington, Holder, and others, and one to Robert Burhill, D.D., an eminent divine and author of many learned works. A national school is partly supported by subscription. On the inclosure of the parish in 1796, 118 acres were allotted to the poor, for pasturage and fuel; and 108 acres, bequeathed by various benefactors for repairing the church, produce about £100 per annum.

NORTHWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of **RUISLIP**, union of **UXBRIDGE**, hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**; containing 199 inhabitants.

NORTHWOOD, a township, in the parish and union of **WEM**, Whitchurch division of the hundred of **NORTH BRADFORD**, N. division of **SALOP**; containing 233 inhabitants.

NORTHWOOD (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the liberty of **WEST MEDINA**, Isle of Wight division of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from West Cowes; containing, with the town of West Cowes, 5147 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Medina, on the west by the Newtown river, on the north by the sea, and on the south by the forest of Parkhurst. Its surface slopes gently towards the Medina, with an alternation of meadows and wood, abounding in picturesque scenery, but the central portion is of less pleasing aspect. The road from West Cowes to Newport passes through the parish from north to south. The living is annexed, with that of Newport, to the vicarage of Carisbrooke. A rent-charge of about

£15 was bequeathed by John Mann, in 1687, for the maintenance of orphans; and there are several other charitable bequests.

NORTOFT, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, union of BRIKWORTH, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON; containing 322 inhabitants.

NORTON, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Frodsham; containing 294 inhabitants. The Mersey and Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's canals pass through the township. A priory of Augustine canons, originally founded in 1133, at Runcorn, by William Fitz-Nigell, was removed hither by his son William, constable of Chester: the house was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £258. 11. 8. It was subsequently a private mansion, and was besieged by the royalists in the early part of 1643.

NORTON (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Sheffield; containing 1908 inhabitants. The parish is on the road to Chesterfield, and comprises by measurement 4255 acres, of which about 3000 are arable, 464 woodland, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is undulated. Norton House, an ancient mansion, one room of which bears date 1623, is the residence of T. Beard Holy, Esq., and is situated in a park of fifty acres, surrounded with beautiful scenery. The population is partly engaged in the making of files, and stone is quarried for building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Rev. Henry Pearson, incumbent; net income, £270; impropiator, Offley Shore, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £20, and the impropriate for £14. 8., and there are nearly 26 acres of glebe. The church contains a Norman font, and several monuments, among which is an altar-tomb to the memory of the parents of John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield, both which prelates were born here, and of whom the former died in 1500, and the latter in 1534. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians. A free school was founded and endowed in 1654, by Edward Gill, to which subsequent benefactions have been added, making the total income £67 per annum. A national school, also, is supported by subscription. Story Wingfield, in 1725, devised a farm in the parish of Dronfield for the establishment of a lectureship here, producing £115 per annum. Sir Francis Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor, who was born at Norton in 1781, left at his death, in 1841, £50 for the instruction of 10 boys, and £10 each per annum to 10 men and women, and £50 per annum to the vicar.

NORTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of STOCKTON, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (N.) from Stockton; containing 1628 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4000 acres of land, of which the surface is in its general aspect level; the soil immediately surrounding the village is of a light but rich loamy nature, and well adapted for market-gardens, for which this place is celebrated, and to the north and west is a strong red clay, producing in favourable seasons excellent wheat; the substrata are beds of sand and gravel. The portion of woodland is very small, and the scenery pre-

sents little of a striking character, but embraces in the distance fine views of the Cleveland hills. There are some brick and tile manufactories, a glue factory, and a tannery. At the ancient manor-mill, now called Norton water-mill, in addition to grinding corn, bones are crushed for manure; and a few hands are employed in making bone buttons. The family of Blakiston long held the manor of that name, situated on the north-west boundary of the parish; it passed from them to the Davisons, and is now the property of William Russell, Esq., of Brancepeth Castle, but the old hall and its fine avenue were many years since demolished. The road from Stockton to Durham used to run through the village, but was diverted about a mile to the west, fourteen years since; the main line of the Clarence railway passes on the north, and the Stockton branch diverges from it at the toll-gate, in its course to the river Tees. By an act of the 12th of Queen Anne, the townships of Stockton, East Hartburn, and Preston were separated from this parish, and now constitute the parish of Stockton.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £31. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, Bishop of Durham; impropiators, William Wharton, Esq., of Durham, and others. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £271, and the vicarial for £80; and there are about 260 acres of glebe valued at £289, exclusively of the vicarage-house and gardens, valued at £40 per annum. The church, which was once collegiate, and from 1227 till the Dissolution had eight prebendaries, stands upon elevated ground, and is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, bearing traces of its antiquity and former importance, particularly in its square central tower springing from four circular arches. The south transept was called Pettie, or little porch, and by some was named Pity porch, from an altar of the Virgin Mary; in Blakiston porch, which forms the north transept, was a well-carved recumbent figure in armour, now removed to the south side of the communion table, and supposed to be a memorial of the Blakiston family. The edifice was repaired and enlarged in 1826, and two galleries were added, by which 440 sittings were obtained. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and the Society of Friends. Norton enjoys the privilege, with Stockton, of one of the scholarships founded in the university of Oxford, in 1536, by the Rev. John Claymond, vicar of the parish, and master of Magdalen, and afterwards first president of Corpus Christi College. A free grammar school, which has an income of £40 a year, appears to have existed since the year 1600; and a national school is supported by subscription. The sum of £21 per annum, the rent of land, is applied to charitable uses. Bernard Gilpin, "the Apostle of the North," was instituted to the vicarage on his return from the continent, in 1552. Jeremiah Moore, who had in early life been made a slave to the Turks by the cruelty of his brother, and was subsequently distinguished for his philanthropy and benevolence; Christopher Middleton, the first navigator employed by the lords of the admiralty to discover a North-West passage; Admiral Policarpus Taylor, eminent for his naval services; and the Rev. John Wallis, author of the *Natural History and Antiquities of North-umberland*, died here.

NORTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the Upper division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union and E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER,

4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Gloucester; containing 427 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The appropriate tithes were chiefly exchanged for land in 1806, and the remainder have since been commuted for a rent-charge of £50; the glebe comprises 238 acres. The church is a small structure, principally in the later English style. There is a national school.

NORTON, a township, in the parish and union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bromyard; containing 588 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bromyard to Stourport. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £147, and the vicarial for £124. 18., and there is one acre of glebe.

NORTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 1 mile (W. N. W.) from Baldock; containing 403 inhabitants, and comprising 1800 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £96; patron, the Rev. J. Burges Watson; impropriator, G. Hicks, Esq. The glebe comprises 6 acres. A school is supported by an endowment of £16 per annum.

NORTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Faversham; containing 107 inhabitants. It comprises about 900 acres, of which 590 are arable, 113 meadow, 79 wood, and 16 hops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Rochester: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and the glebe contains $31\frac{1}{2}$ acres, to which there is a house. The church is principally in the early English style.

NORTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Daventry; containing, with the hamlets of Muscott and Thrupp; 582 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2926a. 2r. 10p.; the substratum is gravel, of which great quantities are dug for the roads and other purposes. The Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway are within less than a mile of the village. The living is a vicarage; net income, £270; patron and impropriator, Beriah Botfield, Esq. The church is an ancient structure, and contains the remains of a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, Protector during the reign of Edward VI. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a parochial school, supported by subscription.

NORTON, a township, in the parish of CUCKNEY, union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Worksop; containing 362 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1297 acres; and the village is delightfully situated in a fertile vale, near the confluence of the river Poulter with the extensive lake in Welbeck Park.

NORTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, E. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ixworth; containing 879 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 2422 acres. In the reign of Henry VIII. a search was made

here for gold, under the directions of that monarch, upon whom an imposition had been practised; and the excavations still remain. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 9., and in the gift of St. Peter's College, Cambridge: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £605, and there are 21 acres of glebe. Here is a national school. The Rev. Cox Macro, D. D., in 1776, bequeathed £600 stock, since exchanged for £724. 8. 8., three per cents., the dividends on which are distributed in coats and gowns to poor men and women.

NORTON (*St. EGWIN*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Evesham; containing, with the tything of Chadbury and the chapelry of Lenchwick, 385 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the navigable river Avon, and intersected by the road from Evesham to Alcester; the number of acres is 2527. The living is a vicarage, with the chapelry of Lenchwick, valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 8½.; net income, £157; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church was formerly a cruciform structure, principally in the later English style, but the nave has fallen down, and the tower is now detached from the rest of the building. It contains several ancient monuments to the family of Biggs, most of which are in good preservation, and consist of recumbent effigies, and others in a kneeling posture, of several members of that family, which was highly distinguished in the reign of Henry VIII.

NORTON, a parish, in the union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (E. S. E.) from New Malton; containing, with the hamlets of Sutton and Welham, 1644 inhabitants. This parish, which is separated from that of New Malton by the river Derwent, on the north, comprises about 3076 acres; the soil is light and gravelly, the surface level, and the substratum abounds with freestone of good quality. The road from York to Scarborough passes through the village, and a handsome stone bridge over the river connects it with the town of New Malton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Rev. Edmund Day, B.D. The church, a neat structure in the Grecian style, was erected in 1820, at an expense of £2500, raised by subscription, and contains 350 sittings, of which 150 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the foot of the bridge was formerly an hospital, founded early in the reign of Henry II., by Roger de Flamville, and made subordinate to the priory of Malton. Many Roman coins have been discovered.

NORTON, a township, in the parish of CAMPSALL, union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Doncaster; containing 628 inhabitants. It comprises an area of about 2200 acres, of which, in the winter time, a large portion was frequently flooded, but it has been effectually drained within the last ten years: the Fellows of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, are lords of the manor, and owners of lands which once belonged to a priory here. The village is situated in the vale of the river Went, about two miles north of Askerne. The tithes were commuted for land in 1814. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is conducted

on the national system. There are some remains of the priory.

NORTON-BAVANT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WARMINSTER**, Warminster and S. divisions of **WILTS**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Warminster; containing 285 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Bath to Salisbury, and comprises by computation 2162 acres, of which about 1000 are arable, and the remainder pasture and downs. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £150; impropiator, S. Bennett, Esq. The church has been rebuilt in a neat style, and the interior is handsomely arranged. A parochial school is partly supported by subscription.

NORTON, BISHOP'S (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, E. division of the wapentake of **ASLACOE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing, with the township of Atterby, 475 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Bishop's-Norton in the Cathedral of Lincoln (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £185. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NORTON, BRIZE (*ST. BRISE*), a parish, in the union of **WITNEY**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Witney; containing 687 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 4000 acres, of which the principal portion is arable; the soil is rather shallow, and in some parts stone brash; the surface is generally flat. There are good stone quarries. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 7. 11.; net income, £165; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775. The church contains a beautiful effigy in stone of John D'Aubigny, in the costume of the time of Edward III.

NORTON-BY-BREDON, a chapelry, in the parish of **BREDON**, union of **TEWKESBURY**, Middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Tewkesbury; containing 287 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Avon, and the road from Pershore to Tewkesbury and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway traverse it, in a parallel direction, from north to south; the area is 1097a. 30p. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1814.

NORTON-BY-KEMPSEY (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **PERSHORE**, Lower division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Worcester; containing 601 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1807 acres in good cultivation, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified: stone is quarried, chiefly for the roads. The Birmingham and Gloucester railway passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, valued in the king's books at £2. 12. 6.; net income, £42, with an excellent glebe-house. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £452, and the appropriate glebe contains 41 acres. The church is a neat plain edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is

supported by subscription. Thomas Knight, in 1652, and Elizabeth Stephens, in 1668, bequeathed each £100 to the poor.

NORTON-CANES.—See **NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK**.

NORTON-CANON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of **WEOBLEY**, hundred of **GRIMSWORTH**, county of **HEREFORD**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Weobley; containing 282 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2072a. 2r. 23p., of which rather more than one-half is arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 90 acres of woodland, meadow and pasture. It is intersected by the road from Hereford to Kington. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £120; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The great tithes have been commuted for £310, and the vicarial for £119; the glebe contains 4 acres. A small school is endowed with about £8 a year.

NORTON, CHIPPING (*ST. MARY*), an incorporated market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, 19 miles (N. W.) from Oxford, and 74 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Over Norton, 3031 inhabitants, of whom 2629 are in the town. This place derives its name from its northern situation, and from its Saxon prefix appears to have been of some importance at the time of the heptarchy: it occupies a picturesque situation, surrounded by undulated hills, on the road from Oxford to Worcester. The streets are partially paved, and lighted with gas, and there is a plentiful supply of water. Many remains of ancient buildings have been incorporated in the present houses, of which the most interesting are in a house in the High-street. The woollen manufacture, which formerly flourished, is now reduced to one establishment, chiefly in the horse-cloth and girth branch. The market is on Wednesday; and great markets for cattle are held on the last Wednesday in each month, and the Wednesday next after Dec. 11th: there are also statute-fairs on the Wednesday before and after the 10th of October. The only charter was granted by James I. in 1607, and under it the officers of the corporation were, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, twelve burgesses, a town-clerk, and two serjeants-at-mace; but the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace. The freedom is acquired by birth or servitude. By charter, the late corporation had cognizance of, and the power of trying, all offences the punishment of which did not extend to loss of life or limb; the present corporation, however, hold no other than courts of petty-session. The town formerly returned two members to parliament, but has discontinued since the reign of Edward III. Belonging to the borough are two commons, one called the Great common and the other Southcomb, on which the occupier of every ancient tenement has the right of turning a horse or a cow from May-day till the end of October.

The **LIVING** is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8.; net income, £141; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church, situated in a beautiful valley, is in the decorated English style, and once had an elegant and highly-

enriched tower, which, being in a very dilapidated state, was taken down, and a square embattled tower erected, in 1819; the interior is rich in detail, and was repewed and beautified, at a cost of about £2000, in 1839. The edifice contains the chantry chapels of St. John, St. James, and the Virgin, founded respectively by John Tanner, Margaret Pynner, and Master Lee; and there are some very handsome monuments with recumbent effigies. Here are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel, which, standing on an eminence, is a prominent object. On the dissolution of the Trinity guild, the grammar school, which for a long period had been endowed with £6 per annum from the funds of that establishment, was re-founded by Edward VI., and the sum has since that time been paid at the Salt-office, out of the land revenue belonging to the crown. Mr. Francis Barnes, in 1762, bequeathed £300, now producing £17 per annum, to the school; and national and Lancastrian schools are supported by subscription. The poor law union of Chipping-Norton comprises 33 parishes or places, 30 of which are in the county of Oxford, 2 in that of Warwick, and 1 in that of Gloucester, the whole containing a population of 16,151. At Over Norton was an Augustine priory, founded in the reign of Henry II., by William Fitz-Alan, and dedicated to the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Giles; having escheated to the crown in the reign of Henry VII., it was purchased by Dr. William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and given to Brasenose College, Oxford, at which time its revenue amounted to £50. The site of a castle still remains close to the church, surrounded by a moat, and supposed to have been built in the reign of Stephen; and on the road to Birmingham, half a mile distant, was an ancient chapel, the site of which is now occupied by a posting-house and hotel called Chapel House. On digging for the purpose of enlarging this building, stone coffins were found containing human bones, among which were beads and a silver crucifix; and three urns were also discovered in a vault, with some fragments of masonry and painted glass. There is a curious crypt under a house in the town, and a Saxon arched doorway in another dwelling.

NORTON, COLD (*St. STEPHEN*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of the county of ESSEX, 5 miles (S.) from Maldon; containing 264 inhabitants. It comprises 1651*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.* of land, of which the soil is chiefly clay; the surface is hilly, and was formerly enriched with oaks of luxuriant growth, of which only a few are remaining. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13*s.* 4*d.*, and in the gift of the Governors of the Charter-house, London: the tithes have been commuted for £385, and the glebe comprises 42 acres. The church is a small edifice with a shingled spire, situated on an eminence, and contains some ancient monuments. A school is partly supported by the rector.

NORTON, COLD, a township, in the parish of CHEBSEY, union of STONE, S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Eccleshall; containing 41 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Stone to Eccleshall, near the river Sow; and a second-class station on the line of the Grand Junction railway has been erected here. There is a small national school.

NORTON-COLEPARLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 3½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Malmesbury; containing 116 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 948 acres, of which 324 are arable, 535 pasture, and 4 woodland; the surface is elevated, and the scenery enriched with wood; the soil is chiefly clay, alternated with stone brash. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £2. 19*s.* 9½*d.*, and in the gift of J. Pitt, Esq.; the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £77. 14*s.*, and the vicarial for £100. The church is a plain edifice of modern date.

NORTON-CONYERS, a township, in the parish of WATH, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Ripon; containing 60 inhabitants. This was the seat of Richard Norton, lord chief justice of England in the early part of the reign of Henry IV.; and subsequently of the gallant royalist, Sir Richard Graham, who, having received numerous wounds in the battle of Marston Moor, and finding it lost, fled to his house here, and died the same night. The township comprises 985*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, of which 368 acres are arable, 377 meadow and pasture, 98 woodland, and 115 open common. A rent-charge of £156 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes.

NORTON-CUCKNEY.—See *CUCKNEY*.

NORTON-DISNEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWARK, Lower division of the wapentake of BOOTHBY-GRAFFO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Newark; containing 206 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Witham, comprises by measurement 2306 acres; the soil is very various, in some parts a stiff tenacious clay, in others sand and gravel; the lands are chiefly arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6*s.* 10*d.*, and in the gift of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £115, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A school is supported by subscription.

NORTON, EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 137 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Leicester to Stamford, comprises 1062*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.*, inclosed in the year 1651, and in profitable cultivation; the surface is varied, and the scenery generally pleasing. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Tugby: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £7. 2*s.*, and the vicarial for £147. 8*s.*, and the glebe comprises 6 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A parochial school is supported by subscription; and at the inclosure, 12 acres were allotted to the poor, who have some small bequests.

NORTON-FALGATE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WHITECHAPEL, locally in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; adjoining the ward of Bishopsgate Without in the city of London, and containing 1674 inhabitants. Norton Falgate or Folgate, called also Norton-Folley, derives its name from its situation north of Bishopsgate, and its adjunct probably from the Saxon *Foldweg*, a highway, the Roman Ermin-street having passed through the place. It is a precinct exempt from archidiaconal

jurisdiction, being subject to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to whom the manor belongs, and who are stated in Domesday book to have held ten cottages and nine acres of land here in the reign of Edward the Confessor. In Elder-street are almshouses for six members of the Weavers' Company, founded and endowed in 1729, by Nicholas Garrat, Esq.; and adjoining them are others for the poor of Norton-Falgate, erected in the previous year. St. Mary Spital, a priory for canons and brethren of the order of St. Augustine, was founded by William Brune, a citizen of London, in the year 1197: its revenue at the Dissolution, was £557. 14. 10.

NORTON-FERRIS, a tything, in the parish of KILMINGTON, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, union of MERE, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 95 inhabitants.

NORTON-FITZWARREN (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Taunton; containing 606 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1257 acres: the surface is varied, and the scenery agreeably diversified. The canal from Taunton to Tiverton passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 10. 10., and in the gift of Charles Welman, Esq., lord of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £283, and the glebe comprises $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure; the chancel is separated from the nave by a richly-carved screen. On an eminence above the church are traces of a circular encampment.

NORTON, GREENS.—See GREENS-NORTON.

NORTON HAUTVILLE or HAWKFIELD, a ville, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEW, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 32 inhabitants.—See CHEW MAGNA.

NORTON, HOOK (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Chipping-Norton; containing, with the township of Southrope, 1525 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 5310 acres of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £180; patron, Bishop of Oxford; impropriator, Lord Talbot. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

NORTON-IN-HALES (*St. CHAD*), a parish, in the union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton; containing 312 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1846 acres of land, of which the substratum abounds with red sandstone of the new formation, quarried for building. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 4.; net income, £305; patron and incumbent, Rev. Hugh Ker Cockburn. A school has an endowment of £10 per annum. The learned Dr. Lightfoot, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, was rector of the parish.

NORTON-JUXTA-TWYCROSS (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing, with the chapelry of Bilstone, 526 inhabitants, of whom 400 are in the township of Norton. The living

is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £273. A school is partly supported by subscription. William Whiston, the celebrated divine, was born here in 1667, during the incumbency of his father.

NORTON, KING'S (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing, with the chapelry of Stretton Parva, 172 inhabitants, of whom 64 are in the township of King's Norton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Leicester. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £103; patron and impropriator, Henry Green, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1770. At Stretton Parva is a chapel of ease.

NORTON, KING'S (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, E. division of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Birmingham; containing, with the chapelries of Moseley and Wythall, 5550 inhabitants. This place was formerly a town of some importance, and in the reign of James I. had the grant of a weekly market. In the parliamentary war of the succeeding reign, Hawkesley, the seat of the Middlemore family, was attacked and burnt by a party of royalists, on the 14th of May 1645. The parish comprises 11,502a. 3r. 37p., of which about 4500 acres are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with the exception of 49 acres of woodland and plantations, 19 in beds of osier, and 31 covered by the reservoirs of the Worcester and Birmingham canal. The surface, especially around the church, is beautifully undulated, presenting a pleasing variety of hill and dale; the scenery is enriched with numerous hedge-rows of well-grown timber, and the small river Rea flows through the lower grounds. The soil near the village is of a strong stiff nature, well adapted for the growth of wheat and beans; and the grass land in that part of the parish is luxuriantly rich, and, from its vicinity to Birmingham, lets at a high rent, chiefly for depasturing milch cows. In the north-eastern portion, which extends to within a mile of Birmingham, and in which is the chapel of Moseley, the soil is of a lighter quality, with a substratum of gravel, and produces excellent crops of potatoes and turnips; in the south-eastern district, in which is the chapel of Wythall, it is dark coloured, and peaty, resting on a substratum of clay, and is less fertile than in any other part of the parish. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of nails; and there is also a manufactory for swords and gun-barrels, which is in a very flourishing state, and one for the making of fire-irons, which is rather on the decline. The market has been long discontinued; but fairs are still held on the 25th of April and the 5th of September. An act for establishing a court of requests was passed in 1840. The Birmingham and Worcester canal, and the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, pass through the parish; the former makes a junction with the Stratford canal, and is conveyed through a tunnel into the parish of Alvechurch.

The living is annexed to the vicarage of Bromsgrove. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with some insertions of later date, and a tower of elegant design surmounted by a lofty and well-proportioned spire, and contains 800 sittings.

There are chapels of ease at Moseley and Wythall. The free grammar school was founded by Edward VI., and endowed with a payment of £15 per annum; it has a library in which are several hundred volumes bequeathed by the Rev. Thomas Hall, a former curate; 15 boys are instructed on the foundation in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The master has the privilege of taking private pupils; the present master was nominated by James Taylor, Esq., who, as lord of the manor, which was purchased from the crown by his father, claims to be the sole trustee. There are two schoolrooms, which are also used by the boys and girls of some Sunday schools. The poor law union consists of five parishes or places, of which three are in the county of Worcester, and one each in the counties of Stafford and Warwick, together containing a population of 21,674.

NORTON-LE-CLAY, a township, in the parish of **CUNDALL**, wapentake of **HALLIKELD**, N. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (N.) from Boroughbridge; containing 150 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1030 acres, the property of the Countess of Bridgewater and the Earl of Ripon, of whom the latter is lord of the manor. The village is pleasantly situated about a mile east of the Leeming-Lane, and near the road between Boroughbridge and Dishforth. A neat chapel of ease was built by subscription in 1839.

NORTON-LINDSEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of **WARWICK**, Snitterfield division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Warwick; containing 176 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated between the roads from Henley and Stratford to Warwick, comprises 600 acres by measurement. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Claverdon: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £121. 10. The church is a small ancient structure.

NORTON-MALERESWARD, a parish, in the union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **CHEW**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Pensford; containing 98 inhabitants. It comprises 1053a. 1r. 36p. of land, of which the substratum abounds with stone, quarried for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. W. Wait: the tithes have been commuted for £223, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the Norman style; the chancel is separated from the nave by a handsome arch of that character. There are some traces of a Roman camp.

NORTON-MANDEVILLE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ONGAR**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 134 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from its relative situation to Ongar, and its distinguishing affix from an early proprietor. The parish comprises by measurement 725 acres, of which about 500 are arable, 217 pasture, and 6 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patron and impropiator, C. Cure, Esq. The church is a small plain edifice, with a shingled spire.

NORTON, MIDSOMER (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **CHEWTON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Bath; containing, with the tythings of Clapton, Downside, and Welton, 3509 inhabitants, of whom 1266 are

in Midsomer-Norton tything. This place derives the affix to its name from its situation between the two branches of the river Somer. The parish, which is also bounded by the Roman Fosse-way, comprises about 10,000 acres; the soil is various, in parts a rich red loam, and in others of inferior quality; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The district abounds with coal of superior quality, of which several mines are in operation. The village consists of one long street; and a fair is held in it for cattle, pigs, and various articles of merchandise, on the 25th of April. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 4., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford: of the tithes, a rent-charge of £340 is paid to the vicar, one of £70 to the dean and chapter, and one of £25 to certain impropiators. The church is a large and handsome structure, with a modern tower having on the south side a recess containing a statue of Charles II. A neat district church, dedicated to Christ, has been erected at Downside. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Downside College, a Roman Catholic establishment in connexion with the London University, in which young men are instructed in the different branches of science and literature, is a handsome building in the later English style, and contains a library, schoolrooms, and a chapel. Ann Harris, in 1719, gave the residue of her personal estate, now producing about £45 per annum, for teaching children; and there is a national school.

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of **LEEK**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing, with the township of Bemersley, 2891 inhabitants, of whom 2680 are in Norton township, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Hanley. The parish comprises 4012 acres, of which 45 are common or waste; it is a bleak and hilly tract, abounding with coal, and intersected by the Caldon canal. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £375; patron and incumbent, Rev. G. B. Wildig. The church, rebuilt in 1738, is a plain brick edifice, with a square tower at the west end.

NORTON, OVER, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. by E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 402 inhabitants. Here are the mansion and beautiful park of Col. Dawkins.

NORTON ST. PHILIP (*ST. PHILIP AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **FROME**, hundred of **WELLOW**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Bath; containing 775 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1527 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 3., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bath and Wells; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Day. The tithes have been commuted for £123, and the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is partly in the later English style, with a very handsome tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists; also a school supported by two endowments, one of £10 per annum, bequeathed by Mr. Coles, and the other of £50, the interest of money given in 1827 by Joseph Neeld, Esq., who, in the same year, built schoolrooms.

NORTON, PUDDING (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Fakenham;

containing 25 inhabitants. It comprises by survey 809 acres, of which 480 are arable, 256 meadow and pasture, and 25 plantations, chiefly of fir. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; patron, A. G. W. Biddulph, Esq. The church is in ruins, and the rector receives a modus of £10 per annum in lieu of tithes.

NORTON-SUBCOURSE (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Beccles; containing 356 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the navigable river Yare, and comprises about 1800 acres. The living is a vicarage; patron and impropiator, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £179, and the vicarial for £160; the glebe comprises 16 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a circular tower. There is a parochial school, supported chiefly by the vicar. A chantry, or college of eight Secular priests, was removed to this place from Raveningham, in the reign of Edward III., and in 1387 the number was increased to thirteen; in 1393 the society was transferred to Castle-Mettingham in the county of Suffolk.

NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of PENKRIDGE, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Lichfield; containing, with the township of Little Wyrley, 755 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4077*a. 2r. 14p.*, of which 2529 acres are inclosed, and the remainder open common. The district abounds with coal and iron-stone, and of the former, which is of excellent quality, there is an extensive mine in operation at Brown Hills; clay, also, for brick-making, is obtained in abundance. The Wyrley and Essington canal passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £81; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Alrewas in the Cathedral of Lichfield, whose tithes have been commuted for £353. 16. The church is a neat edifice, rebuilt by subscription, in 1832, at a cost of £1220. R. Gildart and P. Hussey, Esqrs., in 1776, founded a school, and endowed it with 55 acres of land now producing £40 a year; and there is likewise a school supported by subscription.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMBDON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Crewkerne; containing 527 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the south-western extremity of Hambdon Hill, in a retired and pleasant vale richly wooded, and comprises 642 acres, of which 74 are common or waste land. The manufacture of sail-cloth is carried on to a small extent, and a few of the inhabitants are employed in the glove trade; stone of good quality for building is quarried, and is in considerable demand. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 3., and in the gift of W. Locke, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £240. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with an embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VII., whose bust, as also that of his queen, is sculptured in alto-relievo in the north aisle.

NORTON, WOOD.—See WOOD-NORTON.

NORWELL (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Newark; containing, with the chapelry of Carlton-upon-Trent, and the township of Norwell-Woodhouse, 954 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, originally divided into three portions, denominated Secunda, Tertia, and Overhall. Norwell Secunda and Overhall are each valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 11.; net income, £336; patrons and appropriators, Prebendaries of Norwell Overhall and Tertia. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1826. A school is endowed with £44 per annum.

NORWELL-WOODHOUSE, a township, in the parish of NORWELL, union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Newark; containing 156 inhabitants.

NORWICH, a city and county of itself, locally in the hundred of HUMBLEYARD, E. division of NORFOLK, of which it is the capital, 108 miles (N. E. by N.) from London; containing 62,344 inhabitants. This ancient city, which rose from the ruins of the *Venta Icenorum* of the Romans, so named from the river Wentsum, or Wensum, and the site of which is now occupied by the village of Caistor, a little to the south, was by the Britons, in allusion to that circumstance, called *Caer Gwent*; and by the Saxons, in reference to its situation with respect to the Roman station, *Northwic*, or the northern castle, of which its present name is an evident contraction. Uffa, first king of the East Angles, is stated to have built a castle here in 575, and to have made it his residence. Henry I. granted to Harvey, first Bishop of Ely, exemption for the lands of his church from the service of castle guard to Norwich, by which tenure they were held previously to the erection of the monastery of Ely by Ethelreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, and wife of Egfrid, King of Northumbria, in the year 678. According to Spelman, it was a residence of the kings of East Anglia, who established a mint here, from which issued coins of Alfred and several succeeding kings. Being an object of frequent contention between the Saxons and the Danes, it was alternately in the possession of each party, and was repaired and fortified by Alfred the Great against the latter, to whom, after a treaty of peace, that monarch finally conceded it. The Danes being subsequently driven out, it remained in the hands of the Saxons till 1004, when those invaders, stimulated by the weakness of Ethelred II. and the treachery of Alfric, Earl of Mercia, landed on the coast of Essex under Sweyn their king, plundered and burnt the city, and left it in a state of desolation till their return in 1018, when they again took it under Canute, by whom it was rebuilt and the fortifications of the castle were restored. From this time it rapidly increased in extent and importance till the Norman Conquest, when it was inferior only to the city of York. It was bestowed by



Arms.

the Conqueror on Ralph Guader, who, with the Earls of Hereford and Northumberland, entered into a conspiracy against the king; but, being frustrated in his design by the vigilance of the Bishop of Worcester, the sheriff of that county, and Walter Lucy, Baron of Hereford, he withdrew into Brittany, leaving in the castle a garrison of Britons under the command of his wife, who heroically sustained a protracted siege, till, being reduced by famine, she surrendered to the king, on condition of being suffered to leave the kingdom with all her forces in perfect security. During this siege the city was materially injured, and so much reduced that, from 1320 burgesses who inhabited it in the reign of Edward the Confessor, there were only 560 remaining. It gradually recovered from this severe calamity, and, in 1094, Herbert de Lozinga, who accompanied William Rufus from Normandy, being made bishop of East Anglia, removed that see from Thetford to Norwich, where he erected a cathedral, an episcopal palace, and a monastery, in which he placed sixty monks.

From this time the city rapidly improved, and, according to William of Malmesbury, soon became famous for the number of its inhabitants, and the extent of its trade. It was rebuilt in the reign of Stephen, who incorporated the inhabitants, and gave the town as an appanage to his third son William, from whom it was afterwards taken by Henry II., whose son gave it to Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, in order to secure his interest in his rebellion against his father. The earl having repaired the fortifications, and placed a strong garrison of French and Flemings in the castle, held it for some time against the king, but, after a vigorous defence, he was compelled to surrender it, and to purchase peace by the payment of 1000 marks. In the reign of John, the Dauphin of France, whom the confederated barons had invited to their assistance, besieged and took possession of the castle, plundered the citizens, and committed numerous depredations. In the time of Edward I., having recovered from the injury it had sustained, and grown into importance, it abounded with opulent citizens, who environed it with walls of great strength; and in the reign of Henry IV., in 1403, they obtained permission to elect a mayor and sheriffs, in lieu of their ancient bailiffs, whereby Norwich was constituted a county of itself. In the reign of Richard II. an insurrection was excited by John Lister, a dyer in the town, which was quelled by the exertions of the Bishop of Norwich, by whom he was defeated, and, being taken prisoner, was executed in 1381. The city suffered severely by continued discord between the monks and the citizens; the latter assaulted and set fire to the monastery, which, with the exception of the chapel, was burnt down. The king, informed of this outrage, visited Norwich, and, after due examination, caused thirty young men of the city to be executed. In 1446, another assault on the monks was restrained by the activity of the Duke of Norfolk, who seized and punished the ringleaders, displaced the mayor from his office, and appointed Sir John Clifton governor of the place till the king might be pleased to restore its forfeited privileges. Soon after the suppression of these tumults, the city, which had repeatedly suffered from a similar calamity, was nearly consumed by a fire which broke out in a house in the parish of St. George. In the reign of Edward VI., Robert Kett, a tanner, and his brother William, both of

Wymondham, under the pretence of resisting the inclosure of waste lands, excited a formidable rebellion; and, having seized on the palace of the Earl of Surrey, plundered and converted it into a prison, in which they confined many noblemen and others. They then encamped on Mousehold heath, where they were at length defeated by the Earl of Warwick with a numerous army, and the two brothers being taken prisoners, Robert was hanged on Norwich Castle, and William on the steeple of Wymondham church. In the reign of Elizabeth, the manufacture of bombasin and other articles, for which the city has been since noted, was introduced by the Dutch and Walloons, who, fleeing from the Netherlands, found in this country an asylum from the persecution of the Duke of Alva: that queen, who, by the encouragement she gave to the emigrants, laid the foundation of the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of this and other towns, visited Norwich, where she was received with great demonstrations of respect, and pompously entertained for several days. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I. the city was held by the parliamentary forces, who defaced the cathedral, stripped it of all its plate and ornaments, and greatly damaged the episcopal palace. After the Restoration, the place was visited by Charles II. and his consort, and subsequently by Queen Anne, who were hospitably entertained by the corporation.

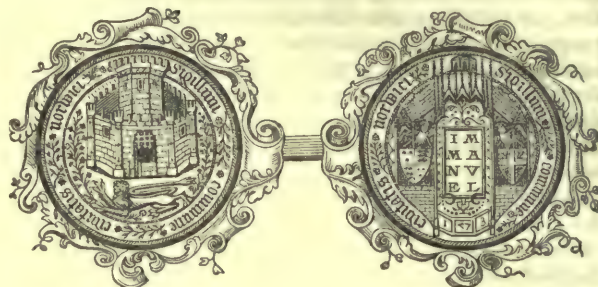
The city is pleasantly situated on the summit and acclivities of an eminence rising gently from the river Wensum, which, after pursuing a winding course through the town, joins the river Yare, thus affording a line of navigation from the sea at Yarmouth. The houses are in general of antique appearance, and the city, from being thickly interspersed with orchards and garden-grounds, presents a rural aspect almost unparalleled in a town of such extent; the chief streets are well paved, and the others partially. There are not less than nine bridges over the river, connecting the different parts of the town, which has recently been lighted wholly with gas; the streets are in many places narrow, and diverge from one common centre. The town, extending a mile and a half in length, and one mile and a quarter in breadth, was formerly surrounded on all sides, except where it was defended by the river, with embattled walls, in which were forty towers and twelve principal gates; the former are in a dilapidated state, and the latter have been taken down. Various parts of it are supplied with water by means of public water-works. The environs, which are in the highest state of cultivation, have, from the salubrity of the air, and the pleasantness of their situation, become the residence of numerous opulent families. There is a public subscription library, founded in 1784, which has more than 14,000 volumes; and a large building was erected for it in 1837, on part of the site of the old gaol, at the north end of the market-place, opposite the guildhall. The Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution occupies a part of a most noble and elegant structure, erected in 1839, on the site of the Duke of Norfolk's ancient palace in St. Andrew's, Broad-street, granted by his Grace to a proprietary for erecting a museum, which had then been established about ten years, and is in a flourishing condition. The Norwich and Norfolk United Medical Book Society was instituted in 1824. A society of artists was formed in 1803, for promoting

the study of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and, in 1816, some of the original members instituted the Norwich and Norfolk society of artists and amateurs, out of which arose the Art-Union, in 1842: a mechanics' institute was founded in 1825. The theatre royal, a handsome building tastefully fitted up, was opened in 1826 under the direction of the Norwich company. Near it is an extensive and elegant suite of assembly-rooms, consisting of a larger ball-room, 66 feet long and 23 wide; a smaller, 50 feet long and 27 wide; and a tea-room, 27 feet square; which three, by removing partitions, form one apartment 143 feet in length. The public gardens, in which is a well-built edifice called the Pantheon, are tastefully laid out for the reception and entertainment of visitors. The cavalry barracks, in Pockthorpe, form a range of building, consisting of a centre and two wings, and the walls inclose an area of ten acres, for the exercise of the troops.

The chief articles of MANUFACTURE are, bombasins, crapes, camlets, chalis, shawls, plaids, worsted stuffs, fabrics in which silk, wool, and mohair are interwoven (called Norwich shawls), and various others; to prevent fraud in the manufacture of which, eight wardens, of whom four are chosen from the citizens, and four from the neighbourhood, are annually appointed, with full powers of inspection. The number of looms in these factories is about 14,000, affording occupation to more than 15,000 persons. There are several silk-mills, in the principal of which from 300 to 400 persons are engaged; the silk, after being properly prepared, is distributed to the weavers to be manufactured into crape. The towns of Yarmouth and Bungay participate in the benefit of this manufacture, of which branch establishments have been opened in those places. Another source of employment arises from three recently-erected yarn factories, in which the wool undergoes all the processes of combing, sorting, &c., and is spun into yarn; and there are, besides, some extensive iron-foundries, breweries, establishments for making vinegar, snuff-manufactories, and numerous corn-mills. A considerable trade in agricultural produce is derived from the situation of the town in the centre of a district remarkable for its fertility and the improved mode of its cultivation. The trade between Norwich and Yarmouth is carried on by keels and wherries of very light construction, varying from fifteen to forty tons' burthen, by which coal, timber, grain, and other articles of merchandise, are brought from that port by the river, on which is also a regular establishment of steam-packets. Besides the British products just mentioned, large quantities of wine and oil are imported from the continent of Europe, and yarn from Ireland; and the manufactures of Norwich are exported from London and Yarmouth to Russia, the Baltic, Germany, the Netherlands, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, as well as the East and West Indies and to America. In 1842, an act passed to make a railway to Yarmouth. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter of which is very considerable for corn: the corn exchange is a commodious building erected in 1828, the front of which is ornamented with a noble Ionic portico of four columns, and the interior constitutes one of the most spacious rooms in the kingdom. A very extensive market is held on the same day, on the Castle Ditches, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs; and there is

a market for fish daily. The fairs are on the day before Good Friday, and on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter and Whitsun weeks.

Corporation Seal.

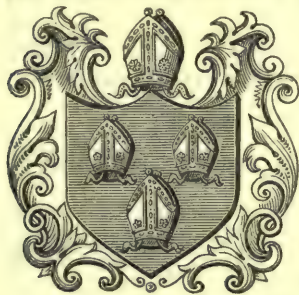


Obverse.

Reverse.

More than twenty different charters had been granted previously to that of Charles II., under which the city was governed until the recent passing of the Municipal Corporations' act. The government is now vested in a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors, and a sheriff is appointed by the council; the municipal boundaries of the borough are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the city is divided into eight wards. The income of the corporation is about £4500 per annum. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is twenty-seven. The freedom is inherited by birth, or acquired by servitude to a resident freeman. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the sheriff is the returning officer. A court of assize takes place twice a year for Norwich, before the judges on the Norfolk circuit, and is opened by a commission distinct from that for the county of Norfolk: courts of general sessions are held six times a year, for the trial of all except capital offenders; and a barrister, appointed by the corporation, presides at the Borough Court, for the recovery of debts to any amount, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. A court of requests, also, is held every Monday, before commissioners, for debts under 40s. The guildhall, situated on the north of the market-place, is an ancient structure of black flint, containing convenient and well-arranged courts and offices: the council-chamber is a noble room, ornamented with numerous portraits of eminent persons, and containing the sword of Don Xavier Francisco Winthuysen, the Spanish admiral, presented to the corporation by Lord Nelson, and accompanied with a letter in the admiral's hand-writing. St. Andrew's Hall, formerly the church of the monastery of the Black friars, and now converted into a banqueting-hall, used occasionally for public meetings, is also an ancient structure, of which the front has been carefully restored, and the roof ceiled, and painted in compartments, in imitation of old oak, with carved tracery: the choir is used as a church for the inmates of the city workhouse. The nave, 124 feet long, is elegantly fitted up, and decorated with historical paintings and full-length portraits of many distinguished persons who have served municipal offices, besides others of Queen Anne, and Prince George of Denmark; the Hobarts, earls of Buckinghamshire; and the Har-

bords, lords Suffield: and, at the east end is a fine portrait of Lord Nelson, by Sir William Beechy, presented in 1804. In this hall are held the grand triennial musical festivals, and at the west end is a splendid organ, built at the expense of the corporation. The new city gaol, erected in 1829, at a cost of £24,000, is a massive and appropriate building; and the house of correction contains six wards, day-rooms, and airing-yards, and an infirmary; also a day ward and two schoolrooms for juvenile offenders. The assizes and quarter-sessions for Norfolk are held in the shire-hall, a spacious edifice, erected in 1822; in the grand jury room are admirable full-length portraits of the late Earl of Leicester, and Lord Wodehouse, lord-lieutenant of the county. The castle, which, though situated in the centre of the city, belongs to Norfolk, has long been a prison for that county, and a new gaol and shire-hall have been erected in connexion with it. The principal remains of the ancient building are, the shell of the keep, a massive structure on the summit of an artificial eminence, and Bigod's tower, a fine specimen of the Norman style; over the fosse is an old stone bridge of one circular arch, of forty feet span, still entire, and, from the supposed date of its erection, considered to be of Saxon architecture. The outer walls formerly inclosed an area of twenty-three acres, on part of which the new buildings have been erected. The county gaol and house of correction is a commodious structure.



Arms of the Bishopric.

The episcopal chair was originally at North Elmham, where a bishop was placed about 673, on the division of the kingdom of East Anglia into two sees; but, in 1091, Thetford became the head of the diocese, and so continued until the change effected by Herbert de Lozinga. The diocese, until recently, comprised the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and eleven parishes in the county of Cambridge; but by the new ecclesiastical arrangements under the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the archdeaconry of Sudbury, in Suffolk (with the exception of the deaneries of Stow and Hartismere), and the parishes in Cambridgeshire, have been transferred to the diocese of Ely. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, three archdeacons, four canons residentiary, six minor canons, of whom one is precentor, an epistoler, a gospeller, eight lay clerks, ten choristers, an organist, and other officers; there are also a high steward (who must be a nobleman), a deputy steward, commissary, and chapter-clerk. The bishop is a suffragan of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, besides being entitled by his episcopal dignity, he sits in the House of Peers as titular abbot of St. Bene't-at-Holme, being the only abbot in England. He possesses the patronage of the archdea-

conries, the chancellorship, and 42 benefices, with the alternate patronage of five others, and has an income of £4456. The Dean and Chapter were instituted out of the priory and convent of Norwich, by Henry VIII., and re-founded by charter in the reign of James I. The Chapter, now consisting of the Dean, who is presented by the crown, and the four canons residentiary, who are appointed by the chancellor (with the exception of one, who is always master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge), have the patronage of the minor canonries and 42 benefices, and the exclusive jurisdiction of the cathedral, with an income of £5245.

The *Cathedral*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, after being destroyed by fire, was rebuilt by John of Oxford, the fourth bishop; and having suffered materially from repeated assaults arising from the dissensions between the monks and the citizens, it has undergone numerous repairs and alterations, especially within the last few years, when a complete restoration was effected. In its present state it displays much of its original Norman architecture, of which it affords some of the finest specimens in the kingdom. It is a spacious cruciform structure, with a tower of the most finished and highly ornamented Norman style, rising from the centre, and surmounted by an octagonal spire, in the later decorated style, crocketed at the angles. The west front, of Norman character, has a central entrance, with a large window above it, in the later English style, and in 1842 was restored under the direction of Mr. Blore; the east end has several circular chapels, and the Lady chapel, now destroyed, was in the early English style. There are some vestiges of a part resembling that portion of Canterbury cathedral called Becket's Crown; and amidst all the alterations and insertions which have been made, there are still numerous remains of the ancient character of the edifice. The interior is finely arranged, and has an impressive grandeur of effect; the nave, of which and of the aisles the roof is vaulted, is purely Norman; the triforium is large, and surmounted by a range of clerestory windows; the choir is richly ornamented with tracery, in the later English style, of excellent design, and is decorated with screen and tabernacle work of elaborate execution. Within the communion rails is placed, upon the sabbath, on a bronze stand, the upper part of which represents an eagle with extended wings, the Bible on which Queen Victoria took the usual oaths at her coronation, a gift to the Dean and Chapter by Dr. Stanley, bishop of the diocese, and clerk of the closet to the Queen. The font, in St. Luke's chapel, is remarkably beautiful, and there are some ancient monuments of great interest. The cloisters are peculiarly fine, displaying a continued series of the purest specimens, from the early decorated to the later style of English architecture. In the chapel of St. Mary the Less, within the cathedral, are held the consistorial episcopal courts. The chapter-house has been demolished: of the bishop's palace the entrance gate and hall are remaining; and St. Ethelbert's and Erpingham gates, both beautiful structures, are in good preservation. The precincts are in the special jurisdiction of the dean and other members of the establishment, who exercise magisterial powers within them; but, under the Municipal act, to which allusion has been already made, the mayor and city justices have concurrent jurisdiction.

PARISHES IN THE CITY.

| PARISHES. | Population. | LIVINGS. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|---|-------------|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| All Saints | 676 | United Rectory | 3 14 7 | 246 | Rev. G. H. Webster. |
| St. Julian | 1098 | | | | |
| St. Andrew | 1295 | Perpetual Curacy | 5 0 0 | 90 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Augustine | 2053 | Discharged Rectory .. | 6 17 8½ | 170 | The Dean and Chapter. |
| St. Benedict | 1319 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 95 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Clement | 2836 | Discharged Rectory .. | 7 9 2 | 98 | Caius College, Cambridge. |
| St. Edmund | 727 | Discharged Rectory .. | 4 6 3 | 165 | The Rev. C. D. Brereton, incumbent. |
| St. Etheldred | 308 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 77 | Trustees of Charities, the impropriators. |
| St. George Colegate | 1440 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 98 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. George Tombland | 778 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 144 | Bishop of Ely, the appropriator. |
| St. Giles | 1546 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 150 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Gregory | 1107 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 120 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Helen | 487 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 16 | Trustees of Charities. |
| St. John Maddermarket | 731 | Discharged Rectory .. | 7 10 2 | 110 | New College, Oxford. |
| St. John Sepulchre | 1847 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 185 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. John Timberhill | 1108 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 120 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. James | 3189 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 150 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Paul | 2783 | Rectory | Not in charge | 150 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Lawrence | 974 | Discharged Rectory .. | 4 13 9 | 82 | The Crown. |
| St. Margaret de Westwick | 865 | Discharged Rectory .. | 5 4 9½ | 80 | The Bishop. |
| St. Martin at Palace | 1320 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 70 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Martin at Oak, alias St. Martin Coslany | 2589 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 102 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Mary Coslany | 1402 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 71 | The Townshend family. |
| St. Mary in the Marsh, in the precincts | 498 | { Discharged Rectory } { now held as a } { Perpetual Curacy } | 5 0 10 | 110 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Michael Coslany | 1298 | Discharged Rectory .. | 13 6 8 | 117 | Caius College, Cambridge. |
| St. Michael at Plea | 395 | Discharged Rectory .. | 6 10 0 | 85 | Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart., & J. Morse, Esq. |
| St. Michael at Thorn | 1860 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 88 | Dowager Lady Suffield. |
| St. Peter Hungate | 428 | Discharged Rectory .. | 3 1 5½ | 63 | The Crown. |
| St. Peter Mancroft | 2976 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 87 | The Parishioners. |
| St. Peter Mountergate | 2025 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 78 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Peter Southgate | 464 | Discharged Rectory .. | 2 17 3½ | 61 | The Bishop. |
| St. Saviour | 1419 | Perpetual Curacy | — | 103 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Simon and St. Jude | 370 | Discharged Rectory .. | 3 10 0 | 65 | The Bishop. |
| St. Stephen | 4212 | Discharged Vicarage .. | 9 0 0 | 212 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| St. Swithin | 753 | Discharged Rectory .. | 6 3 4 | 105 | The Bishop. |

PARISHES IN THE COUNTY OF THE CITY.

| PARISHES. | Population. | LIVINGS. | Value in the King's Books. £. s. d. | Present Net Income. £. | PATRONS. |
|--------------------------|-------------|---|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Eaton (St. Andrew) | 621 | Vicarage | Not in charge. | 87 | Dean and Chapter, the appropriators. |
| Heigham | 6050 | Rectory | 6 13 4 | 211 | The Bishop. |
| Pockthorpe | 1098 | Perpetual Curacy | — | — | The Dean and Chapter. |
| Lakenham | 4006 | { V. united to that } { of Trowse, in the } { county of Norfolk } | — | — | The Dean and Chapter. |

Many of the Churches, of which the prevailing style is that of the later English, with portions of an earlier date, and some Norman remains, are deserving of architectural notice. The church of *St. Peter Mancroft* is a spacious structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower highly enriched: the interior is remarkably light and elegant; the intervals between the arches of the nave are ornamented with niches of exquisite design, and the windows are large, and filled with excellent tracery; the east windows are embellished with stained glass, and in the vestry are some ancient portraits of the saints, and a painting of the Resurrection; there are likewise numerous monuments, of several of which the inscriptions are obliterated. The church of *St. Michael Coslany* is a handsome structure of flint and stone, and affords a fine specimen of that mode of building; the prevailing character is the later English, intermixed with the early and decorated styles; the details are elaborately wrought, and the chancel in particular is beautifully ornamented. The churches of *St. Benedict*, *St. Ethelred*, and *St. Julian* have round towers, in which, though greatly obscured by alterations and repairs, many remains of Norman architecture are discernible. The church of *St. Lawrence* is a fine edifice, with a tower of flint and stone 112 feet high; over the western entrance are sculptured representations of the Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, and of St. Edmund, King of East Anglia. The churches of *St. Andrew*, *St. George Colegate*, *St. Giles*, *St. Saviour*, and various others, are also handsome structures, in the later English style, with lofty towers of flint and stone, and contain numerous interesting portions in earlier styles, together with valuable specimens of architectural skill. A district church was erected at New Catton in 1841, and another is about to be erected at Lakenham. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and Unitarians; a synagogue; and two chapels belonging to the Roman Catholics, one of which is an elegant edifice.

The *Free Grammar school*, originally built by Bishop Salmon, was established by Edward VI., under whose charter it is supported out of the revenues of *St. Giles'* or the Great Hospital, in Bishopsgate-street. Belonging to this school and that of Aylsham are three scholarships, of £2. 13. 4. each per annum, founded at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by Archbishop Parker; and two scholarships for boys educated at Norwich, Aylsham, or Wymondham; four scholarships, of £5 each per annum, founded at Emanuel College, Cambridge, by William Braithwaite, in 1618; and two of three scholarships, of £5 per annum each, founded at Caius College, for natives of Norfolk. Edward Colman, also, in 1659, bequeathed £20 per annum to Corpus Christi College, for the maintenance of four scholars from this school or that of Wymondham. The *Boys' hospital*, founded in 1618, by Mr. Thomas Anguish, mayor; and the *Girls' hospital*, endowed in 1649, are both conducted under good regulations. In 1775, Mr. Moy bequeathed £1000 Bank stock, directing the interest to be appropriated to apprenticing children educated in the schools; and Mr. Elmy left £400 for the same purpose. The *National central school* and thirteen other national schools afford instruction to nearly 2000 children; and a British and Foreign school was instituted

in 1811. *St. Giles' hospital* was established in 1249 by Bishop Suffield, for aged persons, and the ancient collegiate church of St. Helen has been appropriated to its use; the choir is fitted up for the residence of 50 women, part of the nave has been prepared for the reception of 50 men, and the remainder is used as a chapel: the edifice, notwithstanding the alterations it has undergone, still displays many interesting portions of its ancient architecture. There are cottage residences for about 50 other inmates of the hospital. *Doughty's hospital*, in which are 40 aged persons, was founded in 1687, by Mr. William Doughty, who bequeathed £6000 for its erection and endowment. *Cook's hospital* was founded prior to the year 1701, by Robert and Thomas Cook, who endowed it for ten women. The *Norfolk and Norwich hospital*, a handsome building of red brick, was erected in 1771, at an expense of £13,323. The *Magdalen* asylum, under the management of a committee of ladies, contains about 20 females. *Bethel* hospital, for the reception of lunatics, was erected by Mrs. Mary Chapman, in 1713, and is supported by funds arising from donations, and by subscription; and at Thorpe, about two miles from the city, is the *Norfolk and Norwich lunatic asylum*, erected in 1814, at a cost, including the furniture, of £39,928. An infirmary for the cure of diseases of the eye was established in 1822. The institution for the relief of the blind, established chiefly by the exertions of Thomas Tawell, Esq., one of its greatest benefactors, embraces also a school for the instruction of blind children, in which there are 33 pupils, in addition to 15 aged persons now in the asylum. Considerable charitable bequests have been made for distribution among the indigent. The management of the poor is regulated by a local act, which extends over 44 united parishes; but the parish of St. Mary in the Marsh is in the union of St. Faith.

Of the *Monastic establishments* formerly existing in the town and neighbourhood, numerous vestiges of which are still visible, were, the priory and church of *St. Leonard*, at Thorpe-wood, near the city, in which Herbert de Lozinga placed several monks, while he was erecting the cathedral; an hospital for *Lepers*, endowed by him, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £10; the hospital of *St. Paul*, founded in 1121, by the prior and convent of Norwich; a nunnery dedicated to *St. Mary and St. John*, and endowed for sisters of the Benedictine order, by King Stephen, who in 1146 established a new convent at Carrow, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £84. 12. 1½.; *St. Edward's* hospital, instituted in 1200, by Hildebrand de Mercer, citizen of Norwich, which had so far decayed, that at the Dissolution its revenue was only 14s. 6d.; the monastery of the *Black friars*, built in the reign of Edward II., and of which the ancient church is now St. Andrew's Hall; the monastery of the *Grey friars*, erected in 1226, by John de Hastingford, the site of which is now occupied by Cook's hospital; the monastery of *White friars*, founded in 1256, by Philip Congate, merchant, which remained till the Dissolution; the convent of *Augustine* friars, established in the reign of Edward I. by one of the bishops; a convent of friars of the order of *de penitentia Jesu*, instituted in 1266, and which, after the suppression of that order, was annexed to the convent of the *Black friars*; the college of *St. Mary*, originally a chapel, formed in 1250, by Sir John Broun, or Brom,

and at the time of the Dissolution consisting of a dean, four prebendaries, and others, with a revenue of £86. 16.; and various hospitals, vestiges of which may be traced in several parts of the city. Among the eminent *Natives* of the city, have been, William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich in the fourteenth century, and founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, and chaplain to Queen Ann Boleyn, whom he attended to the scaffold; Dr. John Kaye, or Caius, founder of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and author of a treatise on the antiquities of that university, and other works; Robert Green, a popular writer in the reign of Elizabeth; Dr. John Cosin, Bishop of Durham in the reign of Charles II.; the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke, the son of an alderman of Norwich, born in 1675; Edward King, F.R.S. and F.S.A., a most erudite antiquary, and author of a work on ancient architecture, entitled *Munimenta Antiqua*, born in 1734; the Rev. William Beloe, the translator of Herodotus; and Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., founder and first president of the Linnæan Society, and author of the *Flora Britannica*. Of distinguished residents may be named, Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knt., chamberlain to Henry IV., who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and built the beautiful gate facing the western end of the cathedral, and was interred in the cathedral in 1428; and Sir John Fastolf, a renowned warrior, who signalized himself in the wars with France in the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI., and was interred in 1459 in a chapel which he had founded in the abbey of Holme.

NORWOOD, a precinct and parochial chapelry, in the union of UXBRIDGE, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Hounslow; containing, with the chapelry of Southall, and part of North Hyde hamlet, 2385 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £128; patrons, Trustees of the late J. Hamborough, Esq. The chapel has been enlarged, and contains 110 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. A district church dedicated to St. John was erected and endowed by Mr. Dobbs, of Fleet-street, in 1839, with a residence for the clergyman, and an excellent school-house adjacent.

NORWOOD, a district, in the union of LAMBETH, partly in the parish of LAMBETH, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON, and partly in that of CROYDON, First division of the hundred of WALLINGTON, E. division of SURREY, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from London; containing 6046 inhabitants. The village derives its name from an adjacent wood, which borders on a common formerly a noted resort for gipsies. Its elevated situation, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the salubrity of the atmosphere, have of late years caused the erection of many elegant seats in the vicinity. A mineral spring, called the Beulah Spa, was discovered a few years since, and inclosed within an ornamental building; and a large tract of ground with a favourable undulation of surface has been laid out in a variety of walks and shrubberies, tastefully adorned with grottoes and fanciful buildings, which attract numerous visitors during the summer months: a convenient hotel, also, has been built, at the entrance to the gardens. The only manufactory is a pottery, where coarse earthenware is made. There are two churches in the district. That dedicated

to *St. Luke*, in the parish of Lambeth, a large and handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a Corinthian portico and a steeple tower, was completed in the year 1825, at an expense of £12,897, of which the commissioners gave one moiety, and lent without interest the other, together with the sum of £4325, for making a cemetery, furnishing the building, &c: the living is a district incumbency; net income, £303; patron and appropriator, Rector of Lambeth. The church dedicated to All Saints, situated at Beulah Hill, in the parish of Croydon, is in the English style, with four turrets, and was completed in 1829, by a grant of £3000 from the commissioners: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Vicar of Croydon. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a burial-ground here, called the South Metropolitan Cemetery, covering forty-one acres, laid out in the most tasteful manner, and adorned with appropriate buildings, was consecrated on the 7th of December 1837. A school of industry has been founded, and there is also a charity school.

NORWOOD, with CLIFTON, a township, in the parish of FEWSTON, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Otley; containing 387 inhabitants. The township includes Brass-castle, Bland-hill, and Gill-bottom, and comprises about 3510 acres of land. The village is seated in the vale of the Washburn rivulet, a short distance south-east of that of Fewston. The poor have 23 acres, of which a portion of the rent supports a school.

NOSLEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Market-Harborough; containing 20 inhabitants. A chantry, or college, was founded about 1274, by Sir Anketine de Martival; it was dedicated to the Ascension of our Lord and the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and in the reign of Henry VI. was valued at £6. 13. 4. per annum.

NOSTAL, with HUNTWICK and FOULBY, a township, in the parish of WRAGBY, Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Pontefract; containing 152 inhabitants. A priory of Augustine canons, in honour of St. Oswald, king and martyr, was established in the time of William Rufus, by Ilbert de Lacy, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £606. 9. 3. Near its site, a magnificent mansion named Nostal Priory was erected in the beginning of the last century, by Sir Rowland Winn; the house is of great extent, displaying many features of interest, and containing exceedingly handsome apartments, and a valuable collection of paintings. The park presents some beautiful scenery, and is finely embellished with wood.

NOTGROVE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, hundred of BRADLEY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Northleach; containing 181 inhabitants. It comprises about 1500 acres, of which the soil is a stone brash, and the land generally sheep pasture. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £256. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770; the glebe comprises 314 acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a small ancient structure.

NOTLEY, BLACK (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Braintree; containing 520 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on elevated ground commanding fine views of the adjacent country, and comprises 1800 acres, of which about 130 are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture. The soil is in some parts a rich loam, in others of lighter quality, and in some alternated with gravel; the lower grounds are watered by the brook Hoppett, which forms part of the northern boundary of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of Marmaduke Wyvil, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £497, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. The church is a small edifice, with a belfry turret of wood surmounted by a shingled spire: in the churchyard is a monument to the celebrated naturalist, the Rev. John Ray, a native of the parish. James Coker, in 1702, devised property for the instruction of children, producing £22 per annum; the school is on the national system. The learned William Bedell, Bishop of Kilmore, was born in the parish in 1570.

NOTLEY, WHITE, a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of WITHAM, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. W.) from Witham; containing 470 inhabitants. It comprises about 2200 acres, of which 130 are woodland, 200 pasture, and the remainder arable. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the great tithes, and valued in the king's books at £10; patron, Bishop of London; impropiator, R. O. Easton, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £254, and the vicarial for £248. 13.; the glebe comprises 8 acres. The church is built of stone, with a lofty spire. There is a small national school.



Arms.

NOTTINGHAM, a borough and market-town, forming a union and county of itself, locally in the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, of which it is the chief town, 124 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the extra-parochial liberty of Standard Hill, and the limits of the castle, which are in the

S. division of the wapentake of Broxtow, 53,091 inhabitants. This place, from the numerous caverns and subterraneous dwellings excavated in the sandy rock on which it is situated, was by the Saxons called *Snottingham*, or place of caverns, of which its present name is a slight modification. According to the Saxon Chronicle, the Danes, having in one of their numerous predatory incursions made themselves masters of the town, in 868, were attacked by Burhred, King of Mercia, who, obtaining the assistance of King Ethelred I. and his brother Alfred, afterwards Alfred the Great, compelled the invaders to conclude a treaty of peace, and to retire to York. The place having subsequently suffered material injury from their renewed attempts to take it, in which they were frequently successful, was fortified with a wall by Edward the Elder, who in 910 built a bridge over the river Trent. In 924, the town was

repaired on the south side, towards the river, but soon after fell again into the hands of the Danes, who retained it till they were finally subdued by Edmund, in 941. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, Tosti, brother of Harold, had considerable possessions in Nottingham, which at that time contained 192 burgesses; but this number, at the time of the Conquest, had decreased to 120. William, in order to keep his new subjects in awe, erected on the site of the ancient fort a formidable castle, the government of which he conferred on William Peverell, his natural son: this fortress, from its situation on the summit of a bold eminence, rising perpendicularly from the river Leen, and from the strength of its works, was regarded as impregnable, and the town was at the same time strongly fortified. During the war between Stephen and Matilda, Nottingham was besieged by the Earl of Gloucester, who, having gained possession, plundered and burnt the place, which a few years after experienced a similar calamity, from the partisans of the young prince Henry, in his rebellion against his father, Henry II. On the death of the prince, and the consequent pacification of the kingdom, the king greatly contributed to the rebuilding of the town; and, to reward the fidelity and loyalty of the inhabitants, granted them a charter, by which he confirmed all the privileges they enjoyed under Henry I.

Richard I., previously to his embarking in the crusades, assembled a parliament here, to deliberate upon the requisite measures for the administration of the government during his absence, which was entrusted to his younger brother John, during whose attempts to usurp the dominion, the castle was alternately in the hands of his partisans and of those of Richard, by whom, on returning from his captivity in Germany, it was finally reduced. The king, on taking possession of the throne, held another parliament in the town, in which he demanded justice against the unnatural usurpation of his brother, whom, however, he ultimately pardoned. In the reign of John the town and castle were unsuccessfully assaulted by the confederate barons, who had invited the Dauphin of France to accept the English crown. In the early part of the reign of Edward III., Mortimer, Earl of March, and the queen dowager Isabel, resided in the castle, which was strongly fortified; but a party of noblemen in the interest of the king, obtaining entrance through a subterranean passage which led to the keep, surprised that nobleman in an apartment adjoining the queen's, and, having seized him, conveyed him to London, when, being convicted of high treason, he was hanged at Elmes. In the same reign a parliament was held here which passed the first enactments for prohibiting the exportation of English wool, and for encouraging foreign manufacturers to settle in the kingdom. David Bruce, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Durham, was for some time confined in the castle, previously to his removal to London; and in 1386, Richard II. held a council here, the members of which, having declared the proceedings of the parliament, which had impeached his ministers to be illegal, were afterwards accused of treason by the house of commons, and many of them executed. In 1461, Edward IV., after landing at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, assembled his forces in the town, where he caused himself to be proclaimed king, and made extensive additions to the castle, which were completed by Richard

III., who marched hence with his forces to Bosworth Field. Henry VII. held a council of war here previously to the battle of Stoke, in which the rebels who had espoused the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, were defeated, with the loss of 4000 men.

Before the commencement of the civil war, Charles I., having retired to York, received the answer of the parliament to his various propositions for an accommodation; but the terms offered by that body being so humiliating, the monarch resolved upon war as the milder alternative, and collecting what forces he could in those parts of the country that adhered to his cause, advanced to Nottingham, where he set up his standard on a hill within the limits of the castle, which is still distinguished by the appellation of Standard Hill; but, wishing to avoid extremities, he again made overtures for a treaty, which were still refused. Very early in the war, Prince Rupert, commanding a body of cavalry which had been stationed at Worcester, to observe the movements of the Earl of Essex, defeated a party under the command of Colonel Sandys, who was killed in the encounter a short time prior to the battle of Edge-Hill. The town and castle were soon afterwards besieged and taken by the parliamentarians, who stationed Colonel Hutchinson, with a powerful body, as a check on the garrison at Newark, which still held out for the king. During the usurpation of Cromwell, the castle was dismantled, and so far demolished as to render it unserviceable. After the Restoration, it became the property of the Duke of Buckingham, who sold it to the Duke of Newcastle, by whom it was pulled down, and a mansion commenced on a part of the site, which was completed in a few years after his death. At the time of the Revolution in 1688, the Earl of Devonshire and other noblemen who had declared for a free parliament, held a meeting here on the landing of William, Prince of Orange, whom they assisted with all their influence in establishing his claims to the crown. During the French Revolution, in 1793, there existed a considerable degree of political excitement in the town; and in the years 1811 and 1812, the workmen, ascribing their distresses to the introduction of the improved machinery, were excited to the destruction of property to a considerable amount, by the party called the Luddites; since which time some disturbances, originating with the frame-work knitters, occasioned the passing of the act of the 57th of George III.

The town is situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, at the south-western extremity of the Forest of Sherwood, and occupies the acclivity of a sandy rock, commanding an extensive view of the beautiful vale of Trent, the fertile meadows watered by that river, and the Leen; it is sheltered from the winds by a chain of hills on the north, and on the south is open to the vale of Belvoir, the Nottinghamshire wolds, and the Leicestershire hills. The streets in the central and more ancient portion are narrow, but since the increase of the manufactures, the town has experienced considerable improvement, and several spacious streets have been formed, and handsome ranges of building erected. It is well paved, lighted with gas, and provided with water by two companies, incorporated by act of parliament in 1826 and 1827, and with spring water of great purity by pumps in various parts; the northern part is partially supplied with water raised by a steam-engine,

by a private company. The general appearance of the town is interesting, and from its elevated situation, the streets are always clean: in 1842 an act was passed, granting more effectual powers for lighting it and places adjacent. At the distance of a mile, on the London road, is an ancient stone bridge of twenty arches over the river Trent, which is here of considerable breadth, being increased by the waters of the Derwent, the Soar, the Dove, and the Erewash: this bridge, for the repairs of which ample funds are vested in the corporation, having been repeatedly damaged by floods, exhibits a great diversity of style, corresponding with the several times at which it has been repaired. The approaches have been widened and greatly improved, and alterations of much benefit have been effected in the entrance from Mansfield and Derby; the environs abound with pleasant walks, and with interesting and diversified scenery. An act was obtained in 1839, for the inclosure of lands called the West Croft and Burton Leys, and in the same session another for inclosing and improving certain open fields, and also an act for constructing a canal and other works in the West Croft. Some very handsome houses, also, have been built on Park Terrace, held on long leases under the Duke of Newcastle; the situation, for beauty of scenery and extent of prospect, is unrivalled, and, though extra-parochial, forms a valuable appendage to the town.

A public subscription library and newsroom was established in 1816; and in 1821, Bromley House, so called from the family by whom it was built, a spacious mansion at the west end of the market-place, was purchased by the subscribers, and appropriated to the use of the institution. It contains a commodious suite of rooms, comprising the library, in which there are 10,000 volumes, a newsroom, lecture-room, and law-library: a valuable collection of old books given by the Rev. Mr. Standfast, in 1744, is also deposited here, but kept distinct from the other works. The museum of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Society for the Study of Natural History, is in the same building, and comprises a very extensive and complete collection of British birds, and numerous specimens of mammalia, birds, fishes, insects, reptiles, minerals, &c. A Literary Society, consisting of 100 members, established in 1824, meets every alternate Monday during the winter, at the rooms of the Conservative Society, for the discussion of literary and scientific subjects. An artisans' library, formed in 1824, has 3700 volumes, with a reading-room; the members assemble in one of the upper apartments of the Exchange buildings. A mechanics' institute, formed in October 1837, holds its meetings in rooms in St. James's-street; it comprises about 900 members, and there is a library of 1450 volumes. There are a Conservative newsroom and assembly-rooms in that part of the town called the Low Pavement, where the assize and race balls are held. The theatre, a small plain building in Marygate, is open generally for about three months in the year. Races formerly took place on the second Tuesday in August, but are now celebrated in October, and are well attended: the course, which has been greatly improved, is situated to the north-east of the town, and is about a mile and a quarter in circumference; the grand stand, a handsome brick edifice, was erected by subscription in 1777. The cavalry barracks, an extensive range at the upper extremity of the Castle

park, were erected in 1793, on land leased to the crown by the Duke of Newcastle. Near the Castle-gate is a spacious brick building, erected in 1798, as a riding-house, by the Nottingham yeomanry cavalry, and occasionally used as a circus, and for other public amusements.

The staple MANUFACTURES are, cotton and silk stockings, bobbin-net, and lace, which afford employment to nearly 40,000 persons in the town and environs; and so much has the trade increased, that the manufacturers of the place now have agents, or factors, in most parts of the world with which commercial intercourse is maintained. For its present prosperity it is greatly indebted to science, the improvements lately made in machinery having given to the productions of the town a decided superiority. The improved lace machines have been latterly worked by steam: the machines for stockings and lace are principally made in the town, and afford occupation to a large number of persons. There are several mills for spinning and twisting silk, and for spinning cotton and woollen yarn; and pin-making, wire-drawing, and the manufacture of brass fenders, are carried on to a considerable extent: there are also white-lead works, two iron-foundries, and some breweries; the trade in malt is very extensive, and the ale brewed here is in high repute. The town derives great facility of trade from its situation on the river Trent, which is navigable to the Humber; from the Grantham canal connecting it with Lincolnshire and a part of Leicestershire; and from the Nottingham, Cromford, and Erewash canals, with those of Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire, opening a communication with the mines of coal, lead, and iron in those counties, and providing a medium of intercourse with the metropolis, and the principal manufacturing towns. Much benefit is also produced by the Midland-Counties' railway, extending from Nottingham to Rugby, where it joins the London and Birmingham line, a distance of 57 miles, completed in 1840; the original capital was £1,000,000, subsequently extended to £1,333,000, and the present capital of the company is £1,533,000. The station is a handsome structure, consisting of a centre and two wings, with booking-offices, waiting-rooms, and every requisite appendage, and behind the whole are four lines of way, covered with a shed, supported on cast-iron pillars. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the latter of which, principally for corn and cattle, is the largest in the midland district. The fairs are on the Friday after Jan. 13th, for cattle; March 7th and 8th, for cheese, cloth, and cattle; Thursday before Easter, for horses; and Oct. 2nd, called Goose Fair, which is very considerable for geese, cheese, cloth, and cattle. All the fairs are nominally for eight days, and the October one actually continues the greater part of that time. The market-place, including an area of more than five acres and a half, is one of the most extensive in the kingdom, and is surrounded with lofty buildings, the first stories of which, projecting over the pavement, form a piazza. At the east end is the New Exchange, a handsome building of brick, erected by the corporation, in the early part of the last century, and in 1814 repaired and faced with Roman cement. The ground-floor has been converted into shops, behind which are the shambles; the upper stories contain a suite of noble rooms for public business, where also concerts and balls

are held. The large room and other parts of the Exchange hall were destroyed by fire on Nov. 26th, 1836, but the whole has been rebuilt in a superior manner.

The town, with the exception of the castle and the county gaol, was separated from Nottinghamshire, and made distinct, under the designation of "the Town and County of the Town," in the 27th of Henry VI. A charter was granted to the burgesses by Henry II.; and others by John, Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., and Henry IV. and VI. The



Corporation Seal.

government, however, is now vested in a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, agreeably with which, also, the borough is divided into seven wards. A sheriff is appointed by the council; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is 25. The freedom is inherited by the eldest sons of freemen, born in the town, and by the younger sons after the expiration of their indentures of apprenticeship in any place; by others it is obtained by servitude to a resident freeman. Among the privileges is the right of depasturing three head of cattle, or 45 sheep, in the common fields and meadows, which comprise nearly 1000 acres. The town has returned two members to parliament from the reign of Edward I.: the boundaries comprise an area of 2560 acres; the sheriff is returning officer. Quarter-sessions take place for the trial of all but capital offenders; also a court of record, before the recorder, every alternate Wednesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the power of which extends to the recovery of freehold property by ejectment: in the absence of the recorder, the court is held before the mayor and sheriff, or one of them. The sheriff holds a monthly court for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and a court leet and baron occurs once a year, in September. There is likewise a court of requests, established by act of parliament in 1839. The town-hall, rebuilt in the reign of George I., is a commodious edifice, two stories in height, containing on the ground-floor the town prison or common gaol, and on the first story the court-room for the sessions. The town bridewell, or house of correction, is an extensive edifice, containing thirteen day-rooms and twelve airing-yards, a tread-mill, separate apartments for the sick, and a chapel. A spacious piece of ground has been taken immediately adjoining, and on the east side of, the house of correction, for the site of a new gaol; and a lock-up house for the reception of persons apprehended in the night, has been erected on the west side. This being the county town, the assizes and quarter-sessions are held in it. The county-hall, rebuilt in 1770, is a handsome edifice with a stone front, containing two well-arranged courts for the crown and *nisi prius* bar, with the requisite rooms for the grand jury, and the offices for transacting business: behind it is the common gaol for the county, and a detached hospital. Extensive premises nearly opposite the county-hall have been purchased, and are used as judges' lodgings, and for the accommodation of the magistrates at sessions.

The town comprises the PARISHES of *St. Mary*, containing 41,135; *St. Nicholas*, 5424; and *St. Peter*, 5605, inhabitants; and the liberty of *St. James*, which is extra-parochial, and has 927. The living of *St. Mary's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5.; net income, £699; patron and impropiator, Earl Manvers. The church, founded in the reign of Edward III., is a spacious cruciform structure, in the later English style, with a beautiful tower rising from the centre to the height of two stages, and crowned with battlements and pinnacles; it has lately been restored and enlarged, at a cost of nearly £3000, defrayed by subscription, and now contains 2000 sittings. The west front, which has been modernised, presents a striking contrast to the rest of the building, which is of elaborate execution; the south porch is highly enriched with panels and fan tracery, depending from the roof, which is finely groined; the interior is lighted by ranges of noble windows of exquisite tracery, and under the end windows of the north and south transepts are two monuments of elegant design. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £216. The church was rebuilt in 1678, the former structure having been taken down during the parliamentary war; it is a neat edifice of brick, with quoins and cornices of stone, and was enlarged in 1756 and in 1783, by subscription, and the churchyard inclosed with neat iron palisades in 1824. The living of *St. Peter's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £336. The church is a spacious edifice with a lofty spire, in the later English style, of which it retains some few good portions, though the greater part of it has been modernised. *St. James'* church, or chapel, was erected in 1808, on Standard Hill, and is a neat edifice, in the later English style, with a low square embattled tower: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £200. *St. Paul's*, erected as a chapel of ease to the vicarage of *St. Mary's*, in 1822, is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a portico of the Doric order; and an ecclesiastical district has been formed for it out of the parish. A church in the early English style, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, was consecrated Oct. 13th, 1841; its external dimensions are 129 feet by 64, and its elevation 117 feet; and it has a square tower, on which is an octagonal lantern, 24 feet high, surmounted with a spire rising 29 feet. The first stone of another church, in the English style, to contain 802 sittings, all free, was laid in June 1843. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, Huntingtonians, Sabellians, and Unitarians; a synagogue; and a handsome Roman Catholic chapel, in the Grecian style. A cemetery, containing 13 acres, on the north-west side of the town, and fronting the Alfreton turnpike-road, was formed by a company under an act passed in 1836. The *Free Grammar school* was founded in 1513, by Agnes Mellors, but had nearly fallen into disuse prior to 1807, when the corporation made some regulations for its better government; the property with which it was endowed, together with subsequent bequests, produces about £750 per annum. A Blue-coat school is supported by an income arising from land, and by subscription; and several national and other schools are maintained by charity.

Plumtree Hospital was established in 1392, by John de Plumtree, who endowed it for two chaplains, of whom one was master, and for thirteen aged widows. In 1751, a descendant of the founder built four new tenements, to which two were added by his son, who also repaired the old buildings; and in 1823, John Plumtree, Esq., the late trustee, obtained an act of parliament to dispose of part of the trust property, and rebuilt the hospital. There are also thirty out-pensioners, who receive each £10 per annum. The premises are neatly built of brick, coated with cement, and in the ancient English style. *Collin's* hospital was founded in 1704, by Mr. Abel Collin, who bequeathed an estate for its erection and endowment; there are in the institution twenty-four aged widowers and widows in Park-street, and twenty in Carrington-street, built in 1830. *Willoughby's* hospital, in Fishergate, instituted in 1525, and comprising nineteen tenements, had till lately a very trifling endowment, which was considerably increased on the expiration of the leases in 1831. *Handley's* hospital, in Stoney-street, comprising twelve ancient tenements for aged persons, is endowed with some estates, of which the produce is likely to be augmented. *Bilby's* almshouses, in St. John's-street, established in 1709, comprise eight tenements for aged persons. *Labray's* hospital was founded in 1700, for six poor frame-work knitters. The *Lambley* hospital, a neat building consisting of a centre and two wings, with a grass-plot in the front, comprises twenty-two tenements for decayed burgesses. *Wartnaby's* hospital was founded in 1665, for six aged persons. *Warser-gate* hospital, *Wooley's* almshouses, and *St. Nicholas' White* rents, comprise each six tenements; and the freemen have erected twelve almshouses for the oldest resident freemen or their widows, under certain restrictions, from funds paid to them by the canal and other companies as compensation for the loss of parts of uninclosed lands. *Sir Thomas White's* charity was founded in 1552, for the purpose of granting loans of £50 to inhabitant householders for nine years, free of interest. *Lady Grantham* gave £200 to the corporation upon trust, to apply the interest to charitable purposes. There are also the *Charitable Society*, patronized by the Society of Friends, and several similar establishments, together with numerous bequests for apprenticing children, and for distribution among the infirm and indigent. The *General hospital*, a spacious and commodious building, consisting of a centre and two projecting wings, was erected in 1781, on the highest part of Standard Hill, on a site given by the corporation and the Duke of Newcastle: near it is a house of recovery from fever. The *Lunatic asylum*, a large and well-arranged building, erected in 1812, at an expense of nearly £20,000, in an airy situation in the parish of Snenton, about a quarter of a mile to the north-east of the town, is under the inspection of the town and county magistrates. The poor law union of Nottingham is limited to the three town parishes, and contains, with some extra-parochial places, a population of 53,080.

Some fragments of the town walls are visible on the side of the hill above Narrow Marsh; and of the ancient *Castle*, the gateway, repaired some years since, and portions of the outworks, are yet remaining: a subterraneous passage, called *Mortimer's hole*, is still an object of interest; and there are numerous caverns and galleries excavated in the rock, which are of great anti-

quity, and attract much notice. The mansion erected by the Duke of Newcastle, in the seventeenth century, on the castle hill, a noble edifice in the Grecian style, with a handsome façade of the Corinthian order, in front of which is an equestrian statue of the founder, was on the rejection of the Reform Bill by the house of lords set on fire by a mob and burnt, at which time it had, for many years, been divided into separate dwellings; the duke obtained upwards of £20,000 damages from the hundred of Broxtow: the walls alone are standing. *Thurland Hall*, previously called *Clare Hall*, was an ancient brick mansion faced with stone, of which the great room had been used as a dining apartment on public occasions; it was the temporary residence of James I., during his frequent visits to Nottingham, but, with some adjoining buildings, has been pulled down, and the land recently offered for sale by the Duke of Newcastle. In the northern part of the town was an hospital dedicated to *St. John the Baptist*, founded about the reign of John, for a master, warden, two chaplains, and several sick persons, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £5. 6. 8. In the reign of Henry III., there was a cell for two monks in the chapel of *St. Mary*, in the rock under the castle, in which latter there were also a house of brethren of the *Holy Sepulchre*, and a college of *Secular* priests. To the west of the town was a convent of *Grey friars*, established by Henry III., in 1250; and in the parish of *St. Nicholas* was a convent of *Carmelite friars*, instituted in 1276, by Reginald, Lord Grey de Wilton, and Sir John Shirley, Knt. At Babbington colliery, near Nottingham, a saline chalybeate spring was recently discovered, the properties of which, according to an analysis by a medical gentleman in the town, are such as to render it one of the most valuable mineral springs in the county. Near the Forest of Sherwood, on the spot formerly used for the execution of criminals, a great quantity of human bones was lately found; and on the site of the union work-house, some ancient relics have been discovered, consisting chiefly of a pavement of glazed tiles, detached cells of stone rudely formed, stone coffins, and other curiosities. Among the eminent natives of the town may be named the Rev. Dr. Andrew Kippis, a celebrated biographer, who was born in 1725; the Rev. Samuel Ayscough, the compiler of indices to the works of Shakspeare and others, born in 1745; the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, distinguished for his acquaintance with classical literature, born in 1756; and the poet, Henry Kirke White, who was born in 1785. Nottingham gives the title of Earl to the family of Finch-Hatton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by Lincolnshire, on the south by Leicestershire, and on the west by Derbyshire. It extends from 52° 48' to 53° 30' (N. Lat.) and from 0° 38' to 1° 19' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 837 square miles, or 535,680 statute acres: within its limits are 50,550 houses inhabited, 2760 uninhabited, and 214 in progress of erection; and the population amounts to 249,910, of whom 121,731 are males, and 128,179 females. The county formed part of the territory of the *Coritani*, and was afterwards included in the Roman district called *Flavia Caesariensis*. On the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, which took place about the year 560, the greater portion of it, namely, that on the north-western side of the Trent, was comprised in North Mercia, and the

portion on the other side of the river in South Mercia. In nearly all the civil wars of the middle ages, the central situation of the county, and the circumstance of its being intersected by the large river Trent, which in those times was an important barrier, defended by the strong fortresses of Nottingham and Newark, rendered it the scene of numerous military movements, and consequently of many ravages. It was once included in the diocese and province of York, but now, under the arrangements provided by the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, is part of the diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury; it forms an archdeaconry, comprising the deaneries of Bingham, Newark, Nottingham, and Retford, which contain 205 parishes. Two synods of the clergy of the county are held annually at Southwell. For purposes of civil government it is divided into six wapentakes, or hundreds, viz., Bassetlaw (which is subdivided into North Clay, South Clay, and Hatfield divisions), Bingham (North and South), Broxtow (North and South), Newark (North and South), Rushcliffe (North and South), and Thurgarton (North and South), and the liberty of Southwell and Serooby. It contains the borough and market towns of Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford; and the market-towns of Bingham, Mansfield, Ollerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop. Under the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the county was divided into the Northern and Southern divisions, each sending two members to parliament; two representatives are returned for each of the boroughs of Nottingham and Newark, and two by the burgesses of East Retford, conjointly with the freeholders of the hundred of Bassetlaw. The county is included in the Midland circuit: the assizes are held at Nottingham; and the quarter-sessions at Nottingham, on Jan. 11th, April 19th, July 12th, and Oct. 18th; at Newark, on Jan. 15th, April 23rd, July 16th, and Oct. 22nd; and at East Retford, on Jan. 18th, April 26th, July 19th, and October 25th. The county gaol is at Nottingham, and the county house of correction, or Bridewell, at Southwell. The counties of Nottingham and Derby were under the same shrievalty until the 10th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The shape of the county is elliptical. Its surface is for the most part uneven, but none of the hills are of great elevation: those of the sandy district, which anciently formed a considerable part of the Forest of Sherwood, are chiefly long ridges of gentle acclivity, running from west to east, and forming narrow valleys, through the principal of which run fine streams of water. The noble river Trent, in the whole of its course through Nottinghamshire, is bordered by a fertile tract of level land varying in breadth, of which many parts are bounded by high woody cliffs, and the greater portion, particularly in the immediate vicinity of the river, is rich grass land. The district lying south of the Trent, and forming the three hundreds of Bingham, Rushcliffe, and Newark, comprises, besides the lower and more extensive part of the Vale of Belvoir, and the fertile levels in the vicinity of the Soar, at the south-western extremity of the county, the range of high bleak country called the Nottinghamshire Wolds, lying to the south and south-east of Bunny. The soils may be classed under three heads, namely, sand or gravel, clay, and limestone and coal land. The crops usually cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, and peas; and an inferior species of oats, called "skegs," almost peculiar to the

county, is grown, chiefly on the forest land, and which is seldom brought to market, being frequently given as fodder in the straw. The common artificial grasses, namely, red and white clover, trefoil, rye-grass, and rib-grass, are cultivated, as is also lucerne; burnet grows naturally and plentifully in the Trent meadows. Hops form a considerable article of produce in the clay districts north-west of the Trent, in the vicinities of Ollerton, Tuxford, and East Retford; they are generally known by the name of North Clay hops, and are much stronger than the Kentish, but those accustomed to the latter object to their flavour, as rank. Woad is cultivated on the light soils in the vicinity of Scrooby, Ranskill, and Torworth. Along the banks of the Trent and Soar is much excellent grass land, which is appropriated more for feeding than the dairy, except along the course of the Soar and in the vale of the Trent above Nottingham, where are large dairies, the chief produce of which is cheese.

By far the greater part of the forest having been inclosed, there is now comparatively very little *Waste Land*: the parts which remain are mostly about the centre of that district, in the space between the towns of Mansfield, Southwell, and Ollerton, and consist in a great measure of rabbit-warrens. On the tongue of sandy land east of the Trent, between Newark and Gainsborough, are some low, flat, barren commons, almost constantly under water in the winter. The Wolds, properly so called, are waste in the open parishes, which afford a stinted pasture for young cattle and horses. The ancient royal Forest of Sherwood, noted for the fabled exploits of Robin Hood and his band of outlaws, extends from Nottingham to the vicinity of Worksop, in length about 25 miles, and varies in breadth from seven to upwards of nine miles. Several smaller tracts of land, particularly in the northern part of the county, as far as Rossington bridge, have been usually called forest; but, from the survey made in 1609, they appear either not to have belonged to the forest, or to have been disafforested before that period. Within its limits are included several large parks which have been taken in at different times, namely, Welbeck, Clumber, Thoresby, Beskwood, Newstead, and Clipstone, with several villages, or lands, belonging to them. The forest is the only one that remains under the superintendence of the lord chief justice in eyre, north of the Trent, or which now belongs to the crown in that portion of England. The officers are, the lord-warden, at present the Duke of Newcastle, who holds his office by letters-patent from the crown, during pleasure; the bow-bearer and ranger, who is appointed by the lord-warden, and holds his office also during pleasure; four verderers, elected for life by the freeholders of the county; a steward; nine keepers, appointed by the verderers during pleasure, who have so many different walks; and two sworn wood-wards for Sutton and Charlton. Thorneywood Chase comprises a great part of the southern division of the forest lying on the eastern side: the Earl of Chesterfield is hereditary keeper of it, by grant of the 42nd of Queen Elizabeth to J. Stanhope, Esq.

The principal remains of ancient *Woods* are the hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, situated to the north of Ollerton and Edwinstow, which form an open wood of large old oaks, most of which are in decay: the wood occupies an extent of about 1400 acres, and is destitute of underwood, except some birch in one part, which has

given name to one of its divisions: a part of the tract has been taken, by grant, into Thoresby Park. Harlow wood, Thieves' wood, and the scattered remains of Mansfield woods, are of small extent, and contain only timber of an inferior size. Extensive tracts of plantations, consisting chiefly of firs of various kinds, occupy many miles of country to the south and south-east of Mansfield; and there is a vast extent of the same kind of woods, in a similar direction from Worksop, chiefly on the large estates of the Dukes of Portland and Newcastle, and Earl Manvers. There are, besides, numerous large plantations still further north in the county, and some close upon its western border. In Clumber park alone, there are about 1850 acres of plantation. In the clay districts are considerable tracts of wood, mostly sprung, the principal value of which, in common with all other spring woods in the county, arises from the ash hop-poles, and the stakes and bindings, &c. for the farmers' use, which they produce. In the limestone and coal district, and in the sandy tongue of land east of the Trent, are also considerable woods and plantations; but in the rest of the county they are comparatively few and of small extent. The chief *Minerals* are coal, gypsum, and stone of various kinds. Coal is procured in the line before described, on the western border of the county; and gypsum of excellent quality is dug on Beacon Hill, near Newark, and is much used for plastering floors; a considerable quantity is also sent in lumps to the colourmen in London, and some of the white kind, ground and packed in hogsheads, is likewise forwarded to the metropolis. At Red Hill, at the junction of the Trent and the Soar, is a quarry of the same mineral; it is also found at Great Markham, the Wheatleys, and many other places in the red clay districts. Lime is burned at various places in the limestone tract, also on Beacon Hill, from a blue stone. At Macclesfield a very good yellowish freestone is quarried, for the purpose of building, paving, &c., and a coarser red kind for cisterns and troughs. At Maplebeck is a blueish stone used for building, which, by continued exposure to the air, bleaches to nearly a clear white. At Beacon Hill is obtained a blue stone for hearths, approaching to a marble in texture, and which also burns to lime. At Linby, a few miles to the south-west of Mansfield, a coarse paving stone is raised, much used at Nottingham.

The oldest branch of *Manufacture* is that of cotton and silk stockings, which is carried on to a great extent at Nottingham and the villages for some miles round it, and in Mansfield and its neighbourhood; and the very high state of improvement to which the machinery for manufacturing British lace was here brought, a few years since, and the great demand for the superior article thus produced, have rendered the manufacture of "bobbin-net," and the embroidering of machine lace, a source of employment to a great portion of the inhabitants of the same district. The cotton and silk mills for the supply of these manufactures are exceedingly numerous. The bleaching trade in the vicinity of Nottingham is very extensive; there are also several large starch-mills and some paper-mills in different parts of the county. The malting business is carried on to a great extent, particularly at Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield, Worksop, and Retford; a great deal of malt being sent up the Trent and the canals into Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire. At Newark are large breweries, which rival those of Burton in their trade to the Baltic and

other quarters; and there are likewise extensive breweries at Nottingham.

The principal *Rivers* are, the Trent, the Soar, the Erewash, and the Idle. Of English rivers, the *Trent* ranks next after the Thames and the Severn; it is navigable for merchant ships of considerable burthen up to Gainsborough, and for barges during the rest of its course in this county. To facilitate the navigation, there is a side cut, ten miles in length, sometimes called the Trent canal, in order to avoid the numerous shallows which occur in about thirteen miles of its course, between the Trent bridge, at the commencement of the Nottingham canal, and Sawley ferry in Derbyshire, at the commencement of the Trent and Mersey canal. The *Soar* is navigable for the Trent barges. The *Idle*, formed by the junction of the Maun and the Meaden, has been rendered navigable from Bawtry to the Trent: at its mouth are gates, sixteen feet high, to prevent the tide from overflowing the low lands which border on the latter part of its course: this channel, in one part, bears the name of Bycar Dyke, and about half a mile from Stockwith assumes that of Misterton Sluice. The *Nottingham canal* was completed in 1802: the *Trent* canal, before-mentioned, forms a junction with it, a little to the west of Nottingham. The *Grantham* canal, in its course into Leicestershire, has a branch upwards of three miles in length, to the town of Bingham. The *Chesterfield* canal, at a little distance below Worksop, passes over the small river Ryton by an aqueduct; and having crossed the Idle at Retford, it takes a northerly direction to Drakelow, where its course is through a tunnel, 250 yards in length. The *Pinxton railway*, from Mansfield to Pinxton basin, where it communicates with the Cromford canal, was constructed under an act of parliament passed in 1817, at an expense of £33,000, and has caused a considerable reduction in the price of coal obtained from the pits at Pinxton and Kirkby. The *Midland-Counties'* railway is noticed under the head of Nottingham.

There are comparatively few monuments of remote ANTIQUITY: the most remarkable *British* remains are the caves in the sand rock near Nottingham. At Barton, four miles to the south-west of Nottingham, is Brent's Hill, considered by Aubrey to have been a fortified place of the Britons; and at Oxtun are three large tumuli, supposed by Major Rooke to be of equal antiquity: brass celts have also been found between Hexgrove and the little stream called Rainworth water. Of *Roman* antiquities, the camp on Solly-hill, near Arnold, is thought by Dr. Gale to have been the important station *Causennis*; about two miles from Mansfield are the remains of a Roman villa, and in various other parts have been found spears, fibulæ, and brass keys, of Roman workmanship. The principal vestiges of Roman roads are those of the Fosse-way, which entered the county near Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, proceeded to Newark, and, crossing the line of the Ermin-street, quitted for Lincolnshire; it may be traced for many miles across the Wolds, being literally a fosse, dug to a great depth, so as to form a spacious covered way. Another ancient road, formerly called "the Street," commenced at Newark and proceeded through part of Southwell to Mansfield, and is still discernible between the two former towns. The *Religious houses*, including colleges and hospitals, were about thirty-nine; the chief monastic remains are those of the abbeys of Newstead and Worksop,

and of the college of Southwell. There are considerable remains of the once important *castle* of Newark, and some interesting relics of that of Nottingham: Bunny Park, the seat of Viscount Ranelagh, is one of the most curious specimens of ancient *mansions*. Among the most distinguished of the numerous modern seats which adorn the county, more especially the northern part of its once dreary forest district, may be enumerated, Welbeck Abbey, the residence of the Duke of Portland; Clumber Park; Thoresby Park, the property of Earl Manvers; Wollaton Hall, that of Lord Middleton; and Newstead Abbey, lately that of the poet Byron, and now of Lieut.-Col. Wildman.

NOTTINGHAM-FEE, a liberty, in the parish of BLEWBURY, union of WANTAGE, hundred of MORETON, county of BERKS; containing 44 inhabitants.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet, in the parishes of BROADWAY and BUCKLAND-RIPERS, union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 3 miles (N.) from Weymouth; containing 104 inhabitants. This place, situated on the west side of the road from Weymouth to Dorchester, has lately come into notice from the purity and efficacy of a mineral spring, which rises near the margin of the river Wey, and is strongly impregnated with sulphur, in combination with hydrogen. Over the spring has been erected a commodious building called the Nottingham Spa House, comprising a pump-room, and baths, furnished with every requisite appendage, in connexion with which are several apartments for the accommodation of invalids who may prefer to reside on the spot. The scenery of the place is diversified, and its convenient distance from Weymouth makes it a pleasant excursion from that town, by the visitors of which it is much frequented.

NOTTON, a township, in the parish of ROYSTON, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N.) from Barnsley; containing 310 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2540 acres, of which 300 acres are woodland: the farm of Applehaigh and part of the hamlet of Staincross are in the township. The village is seated on an eminence above the source of a small stream. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £450, and a sum of £2. 15. is payable to the Archbishop of York.

NOWTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 171 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4.; net income, £314; patron, Marquess of Bristol. The bounds of the parishes of Hawstead and Nowton are said to pass through the north and south doors of Nowton church.

NUFFIELD (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Nettlebed; containing 216 inhabitants. It comprises 2076 acres, of which 104 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 10½.; and in the patronage of Miss F. Burdett and Sir J. Langham, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The late incumbent, the Rev. John Pearse, held the living for sixty-six years. There is a school, supported by subscription. A house of friars, of the order of the Holy Trinity, existed here before the 33rd of Edward III.

NUN-BURNHOLME (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **POCKLINGTON**, partly in the Holme-Beacon, and partly in the Wilton-Beacon, division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Pocklington; containing, with the townships of Nun-Burnholme and Thorp-le-Street, 263 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a small Benedictine nunnery, founded by an ancestor of Roger de Morley or Mauley, Lord of Morpeth, who lived in the time of Henry III.: a short time previous to the Dissolution it had eight religious, with a revenue of £10. 3. 3. The parish comprises 1480 acres, of which the surface is undulated, the soil clay and chalk, and the scenery picturesque; the village which is small, is situated in a narrow dale. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 6.; net income, £302; patron, Archbishop of York. The church is ancient, and has a Norman arch, and a painted glass window. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NUNEATON (*St. Nicholas*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Atherstone division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 18 miles (N. N. E.) from Warwick, and 100 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Attleborough and Stockingford, 7105 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the river in its neighbourhood, *Ea*, in Saxon, signifying water, and from a priory established here in the reign of Stephen, by Robert, Earl of Leicester, for nuns of the order of Fontevrault, in whose convents abroad were sometimes nuns and monks in one establishment, but here only a prior, a prioress, and nuns, the prioress having supreme authority. In the reign of Henry III., a weekly market was granted to the prioress, and at the Dissolution the revenue of the nunnery was £290. 15. 0½. The town is pleasantly situated on the borders of Leicestershire, on the river Anker, over which are two bridges, and consists principally of one long street, from which a cross street leads to the market-place; the houses are in general of mean appearance, though interspersed with some handsome modern buildings, and are well supplied with water. The chief source of occupation is ribbon-weaving for the London market, in which branch of manufacture French looms and machinery have been recently introduced, especially in the figured gauze ribbon. The Birmingham and Coventry canal passes by the north-west extremity of the town. About two miles distant are coal-mines; fine clay for pottery, and also manganese, are dug; and there are quarries of freestone in the parish. The market is on Saturday; fairs are held on May 14th, 15th, and 16th, for cattle and hardware, and on Feb. 18th and Oct. 31st, for horses and cattle; and a statute-fair takes place fourteen days before Michaelmas. Three constables are annually elected, and sworn in at the court leet for the town and hamlets; and there is also a permanent constable. The town-hall is a neat modern edifice of brick.

The parish contains 6005 acres of productive land. The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; appropriator, the Bishop of Lichfield. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £554. 16. 1., and there are 226 acres of vicarial glebe. The church is a fine structure, exhibiting portions in the various styles of English architecture, with a square embattled tower, having pin-

nacles at the angles. There is a chapel of ease at Stockingford; a proprietary chapel has been erected and elegantly fitted up in the cathedral style, and a church has just been completed at Attleborough. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in the 6th of Edward VI., and endowed with 103 acres of land at Coventry; and an English free school, for boys and girls, established in 1712, by the will of Mr. Richard Smith, of St. Anne's, Westminster, and endowed with 94 acres of land, producing about £100 annually, is conducted on the national system. In the churchyard is an almshouse for four aged persons; and there is likewise a fund arising from land, for putting out apprentices. The poor law union of Nuneaton comprises 7 parishes or places, containing a population of 12,240. The site and ground plan of the ancient monastery, with fragments of columns and richly-moulded arches, together with a considerable portion of the walls of the main edifice, are yet visible: the outer walls, also, which inclosed a spacious quadrangular area, are still standing on the east and north sides; a portion of the materials was used in repairing or rebuilding the church.

NUNEHAM-COURTNEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **BULLINGDON**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Oxford; containing 351 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Isis, and on the road from Oxford, through Henley to London, comprises 2054a. 4p., of which 530 acres are arable, 1098 meadow and pasture, and 316 woodland; the surface is beautifully varied with wood and water. The village has a peculiarly neat appearance, consisting of about 40 cottages built uniformly, two under one roof, and at equal distances, with a fine row of poplars in the front; the surrounding scenery is enlivened with the splendid mansion and park of the late Earl of Harcourt. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 0½., and in the gift of Dr. Harcourt, Archbishop of York, who is lord of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for £446. 16., and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is an elegant edifice, of the Ionic order, erected in 1764, at the expense of Simon, Earl of Harcourt. Here is a national school. The place gave the inferior title of Viscount to the Earl of Harcourt, which title is now extinct.

NUNKEELING, a parish, in the union of **SKIRLAUGH**, N. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Beverley; containing, with the township of Bewholme, 291 inhabitants. A priory of Benedictine nuns, in honour of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Helen, was founded here in the reign of Stephen, by Agnes de Archis, and at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £50. 17. 2. The parish comprises about 2232 acres, a rich tract of arable and pasture land, with little wood, except ornamental plantations; the houses are scattered, and the neighbourhood of the village is diversified with hill and dale. The manor-house, close to the church, seems to have been built from the old materials of the priory. A cross stands on the side of the road leading to Catfoss. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £55; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Dixon. The church, situated on elevated ground, is a small plain

building of brick, erected in 1810, at the expense of T. Dixon, Esq., then patron, and is capable of accommodating 300 persons; parts of the circular pillars are the masonry of the original priory church.

NUNNEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Frome; containing, with the hamlet of Trudox-Hill, 1185 inhabitants. This place, of which the name has varied with its different proprietors, appears to have derived its permanent appellation from the foundation of a nunnery here, and its situation on the river Frome. During the civil war, the castle of the De la Meres was garrisoned for the king, but being besieged by the parliamentarians, under General Fairfax, was, after an obstinate defence, surrendered to the assailants, and, by order of Fairfax, destroyed by fire. The parish comprises 2800 acres of fertile land, and the scenery is of interesting character. On the bank of the Frome is a manufactory of agricultural implements and other edged tools, which has been long in distinguished repute. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Thomas Theobald, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £366. 10., and the glebe comprises 58 acres. The church, an ancient structure, was considerably enlarged in 1820: in the north transept are the tombs of the De la Meres, and other proprietors of the manor. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school. On a hill in the neighbourhood are vestiges of a single intrenched Roman camp.

NUNNINGTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (E.) from Oswaldkirk; containing 470 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the fertile and picturesque vale of the river Rye, comprises nearly 2000 acres; the surface is boldly undulated, and the scenery beautifully diversified; the higher grounds command views of Ryedale and the adjacent country. The ancient Hall, now belonging to W. Rutson, Esq., was the seat of Lord Preston, and afterwards of Lord Widdrington. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £284. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and contains a monument to a knight templar. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school and an hospital, supported by endowment.

NUNNYKIRK, a township, in the parish of NETHER-WITTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 20 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to the abbot of Newminster, who built a chapel, tower, and other offices here, all traces of which are gone, and which are nowhere described. The place was granted in 1610, by the crown, to Sir Ralph Grey, from whose descendants it went to the Wards, and from them it has passed to the family of Orde, and is now the property of Charles W. Orde, Esq., having descended to him, in 1842, from his uncle William, who rebuilt the mansion in a classic style, and furnished it with great taste and elegance. The house stands at the bottom of a warm valley, with the little river Font a few yards from its site, and embosomed in steep wooded hills. The celebrated racing-stud at this place, which

included the far-famed *Tomboy* and *Beeswing*, is now dispersed, but the latter mare still wanders in the rich pastures here.

NUNRIDING, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 41 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Baldwineswood*, was given by Roger Bertram, in the reign of Henry II., to the nuns of the Benedictine convent of Hallystone, which grant is recited in a charter of Henry III., in 1255. After the dissolution of religious houses, the lands came to the Beadnell family, and subsequently to the Fenwicks, from a branch of which the present proprietor is descended. The township comprises 599 acres, of which 50 are wood, and the remainder arable; the soil is generally a heavy and unproductive clay. The Hall, erected about 100 years since, is situated on a slope fronting the south.

NUNTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of AYTON, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Stokesley; containing 137 inhabitants. This place derived its name from a Cistercian nunnery founded here in 1162, and subsequently removed to Bayesdale. The manor was anciently a demesne of the crown, and was bestowed by the Conqueror upon Robert de Brus, from whom it descended by marriage to the Thweng family, and was subsequently held by the Percys, Conyers, Bradshaws, and Simpsons. Ralph de Neville, in the reign of Henry II., granted some land, with a mill in the township, to the nunnery he had founded here, which grant was confirmed to the nuns by Henry III., after their removal to Bayesdale; and on the dissolution of the convent, the lands were conferred by the crown upon King's College, Oxford. The chapelry is in the district called Cleveland, and comprises about 1400 acres; the surface is undulated, and the prevailing soil a strong stiff clay. Nunthorpe Hall, the seat of Thomas Simpson, Esq., formerly belonged to the Constable family, whose armorial bearings are still over a door of one of the out-buildings. The village is pleasantly situated on the Ormesby road. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt in 1824, at a cost of £200, and contains 100 sittings, of which 50 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the joint patronage of Thomas Simpson and Thomas Richardson, Esqrs.; net income, £46.

NUNTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of DOWNTON, union of ALDERBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Salisbury; containing, with the tything of Bodenham, 307 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Andrew.

NUNWICK, with HOWGRAVE, a township, in the parish and liberty of RIPON, wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ripon; containing 35 inhabitants. It is situated on the west bank of the river Ure, and comprises about 640 acres of land. The tithes have been commuted for £19. 1. 6., and there is a glebe of nearly 12 acres. Here were formerly five stones, each eight feet high and twenty in girth, inclosing a circular area.

NURSLING, or NUTSHALLING, a parish, in the union of ROMSEY, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles

(N. W.) from Southampton; containing 958 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Romsey to Southampton, and comprises by measurement 2400 acres, of which 1400 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the scenery is pleasingly diversified; the lower grounds are watered by the river Test, and a canal from Redbridge to Andover is navigable for coal barges. Grove Place, an ancient mansion, said to have been erected by Queen Elizabeth as a hunting seat for the New Forest, has a beautiful avenue of lime-trees; it has been lately converted into a Lunatic asylum. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 10½.; net income, £425; patron, Bishop of Winchester. The church has a tower surmounted by a wooden spire, and contains a monument to the Mill family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NURSTED (*St. MILDRED*), a parish, in the union of NORTH AYLESFORD, hundred of TOLTINGTROUGH, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 4½ miles (S. by W.) from Gravesend; containing 36 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 510a. 1r. 22p., was formerly the property of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and sent one of the knights who accompanied Edward I. into Scotland; the remains of an ancient keep still exist, and part of the old hall, with its oak roof and windows, is still in tolerable preservation. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15., and in the gift of William Edmeads, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £173. 8. 6., and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The church is a small building with a square western tower.

NURSTED, a tything, in the parish of BURITON, union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of FINCH-DEAN, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 1½ mile (S.) from Petersfield; containing 133 inhabitants.

NUTBIN, a hamlet, in the parish of WEYHILL, hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 36 inhabitants.

NUTBOURNE, a tything, in the parish and union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 273 inhabitants.

NUTFIELD (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union, and Second division of the hundred, of REIGATE, E. division of SURREY, 1¼ mile (W.) from Bletchingley; containing 872 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Godstone to Reigate, and comprises 3352a. 2r. 33p., of which about 1784 acres are arable, 840 meadow and pasture, and 190 woodland; the soil consists of a sandy loam and deep clay, and fullers' earth is found in great quantities and of superior quality. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 7.; net income, £500; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style. In 1775, an earthen vessel was discovered, containing 900 coins of the Lower Empire.

NUTHALL (*St. PATRICK*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, S. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4½ miles (N. W.) from Nottingham; containing, with the hamlet of Awsworth, 669 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Nottingham to Alfreton, comprises by

measurement 1242 acres; the surface is varied, and the substratum abounds with coal, of which some mines are in operation at Awsworth. Nuthall Temple, occupying a commanding site near the village, is a handsome mansion, built in imitation of the Villa Capra, at Vicenza, in Italy, and is situated in an extensive park, embellished with plantations and a beautiful artificial lake. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 9½.; net income, £350; patron, Robert Holden, Esq.: the glebe comprises 51 acres. The church has been repewed. There is an endowed chapel at Awsworth. Richard Smedley, in 1744, gave land, directing the income to be applied in teaching twenty children.

NUTHAMPSTEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of BARKWAY, union of ROYSTON, hundred of EDWINSTREE, county of HERTFORD, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Barkway; containing 269 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel.

NUTHILL, formerly a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 8½ miles (E. by N.) from Hull. The living is valued in the king's books at £2, as a rectory; but the church is in ruins, and there is now only one farm-house, which is assessed with the parish of Burstwick.

NUTHURST (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of SINGLECROSS, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 3½ miles (S. S. E.) from Horsham; containing 768 inhabitants. The road from Horsham to Worthing runs through the parish on the east; the soil of the lands is light, and famous for the growth of oak timber, and the wheat also is exceedingly fine; hill and dale diversify the surface, and the scenery is rich. Nuthurst Lodge occupies an elevated site commanding extensive views of the Weald and South Downs. In the grounds are foundations of an ancient castle, of which the form is circular, surrounded by an inner and an outer moat, now dried up; a well which supplied the castle; is still in existence, and is now called the "Nun's Well." The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, Bishop of Chichester. The church, in the decorated style, contains neat mural monuments to the families of Tudor, Nelthorpe, and Aldridge; and in the windows are remains of ancient stained glass. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

NUTHURST, a chapelry, in the parish of HAMPTON-IN-ARDEN, union of SOLIHULL, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 132 inhabitants, and comprising 600 acres. The original chapel of ease having become dilapidated, a new edifice has been built, chiefly by the munificence of Bolton King, Esq. A rent-charge of £130 has been awarded as a commutation for the vicarial tithes, and there is a glebe of 10 acres.

NUTLEY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of BERMONDSPIT, Basingstoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 176 inhabitants. The Basingstoke canal and the South Western railway pass through the parish. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Preston-Candover: the great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 23½ acres.

NYLAND, a tything, in the parish of KINGTON MAGNA, union of WINCANTON, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of DORSET; containing 108 inhabitants.

NYLAND, formerly a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, E. division of SOMERSET, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wells; containing, with the tything of Batcombe, 44 inhabitants. Here was anciently a church, dedicated to St. Andrew, which, in 670, was given by Kenewalch, King of the West Saxons, to the abbot of Glastonbury, to which parish Nyland is now considered to belong.

NYMETT, BROAD, a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Bow; containing 50 inhabitants, and comprising the same number of acres. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 4. 2., and in the patronage of Sir T. B. Lethbridge, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £58.

NYMETT-ROWLAND (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of NORTH TAWTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Chumleigh, and 10 miles (N. W.) from Crediton; containing 102 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 468 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 1. 3., and in the gift of William Henry Tanner, Esq.: there are about 90 acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice.

NYMETT-TRACEY, county of DEVON.—See Bow.

NYMPHSFIELD (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Dursley; containing 466 inhabitants. In 1185, this was a chapelry in the parish of Frocester. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £258, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. A school is supported by subscription.

NYMPTON, or NYMETT (*St. George*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SOUTH MOLTON, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from South Molton; containing 272 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Mole, and the road to Chumleigh passes through the village, where a fair has been recently established. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 2.; net income, £310; patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.: the glebe comprises 100 acres, with a house. The church contains a curious font, and some monuments to the Kaulake family. A national school is supported by the rector and the patron.

NYMPTON, or NYMETT, BISHOP'S, a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from South Molton; containing 1325 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Tiverton to Barnstaple, comprises by measurement 9500 acres: the village is pleasantly situated, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of serge. A fair is held on the Wednesday preceding the 25th of October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Bishop of

Exeter: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £421, and the vicarial for £379, with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of garden attached to the glebe-house, which has been recently built. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, and contains some elegant screen-work, and a rich monument to one of the Pollard family. A national school was lately erected.

NYMPTON, KING'S (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Chumleigh; containing 777 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4572 acres, of which 889 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £28. 6. 8.; net income, £376; patrons, Representatives of A. Saville, Esq. The church has a handsome wooden screen. Two schools are partly supported by subscription.

NYTIMBER, a tything, in the parish of PAGHAM, union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 241 inhabitants.

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OADBY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BLABY, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Leicester; containing 1085 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1900 acres: frame-work knitting is carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £210; patron and impropriator, the Trustee of the late George Wyndham, Esq.: the glebe consists of 18 acres. The church, which is supposed to have been erected about the year 1100, contains some fine specimens of ancient sculpture. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A sum of £42 per annum, arising from an allotment of 15 acres, under the inclosure act, is applied to the reduction of the poor rates.

OAKE (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Taunton; containing 174 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 860 acres, the soil of which is a heavy loam, and in some parts stony earth. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 5., and in the gift of the Trustees of the late Rev. Francis Powde: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe consists of $46\frac{1}{2}$ acres, to which there is a house.

OAKEN, a township, in the parish of CODSALL, union of SEISDON, S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 324 inhabitants. It comprises 1298 acres, of which 40 are common or waste. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £212.

OAKFORD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of TIVERTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Bamp-

ton; containing 641 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Bampton to South Molton and Barnstaple, and bounded on the east by the river Eske, comprises 4221 acres, of which 1790 are common or waste land: stone is quarried for building, and for the repair of roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24, and in the patronage of Mrs. Parkyn: the tithes have been commuted for £425, and the glebe consists of 90 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1838-9; the tower contains a beautiful peal of ten bells.

OAKHAM, or OKEHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the soke of OAKHAM, county of RUTLAND, of which it is the chief town, 95 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing 2726 inhabitants, of whom 1902 are in the Lordshold, including Leigh-Fields, extra-parochial, and 824 in the Deanshold, with Barleythorpe chapelry and Gunthorpe township. This place is situated in the luxuriant vale of Catmose, so called from the woods with which it abounded (*Coed-maes* signifying, in the British language, a woody plain), and is supposed to have derived its name from the oaks that formerly grew in the vicinity. A castle, of which there are still some remains, was erected here soon after the Norman Conquest, by Walcelin de Ferrars; in relation to which the following singular custom still prevails: every peer of the realm, on first passing through the town, is compelled to give a shoe from the foot of one of his horses, which, upon his refusal, the bailiff of the lordship may take by force, or, in commutation, a sum of money for the purchase of a horse-shoe, to be nailed upon the castle-gate, or placed in some part of the building. Affixed to the castle are many ancient horse-shoes, of which the oldest with a date is of the time of Elizabeth, and is very large and curiously worked and gilt; there are one of bronze and or-molu, of George IV., when Prince Regent, and one of the late Duke of York. Richard II. having advanced Edward, son of the Duke of York, to the earldom of Rutland, assigned to him this castle, which, in the reign of Henry VIII., was the baronial seat of Thomas, Lord Cromwell. Of the ancient building the hall only is remaining, in which the assizes are held, and public business is transacted; the other parts are in ruins. The houses of the town are amply provided with water, and the air is remarkably salubrious. The inhabitants formerly enjoyed the staple of wool, and many French merchants settled in it, of whose descendants several may still be traced here. A silk manufactory was established a few years since, chiefly for weaving silk shag for covering hats; but the town is not at present distinguished for trade, though it possesses the advantage of a canal to Melton-Mowbray, in Leicestershire, by which coal is brought from Derbyshire, and corn sent to Manchester and Liverpool. The market, which is well supplied with corn, is on Monday; and a market for butchers' meat is held on Saturday. The fairs are on March 15th, May 6th, Sept. 9th, under the original charters, and on Feb. 4th, April 9th, June 2nd, July 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 15th, Nov. 19th, and Dec. 15th, which have been established within the last 40 years, and are principally for the sale of cattle. Courts leet are held annually by the lord of the castle for the manor of Lordshold, and triennially by the Dean of Westminster for the Deanshold, for the election of parochial and

other officers. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the county, and the election of knights of the shire, take place in the town. The common gaol and house of correction for the county is a commodious edifice.

The parish comprises 2902a. 2r. 11p. The LIVING is a vicarage, with Brooke and Langham annexed, valued in the king's books at £28. 3. 1½.; net income, £918; patron, George Finch, Esq.; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The tithes, with some exceptions, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1820. The church is a spacious and elegant structure of various early dates, but chiefly in the later English style, with a fine tower, surmounted by a lofty spire. At Egleton is a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded about 1584, by the Rev. Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, who also established a similar school at Uppingham. These schools, to each of which an hospital is annexed, were incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, who endowed them with certain alienated ecclesiastical property, producing an income of more than £3000 per annum, and placed them under the controul of 24 governors, including the Bishops of London and Peterborough, the Archdeacon of Northampton, and the Masters of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge. There are belonging to them, 20 exhibitions, of £40 per annum each, tenable for seven years, to any of the colleges of Oxford or Cambridge; four scholarships of £24 per annum each, in Emanuel College; four of £20 per annum each, in Sidney-Sussex College; four of £20 per annum each, in Clare Hall; and four of £16 each in St. John's College, Cambridge; all founded by Archdeacon Johnson, and in the gift of the master and four senior fellows, with preference to boys from Oakham and Uppingham schools. Two exhibitions, likewise, of £40 per annum each, were founded by W. Lovett, for the sons of graduated clergymen, who have been for three years in the schools of Grantham or Oakham. In the hospitals were originally 28 aged men, the number of whom has been augmented to 100, who receive each £10 per annum at their own dwellings, the buildings of the hospitals being occupied by the schoolmasters for the accommodation of boarders. The hospital of St. John and St. Anne, originally instituted about the 22nd of Richard II., by Walter Dalby, for two chaplains and twelve aged men, and of which at the Dissolution the revenue was £12. 12. 11., was refounded in the reign of Elizabeth, by Archdeacon Johnson, who increased the endowment: there are twenty aged men on the foundation, who receive each £6 per annum at their own dwellings. The buildings of the hospital have fallen to decay, with the exception of a house for the warden, who has a salary of £15 per annum, and in which the subwarden, whose salary is £10, at present resides, a chapel, and four separate tenements under one roof. A national school, established in 1816, is supported by subscription; and there are several charitable bequests for distribution among the indigent. The poor law union of Oakham comprises 30 parishes or places, 28 of which are in the county of Rutland, and two in that of Leicester, the whole containing a population of 11,218. Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf, only three feet nine inches in height, was a native of Oakham.



Seal and Arms.

OAKHAMPTON, or OKEHAMPTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, the head of a union, and formerly a representative borough, partly in the hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, N. division, but chiefly in the hundred, of **LIFTON**, Lifton and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 22 miles (W. by N.) from Exeter, and 198 (W. by S.) from London; containing,

with the hamlets of Kigbear, Cheesacott, Brightley, Lower Fartherford, Meldon, Southacott, and Maddaford, 2194 inhabitants. This place is interesting as having been the head of the earldom of Devon, and the seat of the hereditary county sheriffs, keepers of the castle of Exeter. This great barony was given by the Conqueror to Baldwin de Brioniis, one of his most faithful followers, who distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings. The castle, erected by that nobleman, was remarkable for its grandeur, of which there is abundant evidence in the venerable remains. The barons exercised the right of capital punishment over eight manors, besides which they held a great number in demesne, no less than 164 having been at one time occupied by inferior tenants; they acted as stewards at the installation of the bishops of the diocese, claiming on the occasion perquisites to a very great amount; and possessed also numerous advowsons, and were the patrons of several priories; holding three fees of the see of Exeter, and 92 by knight's service. The above-mentioned grant is noticed in Domesday book, in which it is recorded that Baldwin the Viscount held Okehamp-ton of the king, where he had his castle, and at which place were four burgesses, and a market. The town was afterwards for several generations in the possession of the Courtenays, one of whom, named Robert, granted to the inhabitants a charter without date, but probably in the 28th of Edward I., conferring various immunities. James I., in 1623, on petition of the burgesses, bestowed a charter of incorporation with many privileges, yet still preserving the rights and liberties of the old constitution, as set forth in Courtenay's charter; and this grant remained in force until the 36th of Charles II., when it was surrendered and a new one obtained, by which the powers and jurisdiction of the corporation were enlarged. During the great civil war, the place was twice visited by King Charles, and as often by his opponent, Sir Thomas Fairfax.

The town is situated in the lowest part of a valley watered by two rapid streams, called the East and West Ockments, and is a great thoroughfare between Exeter and Cornwall: there is a plentiful supply of water from pumps. The two rivers issue out of Crawmere or Cranmere Pool, on Dartmoor, and after flowing respectively eastward and westward round a succession of hills on Dartmoor and in Oakhampton Park, run through, and unite about a quarter of a mile below, the town. The forest of Dartmoor affords pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, of which great numbers are sent to the London market, the sweetness of the herbage rendering the mutton of superior flavour. A lime quarry is in constant operation. At the market, which is held on

Saturday, by prescription, there is an excellent supply of every necessary commodity, including fish and corn; fairs are held by charter on the second Tuesday after March 11th, May 14th, first Wednesday after July 6th, August 5th, first Tuesday after September 11th, and first Wednesday after October 11th; and there are great markets on the Saturday before, and the Saturday after, Christmas. Under the charter of the 36th of Charles II., Oakhampton is governed by a mayor, recorder, justice, eight principal burgesses, and eight assistants, aided by a town-clerk and other officers: the lordship of the borough, also, is vested in the mayor and burgesses. The freedom is acquired by servitude; and the eldest surviving son of a freeman becomes free at his father's death, if born within the borough. The first return of members to parliament was in the reign of Edward I., and the next in the 7th of Edward II., after which there was an intermission till 1640, but from that period the representation was regular until the 2nd of William IV., when the borough was disfranchised. The mayor, the late mayor, and the recorder, are justices of the peace; the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. Quarter-sessions are held for the borough, but there are seldom any prisoners.

The parish comprises 8145 acres, of which 2807 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20; patrons, the Representatives of the late Albany Savile, Esq.; impropiator, A. Holdsworth, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe consists of 200 acres. The church, an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, was almost totally destroyed by an accidental fire in February 1842. St. James' chapel, a small structure, originally founded as a chantry, now belongs to the corporation, and divine service is performed in it on Sunday and Wednesday evenings. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school, and four other schools, are supported by subscription. The poor law union comprises 28 parishes or places, containing a population of 22,001. The castle, situated about half a mile from the town, is a most interesting ruin, particularly striking when observed on approaching from the west; it occupies the summit and declivity of a conoidal mount, so thickly clothed with trees that, although the remains are of considerable magnitude, the keep and a smaller fragment northward are alone visible from the road.

OAKHAMPTON, MONK, a parish, in the union of **OAKHAMPTON**, hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Hatherleigh; containing 259 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7.; net income, £131; patron, Sir S. Northcote, Bart.

OAKHILL, a village, partly in the parish of **ASHWICK**, hundred of **KILMERSDON**, and partly in that of **SHEPTON-MALLET**, hundred of **WHITESTONE**, union of **SHEPTON-MALLET**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Shepton-Mallet. This place has been long celebrated for an excellent public brewery.

OAKHILL, a tything, in the parish of **FROXFIELD**, union of **HUNGERFORD**, hundred of **KINWARDSTONE**, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 131 inhabitants.

OAKINGHAM, BERKS.—See **WOKINGHAM**.

OAKINGTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **CHESTERTON**, partly in the hundred of **CHESTERTON**, but chiefly in that of **NORTHSTOW**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Cambridge; containing, with the hamlet of Westwick, 619 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 1½.; net income, £199; patrons, President and Fellows of Queen's College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

OAKLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, forming, with those of **CLAPHAM** and **MILTON-EARNEST**, a detached portion of the hundred of **STODDEN**, union and county of **BEDFORD**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Bedford; containing 492 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north, west, and south by the navigable river Ouse; the surface is boldly undulated, and about half a mile from the village is Oakley Hill, an eminence commanding an extensive prospect; the substratum contains good building-stone and gravel. Part of the population is employed in the making of lace. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Bromham, and valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with later additions, and contains an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of the foundress, one of the family of Reynes, habited as a nun. £25, the rent of twenty acres of land, are applied, £15 to a school, and £10 to the poor.

OAKLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **THAME**, hundred of **ASHENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Thame; containing 391 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £5. 17. 1.; net income, £264; patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1819. The church was formerly the mother church of Brill, Borstall, and Addington, of which places the two first have been made distinct parishes, and the chapel of ease of the last has gone to decay. A rent-charge of £25 is applied to education.

OAKLEY, a tything, in the parish and union of **CIRENCESTER**, hundred of **CROWTHORNE** and **MINETY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**.

OAKLEY, a township, in the parish of **CROXHALL**, union of **TAMWORTH**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 6½ miles (N. by W.) from Tamworth; containing 31 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £218.

OAKLEY, a township, in the parish of **MUCKLESTON**, union of **DRAYTON**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 3¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Drayton; containing 64 inhabitants.

OAKLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HARTISMERE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from Scole; containing 355 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1288a. 1r. 13p., and is bounded on the north by the river Waveney, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Brome, and valued in the king's books at £9. 4. 9½.: the tithes have been commuted for £343, and there are 25 acres of glebe. The church is chiefly in the later English style, and has a handsome south porch. Here is a small national

school. Dr. William Broome, the poet, was rector of the parish.

OAKLEY, CHURCH (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of **BASINGSTOKE**, hundred of **CHUTELEY**, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Basingstoke; containing 335 inhabitants. It is intersected by the London and South-Western railway, and comprises 1605a. 1r. 24p., of which 1119 acres are arable, 226 pasture, and 168 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 11½.; net income, £311; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford. George Wither, in 1666, gave certain lands and a rent-charge of £8, in support of a school for the education of boys; and a girls' school is maintained by subscription. William Warham, successively Bishop of London, and Archbishop of Canterbury, and an eminent statesman, who died in 1532, was born here.

OAKLEY, GREAT (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **TENDRING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 6 miles (S.) from Ipswich; containing 1145 inhabitants. The parish is situated near an inlet of the North Sea, opposite Pewit Island, and comprises by computation 2800 acres, of which 2483 are arable, and about 100 nearly equally divided between woodland and pasture. It is celebrated as the scene of a sanguinary conflict between Ethelwolf and the Danes, and had once a castle, of which a small portion of the keep, and traces of the moat, are still discernible. A fair is held on the 25th of April. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23, and in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £900, and there is a glebe of 57 acres. The church, a small ancient edifice, had formerly a steeple of flint, which, having become ruinous, was rebuilt. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

OAKLEY, GREAT (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **KETTERING**, hundred of **CORBY**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (N.) from Kettering; containing 225 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Kettering to Rockingham and Uppingham, and was in ancient times included in Rockingham Forest, comprises by admeasurement 2172 acres: stone of inferior quality is quarried for the roads. The living is a donative; net income, £50; patron, Sir Arthur de Capell Brooke, Bart. The tower of the church was built about 1600, with materials supposed to have been brought from Pipwell Abbey, about three miles distant, from which establishment, in former times, a monk was appointed to perform divine service in the church. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

OAKLEY, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **TENDRING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Harwich; containing 254 inhabitants. It extends along the sea-shore, and comprises by admeasurement 1028 acres, of which 821 are arable, 162 meadow, 15 wood, and 29 common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 0½.; patron and incumbent, Rev. George Burmester: the tithes have been commuted for £415, and there is a glebe-house, with upwards of 30 acres of land. The church is a small ancient edifice in the English style, with a tower of stone. Here is a small place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national

school. Some gold coins were found whilst digging under the floor of the church, in 1802.

OAKLEY, LITTLE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Kettering; containing 139 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a vale on the road from Kettering to Stamford, and comprises 724a. 33p., of which 604 acres are arable and pasture, and 119 woodland: good stone for building is quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; net income, £81; patron, Duke of Buccleuch. The tithes have been commuted for land, under an act of inclosure; the glebe comprises 106 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and from the spacious dimensions of the building, the parish is supposed to have been formerly much larger than it is at present. Two schools are supported by subscription.

OAKLEY PARVA (*St. PETER*), in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK. This place, formerly a distinct parish, was consolidated with Oakley Magna in 1449, and the church is now in ruins.

OAKMERE, a township, in the parish of DELAMERE, union of NORTHWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 195 inhabitants.

OAKMOOR, a chapelry, in the parish and union of CHEADLE, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, Rector of Cheadle.

OAKOVER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Ashbourn; containing 67 inhabitants. The living is a donative; net income, £20; patron, H. F. Okeover, Esq. The church is a small ancient structure, completely overgrown with ivy, eglantine, and roses. In the park are several tumuli, and in the neighbourhood a square intrenchment, all supposed to be of Roman origin.

OAKSEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Malmesbury; containing, with the hamlet of Flintham, and part of Wick tything, 614 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 4.; net income, £400; patron, Thomas Ryder, Esq.

OAKSHOT, a hamlet, in the parish of STOKE-D'ABERNON, union of EPSOM, Second division of the hundred of ELMBRIDGE, W. division of SURREY, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Leatherhead; containing 193 inhabitants.

OAKTHORPE, a hamlet, in the union of ASHBY, partly in the parishes of MEASHAM and STRETTON-ENLE-FIELDS, but chiefly in that of CHURCH-GRESLEY, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Ashby; containing 607 inhabitants. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school.

OAKWOOD, a chapelry, in the parish, and First division of the hundred, of WOTTON, union of DORKING, W. division of SURREY, 9 miles (S. S. W.) from

Dorking; containing 202 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £322; patron, Sir J. Evelyn, Bart. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

OARE, a chapelry, in the parish of CHIEVELEY, union of NEWBURY, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Speenhamland; containing 163 inhabitants. It comprises 1428 acres, of which 27 are common or waste land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £275, and there is a glebe of $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

OARE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Faversham; containing 186 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east by the Swale, over which is a ferry to Harty Island. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy; net income, £103; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury, whose tithes have been commuted for £219, and who has 2 acres of glebe.

OARE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 12 miles (W.) from Minehead; containing 59 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 4000 acres, of which 3043 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Oliver family: the tithes have been commuted for £80, and the glebe consists of 11 acres.

OATH, a tything, in the parish of ALLER, union of LANGPORT, hundred of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 57 inhabitants.

OATHILL, a tything, in the parish of WAYFORD, union of CHARD, hundred of CREWKERNE, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (S. W.) from Crewkerne; containing 24 inhabitants.

OBLEY, a township, in the parish of CLUNBURY, union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 9 miles (S.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 164 inhabitants. It comprises 1726 acres, of which 700 are common or waste land. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £110.

OBORNE (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union and hundred of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, 1 mile (N. E. by E.) from Sherborne; containing 131 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Sherborne, and comprises 593a. 1r. 18p., which are chiefly arable, and produce all kinds of grain, and turnips of good quality. On the north-western boundary is Sherborne Park, the seat of Earl Digby. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 10., and in the gift of the Earl: the tithes have been commuted for £165, and the glebe comprises 7 acres.

OBTHORPE, a hamlet, in the parish of THURLBY, union of BOURNE, wapentake of NESS, parts of KESTEVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 18 inhabitants. It is a mile south-west of Thurlby village.

OBY, a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Acle; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to Ashby and Thirne: the glebe-house is situated in this parish.

OCCANEY, with **WALKINGHAM-HILL**, an extra-parochial district, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Knarsborough**; containing 24 inhabitants. The place consists of two farms, comprising together about 330 acres, with some rabbit-warren, and is annexed as a constableness to **Farnham**.

OCCLESTONE, a township, in the parish of **MIDDLEWICH**, union and hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Middlewich**; containing 93 inhabitants.

OCCOLD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the parliamentary borough of **EYE**, union and hundred of **HARTSMERE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from **Eye**; containing 578 inhabitants. It comprises 1479a. 2r. 11p., of which the soil is suited to all kinds of grain and turnips. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 1. 5½., and in the gift of **Horatio Todd**, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £405, and there is a glebe-house, with about 43 acres of land. The church, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, has an embattled tower: the rents of two farms, comprising about 55 acres, are applied to its repair, and to the relief of the poor.

OCCBROOK (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **SHARDLOW**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Derby**; containing 1765 inhabitants. The rivers **Derwent** and **Trent**, and the **Derby canal**, run through the parish, which is also situated on the road from **Nottingham** to **Derby**, and comprises about 1678 acres of land, having a soil partly light, but chiefly clay, resting on a gravelly bottom. On the banks of the **Derwent** are extensive cotton-mills, affording occupation to upwards of 300 persons in the manufacture of bobbin and lace-thread for the **Buckingham**, **Nottingham**, and **Loughborough** markets. The living is a vicarage; net income, £154; patron and impropiator, **John Pares**, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1772. The church has portions in the Norman style, and some of later date. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and two schools are partly supported by subscription. At a short distance from the village is a considerable establishment of the **Moravians**, founded in 1750: the principal buildings stand in a regular line, and consist of the single sisters' house, containing 30 or 40 females, who are employed in fine muslin work, a smaller house for about the same number of single men, and between them a commodious chapel, and a boarding-school for 50 boys and 30 girls.

OCKENDON, NORTH (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of **ORSETT**, hundred of **CHAFFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 6 miles (S. E.) from **Romford**; containing 306 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1703 acres, of which 1450 are arable, and 253 pasture, with a very small portion of woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of **Richard Benyon de Beauvoir**, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £490, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is a picturesque building, partly covered with ivy, and containing in its two chancel windows some stained glass of considerable antiquity: in the south aisle, the oldest part of the edifice, is a Norman arch, one pillar of which has been cut away to form a receptacle for holy water:

the pulpit is of oak richly carved; and in the north chancel are several tombs, belonging to the family of **Pointz** or **Littleton**, commencing in **Edward the Third's** time, and continuing in regular succession to that of **Queen Anne**. **Richard Pointz**, in 1640, bequeathed £200 to be laid out in land for the benefit of the poor. In the churchyard is a fine spring of soft water.

OCKENDON, SOUTH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **ORSETT**, hundred of **CHAFFORD**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 8 miles (S. E.) from **Romford**; containing 968 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2874 acres, of which 2025 are arable, 790 pasture, and about 40 wood: the village is pleasantly situated, and contains several well-built houses and some neat cottages. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8.; net income, £750, with a glebe-house; patrons, **Executors of John Cliffe**, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice in the Norman style, with a round embattled tower, formerly surmounted by a wooden spire; the entrance doorway is a fine semicircular arch, richly moulded and elaborately ornamented. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. Some **Saxon** silver coins have been found, and vestiges of a Roman road may be traced. In a building called **Furnace House**, iron was formerly smelted.

OCKHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **GUILDFORD**, Second division of the hundred of **WOKEING**, W. division of **SURREY**, 1 mile (E.) from **Ripley**; containing 640 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2340 acres, of which 431 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 1., and in the gift of the **Earl of Lovelace**: the tithes have been commuted for £292, and the glebe comprises 139 acres. The church has portions in the decorated and later English styles, and is beautifully situated in **Ockham Park**; the interior contains several monuments to the ancestors of the **Earl of Lovelace**, of which the principal one is to the memory of **Peter, Lord King**, chancellor in the reign of **George I.**, and there is also a bust of the late **Lord King**, besides some ancient brasses. The church has erected numerous buildings in the Swiss style, at a great expense, for industrial and scholastic education; and the establishment is supported by his lordship, to whom the place gives the inferior title of **Viscount**.

OCKLEY (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union of **DORKING**, First division of the hundred of **WORTON**, W. division of **SURREY**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Dorking**; containing 748 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from **Dorking** to **Bognor**, and comprises 4132 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. A pleasure-fair is held on **Ockley Green**. The south side of **Leith Hill** is in the parish, from which are extensive views, to the south and west, of the **Weald of Surrey** and **Sussex**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 2½., and in the gift of **Clare Hall**, **Cambridge**: the tithes have been commuted for £539, and the glebe comprises 130 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the early English style. **Elizabeth Evershed**, in 1721, bequeathed £100 to be laid out in land, now producing £10. 10. per annum to a parochial school; and **Miss Elizabeth Scott**, in 1838, left about £700 for the purpose of sinking a well, and of erecting schoolrooms. On **Holmbury Hill** are vestiges of a Roman encampment; and a battle is stated to have taken place on **Ockley Green**, in 851, between the **Saxons**

and the Danes, which terminated in the defeat of the former, with great slaughter.

OCLE-LIVERS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Hereford; containing 9 inhabitants. Here was a priory of Benedictine monks, a cell to that of Lira, in Normandy, and founded about 1160.

OCLE-PITCHARD (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of BROMYARD, hundred of BROXASH, county of HEREFORD, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Hereford; containing 219 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Hereford to Bromyard, and comprises 1247 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 19.; patron, Thomas Hill, Esq.

OCTON, with **OCTON-GRANGE**, a township, in the parish of THWING, union of BRIDLINGTON, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, 8 miles (W.) from Bridlington; containing 105 inhabitants. The hamlet is small, and lies east of the high road from Bridlington to Sledmere. About a mile to the north-north-west of it is Octon-Grange, and at the same distance eastward is the village of Thwing.

ODCOMBE (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Yeovil; containing 666 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1297 acres, of which about 570 are arable, 630 pasture and meadow, and 27 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 9. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £370, and there is a glebe-house, with 50 acres of land. Humphrey Hody, an eminent divine, was born here in 1659.

ODDINGLEY (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S.) from Droitwich; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 838a. 1r. 25p., is situated on the eastern side of the road from Birmingham to Worcester, and is intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railroad and the Birmingham and Worcester canal. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of J. H. Galton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £181, and the glebe comprises 12 acres, to which is attached a house. The church is supposed to have been built in the reign of Richard II. A school is conducted on the British system.

ODDINGTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Upper division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Stow; containing 525 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 7. 1.; net income, £365; patron, Precentor of the Cathedral of York: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1786. The church has a Norman door, but the rest of the building is of later date. Schools are partly supported by subscription. Edward Chamberlayne, an English historian, was born here in 1616.

ODDINGTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Oxford; containing 126

inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Ray, and comprises by admeasurement 1280 acres, inclosed in 1791, about 900 of which are pasture, and the rest arable; the surface is in general flat, and the soil partly a loamy clay, and partly a light stony earth, resting upon limestone, which is of good quality for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; income, £384; patrons, President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. A parochial school is supported by the rector and John Sawyer, Esq. Early in the reign of Stephen, one-fourth of the parish belonged to Sir Robert Gait, Knt., who founded a Cistercian abbey, the substructure of which is distinctly visible near Oddington Grange. In 1821, when erecting the parsonage-house, upwards of twenty skeletons were found, buried in armour, in the rock; and in various parts of the parish, Roman coins and pottery have been discovered at different times. There is a mineral spring.

ODELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E. by N.) from Harrold; containing 501 inhabitants. This place formerly possessed a market, granted to William Fitzwarren in 1222; and a fair is still held on the Thursday and Friday in Whitsun-week. Odell castle, the seat of the Alston family, a small part of which constitutes the remains of the ancient building of the same name, stands conspicuously on an eminence commanding a fine view of the river Ouse. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19; patron, T. Alston, Esq.

ODESTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of SHACKERSTONE, union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 180 inhabitants.

ODIHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 26 miles (N. E.) from Winchester, 37 (N. E.) from Southampton, and 40 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Murrell, North Warnborough, and Hillside with Stapely, 2817 inhabitants. This place was formerly a free borough belonging to the bishops of Winchester: the castle, which stood about a mile north-west of the town, was built before the time of King John, in whose reign it became celebrated for its resistance to the army of Louis, the Dauphin of France, though garrisoned only by three officers and ten private soldiers. That monarch was here a few days before the signing of Magna Charta, attended by a retinue of not more than seven knights. In the 27th of Edward I., the town, park, and hundred were granted to the queen, as part of her dower. In the reign of Edward III., David Bruce, King of Scotland, who had been made prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, was confined in the fortress for eleven years. The town is pleasantly situated on the side of a chalk hill, and from the neighbouring chalk-pits the adjacent country is supplied with manure, the means of conveying which is afforded by the Basingstoke canal, about a mile north-east of the town. A book-club has been established about fifty years. Races were formerly held. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs take place on the Saturday preceding Mid-Lent Sunday, and July 31st, for horses and cattle. The county magistrates hold a meeting every fortnight; and constables are

annually chosen at the court leet of the manor, held at Easter. Odiham was summoned to send members to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., but never made any return.

The parish is intersected by the London and South-Western railway, of which the Winchfield and Hartley-Row station is distant about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; it comprises 7119a. 29p., of which about 4585 acres are arable, 737 meadow, 484 pasture, 318 woodland, and 730 common. The living is a vicarage, with that of Grewell annexed, valued in the king's books at £23. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £537, with a glebe-house; patron and appropriator, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Salisbury. The church is a large ancient building of brick, coated with stucco; and has recently received an addition of sittings. There are places of worship for the Connexion of the late Countess of Huntingdon, and Independents. A free school was founded in 1694, by Robert May, and endowed with £600 for its support, and £200 for apprenticing the children; and the funds were subsequently augmented by a small rent-charge. A national school, also, is supported by subscription. Near the church is an almshouse, founded and endowed by Sir Edward More, in 1623, with property producing about £80 per annum, for eight widowers and widows; and there are apartments for two more persons, with stipends from other benefactions. Vestiges of the keep of the ancient castle are visible about a mile north-west of the town; and the remains of a royal residence have been converted into a farm-house, still called Palace Gate. William Lilly, the grammarian and astrologer, was born here about 1468; likewise the late venerable and learned Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, in 1756.

ODSTOCK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ALDERBURY, hundred of CAWDEN and CADWORTH, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S.) from Salisbury; containing 149 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 11.; net income, £282; patron, Earl of Radnor. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1783; and there is a glebe-house.

ODSTONE, a tything, in the parish of ASHBURY, union of FARRINGDON, hundred of SHRIVENHAM, county of BERKS; containing 34 inhabitants.

OFFCHURCH (*St. GREGORY*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Kenilworth division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 5 miles (E. by N.) from Warwick; containing 367 inhabitants. In the Anglo-Saxon times this was a place of some importance, and during the heptarchy, Offa, King of Mercia, made it his residence. It is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Leam, and contains 2206 acres: on the south, the Warwick and Napton canal, and on the east, the Roman fosse-way, skirt the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 7. 6.; net income, £140; patron and impropiator, T. W. Knightley, Esq.

OFFCOAT, with UNDERWOOD, a liberty, in the parish of ASHBOURN, hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing 344 inhabitants.

OFFENHAM (*St. MILBURGH*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of BLACKENHURST, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Evesham; con-

taining 353 inhabitants. This place took its name from the Saxon king, Offa, who had a palace here, and it was afterwards possessed by the abbots of Evesham, and became their favourite residence. The parish is situated on the left bank of the navigable river Avon, and consists of 1179a. 3r. 13p. of productive land. The living is a discharged perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £123; patrons, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The parish is entitled to £5 per annum for the support of a Sunday school, the bequest of John Millard, who died in 1827.

OFFERTON, a township, in the parish and union of STOCKPORT, hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Stockport; containing 354 inhabitants.

OFFERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HOPE, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Tideswell; containing 22 inhabitants.

OFFERTON, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Sunderland; containing 200 inhabitants. It derives its name, formerly *Ufferton*, from the Saxon, signifying "Higher Town," it being situated on a high brow of ground that overlooks the vale of the Wear: the place was one of those villages which Athelstan gave to the see of Durham as an appendage to the *villa dilecta* of South Wearmouth. The township comprises 732a. 3r., of which 526 acres are arable, 155 meadow and pasture, 12 wood, and 39 waste: the village is in the north-eastern extremity of the parish. A spa here contains, in one pint of the water, as analysed by Mr. Gilpin, *viz.*, carbonic acid gas, 2.5 in.; sulphuret of hydrogen, a trace; and of carbonate of soda, 3.4 grs., of lime, 1.5, of iron, 1.2, sulphate of soda, 1.8, and magnesia, a trace.

OFFHAM (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wrotham; containing 358 inhabitants. The Kentish ragstone abounds here. A fair for pedlery is held on Trinity-Monday. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £218. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower steeple on the north side, between the nave and chancel. The great Roman military way from the Weald to London crosses the parish. Jack Straw, the rebel in the reign of Richard II., is said to have been born at Pepingstraw, in the parish. Offham-green is remarkable for having on it the ancient instrument of amusement called a quintain.

OFFHAM, a tything, in the parish of SOUTHSTOKE, hundred of AVISFORD, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Arundel; containing 56 inhabitants.

OFFLEY (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Hitchin; containing 1140 inhabitants. This place received its name from King Offa, who resided, and is said to have died, here. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £298, with a glebe-house; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Lynch Burroughs: the impropriate tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church has a very handsome chancel,

erected in 1777, by Dame Sarah Salusbury, who also left £1000, which have been applied to the foundation and support of a charity school. In a wood at Highdowns are several barrows and dykes, supposed to be of British origin.

OFFLEY, HIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 658 inhabitants. The Birmingham and Liverpool canal passes through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £313; patron, Bishop of Lichfield; impropiator, Sir Thomas Broughton. The church is an ancient edifice, neatly pewed with oak.

OFFLOW, BISHOP'S, a township, in the parish of ABDASTON, union of NEWPORT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W.) from Eccleshall; containing 201 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £123. 15., of which £123 are payable to the prebendary, and 15s. to the perpetual curate, of Abdaston.

OFFORD-CLUNY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Huntingdon; containing 301 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Ouse, and comprises 1023a. 31p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 1.; net income, £220; patron, Bishop of London. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1801: there is a glebe-house, with 254 acres of land. Dr. Newcome, master of St. John's College, Cambridge, was rector of the parish.

OFFORD-DARCY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from St. Neot's; containing 306 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Ouse, about 2 miles from which, on the east, and in a parallel line, runs the great north road; it comprises by computation 1700 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of G. Thornhill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £42. 12., and the glebe comprises 42 acres.

OFFTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 8 miles (W. N. W.) from Ipswich; containing 417 inhabitants, and comprising 1535a. 2r. 15p. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the rectory of Little Bricett united, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and impropiator, H. W. Sparrow, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £216. 10., and the vicarial for £183. 10.: there is a glebe-house, with about 28 acres of land. Upon a chalky hill in the parish are the remains of a fortification called Offton Castle, said to have been built by Offa, King of Mercia, from whom the place took its name. In a meadow near Talmash Hall, formerly a large mansion, was a chapel, the site of which is still visible.

OFFWELL (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of COLYTON, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Honiton; containing 438 inhabitants. It comprises 1918 acres, of which 340 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £347; patron, Rev. J. G. Coplestone. There

is a small national school. Dr. Coplestone, formerly provost of Oriel College, Oxford, and created Bishop of Llandaff in 1828, was born in the parish.

OGBOURN (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (N.) from Marlborough; containing 511 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Marlborough to Swindon and Cirencester, and comprises by computation about 5000 acres, divided between arable and pasture, the soil of which is chiefly gravel and chalk: the tract called Marlborough Downs, forms a considerable part of the parish. The living is a vicarage, with Temple Rockley, valued in the king's books at £15. 2. 11.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor: the great tithes have been commuted for £830, and the vicarial for £180. At Rockley, the knights of St. John of Jerusalem had formerly a commandery; and there was likewise a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Leonard. The remains of Barberry Castle, a large British encampment, may still be traced, partly in this parish, but chiefly in that of Wroughton. In the neighbourhood, also, are several mineral springs.

OGBOURN (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (N.) from Marlborough; containing 522 inhabitants. In 556, a most sanguinary battle was fought here between the Britons and the West Saxons, which lasted a whole day, and ended in the total rout of the Britons, and the capture of their neighbouring fortress, Barberry Castle, in the vicinity of which numerous barrows are still visible. A priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of Bec-Herlowyn, in Normandy, was founded here about 1149, and became the richest and principal cell to that house in England. The parish is situated on the road from Marlborough to Cheltenham, and comprises by admeasurement 3500 acres. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 5. 10.; net income, £244; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is a Norman edifice.

OGDENS, an extra-parochial liberty with HOLY-HATCH, in the union and hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 30 inhabitants, and principally situated within the limits of the New Forest.

OGLE, a township, in the parish of WHALTON, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 121 inhabitants. This manor formed part of the possessions, and was the residence, of the Ogle family, who were seated here before the Conquest, and with whom it continued till the time of Elizabeth, when it passed by the marriage of an heiress, first to the family of Cavendish, and secondly, by another heiress, to the family of Hollis, both dukes of Newcastle. The heiress of Hollis married Harley, Earl of Oxford, whose only daughter, the Duchess of Portland, conveyed the estates and the representation of the Ogle family to her descendant the Duke of Portland; and that nobleman, in 1809, sold the manor to Thomas Browne, Esq., who, in 1830, disposed of it to the Rev. John Savile Ogle, of Kirkley, the present owner. The township comprises 2082a. 3r. 9p. Of the once strong fortress of Ogle Castle, which was built in the reign of Edward III.,

when Sir Robert Ogle had a license to fortify his manor-house here, and in which David, King of Scotland, was confined after the battle of Neville's Cross, scarce a vestige remained in 1827, but part of the moat was visible. There was anciently a chapel.

OGLEY-HAY, an extra-parochial district, in the S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 500 inhabitants. This place, which was formerly only a rural hamlet, was, in 1836, purchased by C. F. Cotterill, Esq., and has since that period become a place of some trade. The grounds have been inclosed, and comprise about 1000 acres, nearly all belonging to Mr. Cotterill, who has let the lands on long leases; a village, also, has been commenced, and some streets laid out, upon an eminence commanding an extensive prospect. From its vicinity to beds of coal, and having abundance of excellent clay for making bricks, the place is likely soon to become of considerable size; and, being intersected by the Wyrley and Essington canal, it enjoys great facility of conveyance. An engineering establishment is carried on, employing a great number of hands; and there are also a corn-mill, &c. The district is bounded on the north by the Watling-street; the Lichfield and Walsall road runs through it, and the old Chester road on the south side; the lands are well cultivated, and produce abundant crops.

OGWELL, EAST (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, forming, with West Ogwel, a distinct portion of the hundred of WONFORD, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 356 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the great western road leading to Teignmouth, and comprises by admeasurement 1365 acres. There are several quarries of limestone, which is chiefly used for agricultural purposes; very fine marble is obtained for ornamental use, and an iron-mine has lately been opened. In May, 1595, the village was nearly burnt down. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 3. 9., and in the gift of T. W. Taylor, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £245, and the glebe contains 2 acres. Richard Reynell, in 1735, gave certain land, the income arising from which, about £10 a year, is applied towards the maintenance of a school; and another school is partly supported by the minister of West Ogwel.

OGWELL, WEST, a parish, in the union of NEWTON-ABBOTT, hundred of WONFORD, Teignbridge and S. divisions of DEVON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Newton-Abbott; containing 51 inhabitants. The parish comprises 669*a.* 2*p.*, of which 29 acres are common or waste; the substratum abounds with excellent limestone, quarried for building, and for burning into lime. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11., and in the gift of Lieut.-Col. Taylor: the tithes have been commuted for £105, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church contains three ancient stone stalls.

OKEFORD, CHILD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of REDLANE, Sturminster division of DORSET, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 648 inhabitants. The parish is skirted on the south-west by the river Stour and the road from Blandford to Sturminster, and comprises by admeasurement 1752 acres, about one-third of

which is arable, and the rest pasture, with the exception of between 10 and 20 acres of wood. The surface is diversified with hills and vales, ornamented with a pleasing intermixture of foliage; the soil in the hilly parts is chalk, and in the lower grounds clay and gravel. The living consists of two rectories, Superior and Inferior, the former valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and the latter at £7; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. E. North. The tithes have been commuted for £250, and there is a glebe-house, with 71 acres of land. The church contains portions of different styles; the chancel was rebuilt about the year 1815, and at the enlargement of the building in 1835, a north aisle was added. A school is partly supported by subscription. On Hambleton Hill are traces of an extensive intrenchment, in which Roman coins have been found.

OKEFORD-FITZPAINE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of STURMINSTER, hundred of STURMINSTER-NEWTON-CASTLE, Sturminster division of DORSET, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 675 inhabitants. This place was anciently possessed by the family of Nichole, one of whom obtained the privilege of a market to be held here, and from whom it came to the Fitz-Paynes. It comprises 2569 acres, of which 289 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Rivers: the tithes have been commuted for £490, and the glebe comprises 74 acres, to which is attached a house. Several British silver coins were found in 1753; and in the neighbourhood is Banbury Hill, a circular camp with a single trench.

OKENEY-CUM-PETSOE (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Olney. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Petsoe annexed, valued in the king's books at £2. 17. 6. The church has been long since demolished, and the place is assessed with the adjoining parish of Emberton.

OLAVE, ST., MARY-GATE, a parish, partly in the wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK; containing, with part of the townships of Clifton and Rawcliffe, 1580 inhabitants, of whom 661 are in the township of St. Olave, within the limits of the union of York. The parish forms part of the suburbs of York, and comprises by computation 2120 acres of land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £138; patron, Lord Grant-ham. The church is within the walls of the city. A school is supported by subscription.

OLD, or WOLD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of BRIKWORTH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 10 miles (N. by E.) from Northampton; containing 497 inhabitants. The road from Northampton, through Kettering, to Market-Harborough runs about 2 miles on the east of the parish, which comprises 1975*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.*; the surface is undulated; the soil is capable of producing most kinds of grain of good quality, and there is a considerable portion of pasture land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 12. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £355; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for 343 acres of land in 1767, and there is a glebe-house. The church is a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style. Here is a place of worship for In-

dependents; also a free school possessing an income from two charitable bequests, and an allotment of land at the inclosure. There is likewise a fund of £60 per annum for the relief of the poor, proceeding from a grant of land made by the Rev. John Townson, in the year 1668.

OLD ALRESFORD.—See **ALRESFORD, OLD.**—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

OLDBERROW (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ALCESTER**, and forming a detached portion of the Lower division of the hundred of **BLACKENHURST**, Northfield and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 63 inhabitants. It is surrounded by the county of **Warwick** on all sides except the north-west, and consists of 1183*a*. 3*r*. 2*p*. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and incumbent, Rev. S. Peachell. The tithes have been commuted for £206, and the glebe comprises 12 acres, to which is attached a house.

OLDBURY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGENORTH**, hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Bridgenorth; containing 142 inhabitants. The river **Severn** forms the eastern boundary of the parish, and the road from Bridgenorth to Cleobury-Mortimer runs through it on the west; it comprises by admeasurement 808 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 19 acres. The encampment from which the parliamentary army, during the civil war, bombarded the castle of Bridgenorth, is situated in the parish, and is still very entire.

OLDBURY, a township, in the parish of **HALES-OWEN**, union of **WEST BROMWICH**, Hales-Owen division of the hundred of **BRIMSTREE**, S. division of **SALOP**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Hales-Owen; containing 7301 inhabitants. This place is situated in the heart of a rich mineral district, abounding chiefly with iron, stone, and coal, of which great quantities are raised for the supply of the works in the town and neighbourhood. The iron trade is carried on to a very considerable extent, and there are also some steel-works. The Birmingham canal nearly surrounds the village, and affords a facility of conveyance to the principal towns in the vicinity. Courts leet and baron are held annually; also a court of requests every alternate week, for debts under £5; and there is a prison for the confinement of debtors. A church has been erected by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and by voluntary contributions; it was opened in 1841, and is in the later English style, with a tower, and capable of accommodating upwards of 1500 persons with sittings, of which 725 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £156; patron, Vicar of Hales-Owen; impropiator, Lord Lyttleton. The great tithes, including those of Langley, have been commuted for £123. 5., and the vicarial for £158. 19. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. Edmund Darby, in the year 1659, bequeathed lands for various charitable uses, among which was the erection and endowment of a school. A national school has been established.

OLDBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of **MANCETTER**, union of **ATHERSTONE**, Atherstone division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Nuneaton; containing 46 inhabitants. It comprises 587 acres. Here was a small nunnery of the Dominican order, dedicated to St. Lawrence, and subordinate to Polesworth; it is said to have been founded by Walter de Hastings and Athawis his wife, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £6. 0. 10.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL (*St. Arloa*), a parish, in the union of **TETBURY**, Upper division of the hundred of **GRUMBALD'S-ASH**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tetbury; containing 483 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Didmorton united, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort: the tithes have been commuted for £245. A small school is supported by the duchess.

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a tything and chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **THORNBURY**, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Thornbury; containing 745 inhabitants. The navigable river **Severn** passes in the vicinity.

OLDCASTLE, a township, in the parish of **MALPAS**, union of **WREXHAM**, Higher division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W.) from Malpas; containing 95 inhabitants. This place took its name from an ancient castle, which was destroyed before 1585. A battle was fought here in 1644, between the parliamentary forces from Nantwich and some of the king's cavalry, in which the latter were defeated, and Colonels Vane and Conyers killed. The tithes have been commuted for £86.

OLDCASTLE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union, division, and hundred of **ABERGAVENNY**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Abergavenny; containing 58 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the northern extremity of the county, and to the west of the road from Abergavenny to Hereford; it comprises 922 acres, of which 163 are common or waste. Within its limits the rivers **Honddu** and **Munnow** unite their waters, the latter forming the boundary line between the counties of **Hereford** and **Monmouth**. It also embraces a portion of the **Black mountains**, which combine with the rivers to render the scenery extremely interesting in several places. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £73; patron, Edmund Higginson, Esq.; impropiator, Theophilus Morgan, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £48. 4. 6., and the glebe consists of about 123 acres. The church is old and dilapidated. The parish is celebrated as the residence and place of concealment of Sir John Oldcastle, Baron Cobham, when he escaped from the Tower in the reign of Henry V.; and a portrait of him is still preserved in the farm-house near the church. Some Roman antiquities have been discovered.

OLDCOATES, a township, partly in the parish of **BLYTH**, and partly in that of **HARWORTH**, Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 4 miles (N.) from Tickhill; containing 356 inhabitants. The township comprises 903*a*. 14*p*., of which 788 acres are arable, and 112 meadow and pasture; the surface is gently undulated, and the scenery

pleasingly varied. The village is of considerable extent, on the western verge of the county, bordering upon Yorkshire; an extensive brewery has recently been established by Messrs. Smith and Company. The vicar of Harworth, or his curate, performs divine service every Sunday, in a schoolroom licensed by the Archbishop of York; and there is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OLDCOTT, a township, in the parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Burslem; containing 1295 inhabitants. The township is ecclesiastically annexed to the district parish of Tunstall, and contains 714 acres, abounding with mines of coal and iron-stone, which are extensively wrought, and give employment to the principal part of the population, who reside at a village called Golden Hill, on the road from the Potteries to Manchester and Liverpool. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OLDFIELD, with HESWALL, a township, in the parish of HESWALL, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Parkgate; containing 397 inhabitants.

OLDHAM, a newly-enfranchised borough, a parochial chapelry, and the head of a union, in the hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Manchester; containing 42,595 inhabitants. This place, the name of which appears to indicate some degree either of absolute or relative antiquity, is, notwithstanding, unconnected with any event of historical importance, and has only within the last fifty years risen into notice from the rapid progress of its manufactures, for which it is indebted to its vicinity to Manchester, and to the mines of excellent coal in the neighbourhood. The town is situated on elevated ground, near the source of the river Irk, and is bounded on the east by a branch of the Medlock; the houses are irregularly built, but, since the extension of its manufactures, the town has been very much enlarged, and has undergone considerable improvement. It was first lighted with gas in 1827, from works at the bottom of Greaves-street, erected by a company, at a cost, including the laying down of the mains, &c., of £20,000; and it is supplied with water conveyed by iron pipes from a reservoir covering about twelve acres of ground, in Strines-dale, about two miles and a half east of the town, partly in Lancashire and partly in Yorkshire, the whole constructed at an expense of £28,000. The affairs of the town are regulated by commissioners appointed under a police act obtained in 1828, which also provided for the erection of a town-hall and other offices. A subscription library has been founded. Oldham has for a long period been celebrated for the manufacture of hats, which was established so early as the fifteenth century, and is still carried on to a considerable extent; but the principal manufactures are fustians, velveteens, cotton and woollen corduroys, and the spinning of cotton, for which there are now 75 mills in operation, for the most part worked by steam, and not less than 150 steam-engines employed in the other different factories, and in the mines. A great quantity of the coal obtained in the neighbourhood is sent to Manchester, and the mines are exceedingly productive, and afford occupation to a large number of persons.

The trade is greatly facilitated by the Oldham canal, constructed in pursuance of an act procured in 1792, and which commences at Hollinwood, and forms a direct communication with Manchester, Ashton-under-Line, and Stockport; the Rochdale canal passes through the township of Chadderton, and a branch from the Manchester and Leeds railway has been completed to this place. A customary market for provisions is held on Saturday; and fairs take place on the first Thursday after Candlemas-day, May 2nd, July 8th, and the first Wednesday after October 12th, for horses, cattle, sheep, and pedlery. By the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, Oldham was constituted a borough, with the privilege of returning two members to parliament; the right of voting is in the £10 householders of the townships of Oldham, Chadderton, Crompton, and Royton, comprising an area of 4618 acres; the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff. Petty-sessions for the Middleton division of the hundred of Salford are held here once a fortnight.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy; net income, £191; patron, Rector of Prestwich. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, and erected in 1476, by "Sir Ralph Langley, priest of Prestwich," and third warden of Manchester College, has been taken down and rebuilt on a larger scale, at an expense of about £12,000; the first stone was laid on the 16th of October, 1827, and the edifice, which is dedicated to *St. Paul*, is in the later English style, with a handsome embattled tower surmounted by angular turrets and pinnacles. *St. Peter's* chapel was erected by subscription in 1765, and enlarged in 1804: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, Rector of Prestwich. The church dedicated to *St. James*, built in 1829, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £8905, is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a tower and campanile turret: the living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Rector of Prestwich; net income, £150. This church is situated about a quarter of a mile east of the town, where a subscription library and newsroom has been established. Near Chadderton Hall, within the township of Oldham, is an episcopal chapel, built in 1765; and at Crompton and Royton, are other chapels, to which districts have been assigned. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Kilhamites, Moravians; Primitive, Wesleyan, and Independent Methodists; and Unitarians; also a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded in 1611, by James Assheton, Esq., of Chadderton Hall, who endowed it with an acre of land in the town, which has been let for building, and produces about £50 per annum. In 1747, Samuel Scoles gave £16 per annum, for which children of the township of Oldham are instructed. A school was founded by subscription in the hamlet of Hollinwood, in 1786, with an endowment of £8 per annum, chiefly from a bequest by the Rev. John Darby, in 1808, and £7 per annum from another benefaction. Thomas Henshaw, Esq., a native of the town, by will dated the 14th of November, 1807, gave £20,000 for the endowment of a Blue-coat school at Oldham, and a like sum for an asylum for the blind at Manchester; and having subsequently added a codicil, by which he gave the further sum of £20,000 for the endowment of the school, with liberty to his trustees to establish it either at Old-

ham or Manchester, on condition that persons at either place would provide a site and suitable buildings for the institution, the trustees determined upon establishing the school here. In consequence of delay, the sum bequeathed accumulated to nearly £100,000; and three acres of land having been given for the purpose by R. Radcliffe and Joseph Jones, Esqrs., the first stone of a commodious and substantial edifice, in the English style, for the use of a school, was laid at Oldham-Edge, in April, 1829, and the building was completed at an expense of about £8000, defrayed by subscription. Here are also national schools. The poor law union of Oldham comprises eight chapelries and townships in Prestwich and Middleton, containing a population of 72,058. Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, was a native of the town.

OLDLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of BITTON, union of KEYNSHAM, Upper division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Bristol; containing 5708 inhabitants. It comprises 5233 acres; the navigable river Avon and the Julian way pass in the vicinity. Coal is plentiful; and the manufacture of hats and pins is carried on to a considerable extent. A church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been recently built, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society contributed £700. Here is a national school. Sydenham meadow, in the hamlet, was the spot where the Duke of Monmouth encamped with his adherents a few days before the battle of Sedgemoor.

OLDMOOR, a township, in the parish of BOTHAL, union of MORPETH, E. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Morpeth; containing 58 inhabitants. It is mentioned in 1240 as a member of the manor of Bothal, and has been held in part, at various periods, by the families of Lumley, Fitzhugh, Widdrington, Pearson, and Lawson; by a member of which last-named family lands here were lately sold for £11,500 to A. J. Cresswell Baker, Esq., to whom, and to the Duke of Portland, the whole township now belongs. The township comprises 911a. 2r. 17p., of which 769 acres are in tillage, 122 grass, and 20 woodland; the soil is clayey. The hamlet is situated about two miles northward of the village of Bothal. The tithes have been commuted for £156. 17.

OLD-PARK, a township, in the parish of ST. ANDREW-AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Bishop-Auckland; containing 30 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 420 acres: the road from St. Andrew-Auckland to Durham passes eastward of the hamlet. The mansion-house was built in its present form by Dr. Warton, assisted by the advice of Gray, the poet, with whom he lived upon terms of the most intimate friendship.

OLDRIDGE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Crediton; containing 65 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron and impropiator, J. W. Buller, Esq. The chapel was erected at the expense of James Buller and the late Giles Yarde, Esqrs.

OLDSTEAD, a township, in the parish of KILBURN, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, union of HELMSLEY, N. riding of the county of YORK, 7 miles (N.) from Easingwold; containing 125 inhabitants. The township comprises 1361 acres, of which 400 are laid out in woodland, and 284 are common or waste; it is chiefly the property of Edmund Turton, Esq., and John Wormald, Esq., the latter of whom resides in the township, at Oldstead Hall, an ancient stone mansion, pleasantly situated. On the summit of a rock, in an elevated part of a thick wood, is an observatory, a strong rough pile of stone, forty feet high, and, according to Col. Mudge's trigonometrical survey, 1146 feet above the level of the sea, and nearly the same height above the vale of York; it was erected by Mr. Wormald, as appears by an inscription on the north side, to commemorate the first year of the reign of her present Majesty. The village, which is of ancient date, is within a mile of Byland Abbey, and is most romantically and beautifully situated at the opening of a richly-wooded valley, with lofty acclivities; a small stream runs through the dale, on which is a corn-mill. The tithes have been commuted for £139.

OLLERSET, a hamlet, in the parish of GLOSSOP, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY; containing 257 inhabitants.

OLLERTON, a township, in the parish of KNUTSFORD, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 2½ miles (S. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 283 inhabitants. There are some small endowments for instruction.

OLLERTON, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of EDWINSTOW, union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 18½ miles (N. N. E.) from Nottingham, and 138½ (N. N. W.) from London; containing 777 inhabitants. The chapelry consists of 2409 acres: the town is situated in the Forest of Sherwood, on the banks of the little river Maun, near its confluence with the Rainworth water. The market, which is but of trifling importance, is held on Friday; and there is a fair for cattle and sheep on the 1st of May. The chapel is a modern edifice, in the English style. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and children are educated in schools at the expense of the Earl and Countess of Scarborough. Col. Thos. Markham, of Ollerton, a distinguished soldier in the royal cause during the civil wars, was drowned in the Trent in 1643, after engaging the parliamentary forces near Gainsborough.

OLLERTON, a township, in the parish of STOKE-UPON-TERN, union of DRAYTON, Drayton division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 7¼ miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 145 inhabitants.

OLNEY (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a market-town and parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 19 miles (N. E.) from Buckingham, and 57 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Warrington, 2437 inhabitants, of whom 2362 are in the town. This place is situated on the northern bank of the Ouse, and consists of one long street, which is paved: most of the houses were thatched previously to the occurrence

of a destructive fire, in 1786, but those erected since are covered with tiles; they are in general built of stone, and some of them are of very respectable appearance: the inhabitants enjoy an abundant supply of water. Over the Ouse is a handsome stone bridge with five large arches and two smaller flood arches, erected in 1832, and replacing an ancient structure. The principal branch of manufacture formerly was that of bone-lace; but this has declined, in consequence of the general use of machinery; and a few persons are now employed in making worsted hose, and in silk-weaving, both of recent introduction. The market is held on Thursday; and there are fairs on Easter-Monday, June 29th, and October 21st. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron and impropriator, Earl of Dartmouth; net income, £125, with a glebe-house, and about 9 acres of glebe. The church is a large ancient edifice in the English style, with a handsome tower, and a spire which was partially rebuilt in 1807: in the churchyard was once a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with a chantry, founded by Lord Basset. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans; also national and Lancastrian schools, the room of the former of which has been licensed for the performance of divine service. Almshouses for twelve single women and widows have been erected and endowed by the Misses Smith. Moses Browne, author of *Piscatory Eclogues* and other works, and the Rev. Henry Gauntlett, who wrote a commentary on the Apocalypse, were vicars of Olney; and the Rev. John Newton, a popular preacher and writer, and the Rev. Thomas Scott, the celebrated Biblical commentator, and author of various theological works, were curates. Cowper the poet, also resided here for some time.

OLVESTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER; containing, with the tythings of Cote and Upper Tockington, 1725 inhabitants, of whom 939 are in Olveston tything, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Thornbury. The parish is situated a little to the east of the river Severn, and comprises 4787 acres, of which the surface is considerably diversified, and the soil exhibits the several varieties of limestone, red marl, sand, and black clay; 163 acres are common or waste. An act for inclosing lands was passed in 1841. The living is a vicarage, with that of Alveston annexed, valued in the king's books at £24; net income, £749; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, and Wesleyans; also a national school supported by subscription, and another partly by the vicar.

OMBERSLEY (*St. Ambrose*), a parish, in the union of DROITWICH, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4 miles (W.) from Droitwich; containing 2267 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Severn, and contains about 7000 acres of rich land; the surrounding scenery is beautifully varied, and the park of Ombersley, the seat of the Dowager Marchioness of Downshire, forms an interesting feature in the view. The roads from Worcester to Kidderminster, and from Droitwich to Tenbury, cross each other at this place. A market, granted by Edward III.,

has been long disused. Courts baron and courts of survey, with view of frankpledge, are held twice in the year. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and has a net income of £417; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Dowager Marchioness. The old church was recently taken down, and a new building erected in the later English style, which is one of the most elegant churches in the county: in the burial-ground are the remains of an ancient cross. A charity school was founded in 1701, by Thomas Tolley, to which Thomas Baker, in 1722, bequeathed £100, and Richard Lloyd, in 1723, gave a farm in the parish of Suckley, and two copyholds in Ombersley, now producing £122 a year. In 1826, another school was established out of the funds of this charity, in a distant part of the parish called Brookhampton, for the reception of younger children. A sum of about £70 per annum, arising from bequests, is distributed to the poor; and there is a fund of £200, left in 1730, by William Barnesley, for clothing and apprenticing a boy.

OMPTON, a township, in the parish of KNEESALL, union of SOUTHWELL, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ollerton; containing 109 inhabitants, and consisting of 604 acres.

ONECOTE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Leek; containing 427 inhabitants. There are copper-mines at Mixen, and small portions of copper and lead are found imbedded among limestone in most of the hills in the neighbourhood. Within the chapelry is a deep valley surrounded by rocks, called Narrowdale, to the inhabitants of which the rays of the sun are invisible, during several months in the year. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £99; patron, Vicar of Leek. The chapel is a small structure of stone.

ONE-HOUSE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of STOW, W. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Stow-Market; containing 303 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 800 acres. The Hall, which is partly moated, belonged in the reign of Edward III. to Bartholomew Burghersh, one of the twelve noblemen to whose care the Prince of Wales was committed at the battle of Cressy. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 6.; net income, £200; patrons, the Trustees of R. Pettiward, Esq.: there is a parsonage-house, with a glebe of about 30 acres. The church, which is situated near the Hall, is in the early and decorated styles, with a round tower at the west end; the chancel was rebuilt a few years since by the late Rev. Dr. Pettiward; the font is very ancient. A neat school-house has been erected by the Rev. Thomas Scott. There is a mineral spring. The Rev. Charles Davy, author of *Letters upon the Subjects of Literature*, was rector of the parish, and lies buried in the chancel.

ONELY, a hamlet, in the parish of BARBY, union of RUGBY, hundred of FAWSELY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Daventry; containing 19 inhabitants.

ONGAR, CHIPPING (*St. Martin*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 12 miles (W. by S.) from

Chelmsford, and 21 (N. E.) from London; containing 870 inhabitants. Its name is derived from the Saxon *aungre*, the place; or, as Morant supposes, from the old word *hangre*, a hill; the addition of *chipping*, or *ceping*, signifying a market. It was anciently denominated *Ongar ad Castrum*, on account of its castle, and to distinguish it from High Ongar, a village in the vicinity. The town is of considerable antiquity, having probably been founded by the Saxons soon after their settlement in England. At the time of the Norman survey, the manor was held in demesne by Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, and, after passing through several families, came into the possession of Richard de Lucy, chief justice of England under Henry II., who procured for the town, as the head of the barony, a market and fairs, and built the castle on a high circular eminence to the east of it, surrounded by a moat and some earthworks, of which there are still traces; the castle itself was destroyed in the reign of Elizabeth. The town occupies an elevated site on the bank of the river Roden, and consists principally of one long street, within the area of an extensive intrenchment, which may be distinctly traced; it is partially paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. A market for corn and cattle is held on Saturday; and there is a fair on Sept. 30th, for hiring servants. The magistrates hold a petty-session for the division on the market-day. The parish comprises about 500 acres, nearly equally divided between pasture and arable land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of Lady Swinburne and Lady Gordon: the tithes have been commuted for £144, and the glebe comprises $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, to which is attached a house. The church is a small structure with a steeple covered with lead, partly built of Roman bricks, and remarkable for the castellated loop-hole appearance of its windows. There is a place of worship for Independents, of which the learned Dr. Doddridge was once minister. A free school was founded in 1678, pursuant to the will of Joseph King, who bequeathed to trustees five houses, the rents of which amount to £70 per annum: any one of the scholars that may be eligible for the University is entitled annually to £5 for four years from the fund. The poor law union of Ongar comprises twenty-six parishes or places, containing a population of 11,804. Richard Vaughan, Bishop of Bangor, was formerly rector.

ONGAR, HIGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 1240 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £39. 10. 5.; net income, £1282; patron and incumbent, Rev. Henry John Earle. The church is lofty and spacious, with a handsome doorway. A school is conducted on the national plan.

ONIBURY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 5 miles (N. W.) from Ludlow; containing 368 inhabitants. The river Oney, and the road from Ludlow to Shrewsbury, run through the parish: it comprises by computation 1992 acres, and has several quarries of good stone for building, some of which produce excellent limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Earl of Craven, principal owner of the parish: the

tithes have been commuted for £330, and there is a glebe-house, with 90 acres of land. William Norton, in 1593, left a rent-charge of £6. 6. 8. for teaching children, which is applied in aid of a national school.

ONSTON, a township, in the parish of WEAVERHAM, union of NORTHWICH, Second division of the hundred of ENDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Northwich; containing 85 inhabitants.

OPENSHAW, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 2280 inhabitants. A church was consecrated in October, 1839.

ORBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Marsh division of the wapentake of CANDLES-ROE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Spilsby; containing 381 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1200 acres, and is situated on the west of the road from Burgh, through Louth, to Great Grimsby, and about four miles from the German Ocean. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 4.; net income, £160; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Lincoln: there is a glebe-house, with about 42 acres of land. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style. Here are places of worship for Methodists and Baptists; also a national school.

ORCHARD, EAST, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston division of DORSET, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Shaftesbury; containing 173 inhabitants, and comprising by admeasurement 789 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Iwerne-Minster. The church is a small plain edifice, built about 250 years since.

ORCHARD-PORTMAN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Taunton; containing 114 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 5., and in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £115. 16., and the glebe comprises 24 acres.

ORCHARD, WEST, a parish, in the union of SHAFTESBURY, hundred of SIXPENNY-HANDLEY, Shaston division of DORSET, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Sturminster-Newton; containing 157 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Stour, in the vale of Blackmore, and comprises about 650 acres, of which 548 are pasture, 48 arable, and the remainder orchard land. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Fontnell-Magna. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style.

ORCHARDLEIGH, a parish, in the union and hundred of FROME, E. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Frome; containing 44 inhabitants. The parish is situated two miles west of the road between Bath and Weymouth, and comprises by admeasurement about 600 acres, of which the principal part is pasture, with the exception of 88 acres of woodland, and 5 arable; the soil is loamy earth, resting on limestone. The greater portion of the parish is included in the Park, comprising a beautifully undulated and well-wooded surface, the scenery of which is highly picturesque, and is improved by an artificial lake covering about twenty-

eight acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2; net income, £167; patron, T. S. N. Champneys, Esq. The church is a plain ancient edifice, of small dimensions, and in the Norman style.

ORCHESTON (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of HETESBURY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 12 miles (S. S. E.) from Devizes; containing, with the hamlet of Elston, 234 inhabitants. The parish is on the road between Salisbury and Devizes, and comprises by admeasurement 2363 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. 6., and in the gift of George Lowther, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £493. 13. 4., and there is a glebe-house, with 36 acres of land. The church was completely restored in 1833, and is now an elegant and commodious edifice, of which the eastern and western windows are beautified with stained glass. There is a national school.

ORCHESTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, 11½ miles (S. S. E.) from Devizes; containing 113 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Devizes to Salisbury, and comprises 187½ a. 3r. 10p. A small meadow in the parish is remarkable for a peculiar grass, which produces a stalk between seven and ten feet long, the strong succulent shoots from which, fall, run along the ground, and take root at the knots. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 9.; net income, £361; patrons, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge: the glebe comprises 38 acres. The church and glebe-house have been recently rebuilt, the latter, as well as the chancel, at the entire cost of the rector.

ORCOP (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DORE, Upper division of the hundred of WORMELOW, county of HEREFORD, 9½ miles (W. N. W.) from Ross; containing 570 inhabitants. The parish contains much elevated ground, and consists of 2371 acres: limestone is obtained. The living is a donative curacy, in the patronage of William Palmer, Esq. (the impropiator), with a net income of £31: the tithes have been commuted for £220.

ORDSALL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 1½ mile (S.) from East Retford; containing 955 inhabitants. The parish is situated about half a mile from the road between London and York, and comprises by admeasurement 1925 acres, the soil of which is a rich sandy and gravelly earth: about the close of the last century, it was chiefly open forest ground, some parts of which were not inclosed till 1804. The Worksop and Chesterfield canal and the river Idle pass through the locality, and on the latter is a paper-mill. The village is old, and irregularly built on the west bank of the Idle, which divides the lordship of Ordsall from that of Thrumpton; these two places make up the entire parish, and the latter includes the neat hamlet called Whitehouses, on the great north road, Whinney moor-row, Storcroft-terrace, and several handsome modern dwellings forming the southern suburbs of East Retford. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 7½., and in the gift of Lord Wharnccliffe: the

tithes have been commuted for £480, and the glebe comprises 18 acres, to which is attached an excellent parsonage-house. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty tower, which was greatly injured by lightning in 1823; the interior was thoroughly repaired in 1831. There is a national school.

ORE (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the hundred of BALDSLOW, union and rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Hastings; containing 1228 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Hastings to Battle, and commands a fine view of the sea; the surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and tolerably well wooded, especially on the estate of Coghurst. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, resided at the mansion of Ore Place, which has been nearly rebuilt by its present proprietor, Sir H. Elphinstone, Bart.; and near the estate are the remains of a religious establishment. Good sandstone is found. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 0. 2½.; net income, £178; patron, Rev. William Burkitt: there is a glebe-house, with about 8 acres of land. The church is principally in the later English style, and consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, the last of which was erected a few years since. The union workhouse is situated in the parish. There is a chalybeate spring.

ORFORD (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, having separate jurisdiction, and formerly a representative borough and market-town, in the union, and locally in the hundred, of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK, 20 miles (E. by N.) from Ipswich, and 89 (N. E. by E.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Raydon, 1028 inhabitants.



Corporation Seal.

This was formerly a place of some trade and importance, but has been reduced to a state of comparative insignificance. It is situated on the river Ore, and the houses are scattered and indifferently built; the inhabitants are well supplied with water. On the east of the parish, between the river and the North Sea, are two lighthouses, designated the Orford Ness Lights. An oyster-fishery is carried on, under licence from the corporation; and coal is imported, and corn exported, the river being navigable up to Aldeburgh quay, for vessels of 300 tons' burthen. A toy-fair is held on June 24th. The inhabitants received a charter of incorporation prior to the reign of Richard III., by which monarch, by Elizabeth, and by James I., their privileges were confirmed. Under the charter granted by King James, the corporation consists of a mayor, eight portmen, and twelve capital burgesses, assisted by a recorder, coroner, chamberlain, town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, two water-bailiffs, and a harbour-master; and the mayor and two portmen are justices of the peace. The corporation are empowered to hold sessions twice a year, or as often as may be requisite, and a court of record for the recovery of debts under 40s., at which the mayor, two portmen, the recorder, and the town-clerk, preside. The elective franchise was conferred in the 23rd of Edward I., but the exercise of it

was discontinued till the reign of Henry VI., from which period two members were regularly returned to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when the borough was disfranchised.

The LIVING is annexed to the rectory of Sudborne: the tithes have been commuted for £317, and the glebe comprises $10\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is of great antiquity, and was, when entire, a spacious and magnificent structure, with a square embattled tower. The chancel, now in ruins, appears to be more ancient than the rest of the building, and is separated from it by a wall built across the east end of the nave; the ruins are in the Norman style, and consist of a double row of massive columns, supporting semicircular arches decorated with zigzag mouldings and other highly-finished carvings. A part of the steeple fell down in 1830, and has not been entirely rebuilt. The edifice contains a font of exquisite workmanship, and numerous brass figures and inscriptions in different parts, together with a monument to the memory of the Rev. Francis Mason, author of *Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, who died in 1621. A school is partly supported by the rector. At the west end of the town are the remains of a castle supposed to have been built very soon after the Conquest, and evidently of Norman architecture; the keep only is left, a polygonal building of eighteen sides, flanked by three square embattled towers, equidistant from each other, on the north, north-east, and south-east; the lower portion of the walls is solid, and the upper parts contain chambers. An hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded in the time of Edward II., and continued until after 1586; and there was likewise a priory of Augustine friars, established about the 23rd of Edward I.: part of the walls of a monastery, and the burial-ground, yet remain, and in the latter a quantity of bones and of Saxon and Roman coins has been found. Here were also formerly chapels dedicated to St. John the Baptist and St. Leonard. Herbert de Lozinga, the first Bishop of Norwich, is said to have been a native of the town. Orford confers the title of Earl upon the Walpole family.

ORFORTH, an extra-parochial district, in the union of LOUTH, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 22 inhabitants.

ORGARSWICK, a parish, in the union and liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, locally in the hundred of WORTH, lathe of SHEPWAY, W. division of KENT, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from New Romney; containing 8 inhabitants. There being no church, the living, a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3, is a sinecure; net income, £39; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

ORGREAVE, a township, in the parish of ALREWAS, union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Lichfield; containing, with the hamlet of Overley, 123 inhabitants. It is situated close to the river Trent, and near the Grand Trunk canal.

ORGREAVE, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Rotherham; containing 52 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation about 500 acres, and consists chiefly of detached and irregularly-built houses on the west bank of the river Rother.

ORLESTONE (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of EAST ASHFORD, partly in the liberty of ROMNEY-MARSH, and partly in the hundred of HAM, lathe of SHEPWAY, W. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Ashford; containing 316 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1825a. 4p., of which about 700 acres are woodland, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is fertile, producing excellent wheat, and the scenery richly diversified. The Royal Military canal passes within a short distance of the village. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 9., and in the gift of T. Thornhill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £157. 18., and the glebe consists of 48 acres. The church is a neat small edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Here are some chalybeate springs.

ORLETON, a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Leominster; containing 603 inhabitants. The Leominster canal and the road from Ludlow to Leominster pass through the parish, which contains 2497 acres. Courts leet and baron are held in March and October; and the petty-sessions for the division take place here. A great fair for cattle occurs on the 23rd and 24th of April. The living is a vicarage; patrons and impropriators, the Governors of Lucton school. The great tithes have been commuted for £145. 14., and the vicarial for £129. 9.; the glebe comprises about one acre. Blount, the antiquary, was a native of the parish, and lies buried in the chancel of the church.

ORLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of EASTHAM, union of TENBURY, Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Tenbury; containing 111 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Teame, and consists of 538a. 2r. 31p. of a fertile soil. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A rent-charge of £128 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes, and there is a glebe of $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres.

ORLINGBURY (St. MARY), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wellingborough; containing 351 inhabitants. The parish consists of 1858a. 26p. of productive ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 7. 3½.; net income, £268; patron, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents, under an inclosure act, in 1808; and there is a glebe-house. The Rev. Owen Manning, editor of Lye's *Saxon Dictionary*, was born here in 1721.

ORMESBY (St. CUTHBERT), a parish, in the union of GUISBOROUGH, partly in the E., and partly in the W., division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Stockton; containing, with the chapelry of Eston, and the townships of Morton, Normanby, and Upsall, 851 inhabitants, of whom 383 are in Ormesby township. This parish is in the district called Cleveland, and near the mouth of the river Tees, by which it is bounded on the north. The township of Ormesby comprises 2768a. 3r. 29p., chiefly the property of Sir William Henry Pennyman, who is lord of the manor, and whose ancestor, James Pennyman, Esq., was created a baronet by Charles II., in 1663; the surface is boldly diversified, and the soil generally

fertile. Ormesby Hall, the seat of Sir William H. Pennyman, is a spacious and handsome mansion, beautifully situated on an eminence commanding some fine views of the river and the North Sea, and surrounded with a richly-wooded park. About 2 miles from the village is Cleveland Port, where formerly a very extensive trade in corn, coal, and other articles, was carried on; and where there are commodious wharfs and granaries, accessible to ships of large burthen, which loaded and discharged their cargoes, conveyed to and from Stockton by lighters; but, since the improvement of the Stockton navigation, and the extension of the Stockton and Darlington railway to Middlesborough, that trade, which averaged more than £300,000 annually, has been very greatly diminished. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Redcar to Stockton, and contains several well-built houses. The living is a vicarage, held with the perpetual curacy of Eston, and valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 6½.; net income of Ormesby, £283, and of Eston, £56; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. The church, a small ancient structure, with some interesting details of Norman character, was repaired in 1820, at an expense of £700. A Sunday school is supported by Sir W. H. Pennyman, and the executors of the late W. Brown, Esq.; and the baronet also pays for the instruction of six children of the village. There are likewise bequests for distribution among the poor, amounting to £26 per annum. Numerous gold coins of the reigns of Henry VI. VII. and VIII. and Charles I. were dug up while rebuilding the glebe-house in 1838.

ORMSBY (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Yarmouth; containing 645 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern coast, comprises, with Ormsby St. Michael, 2686 acres, of which 334 are common or waste. The village is about a mile from the sea, of which it commands an extensive view, and contains many handsome residences; the surrounding country is richly wooded, and the scenery picturesque. The inhabitants had formerly a charter for a market, which has been discontinued, and they are still exempt from toll and from serving on juries out of the manor. An act for the inclosure of lands was passed in 1842. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Michael, and with the vicarage of Scratby: it is valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 10.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £772. 14., and the vicarial for £290. 17.; the glebes comprise respectively 51 and 65 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower; on the south is a richly-embellished Norman doorway. There were anciently four churches, but those of St. Peter and All Saints have long been in ruins. The Baptists and Wesleyans have places of worship; and there is a national school.

ORMSBY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Yarmouth; containing 278 inhabitants. The living is united to the vicarage of Ormsby St. Margaret. The church is in the early English style, with a tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1838. There are town lands

yielding annually £32. 15., of which a great portion is distributed in blankets and coal among the poor.

ORMSBY, NORTH (*St. HELEN*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, wapentake of LUDBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Louth; containing 132 inhabitants, and comprising about 1650 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3, and has a net income of £97; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Misses E. and S. Ansell. The church is a small edifice. A monastery for nuns and brethren of the Sempringham order, was founded here in the time of Stephen, by William, Earl of Albemarle, and Gilbert, son of Robert de Ormesby; it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and flourished till the Dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £80.

ORMSBY, SOUTH (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing, with Ketsby hamlet, 259 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Ketsby, to which the vicarage of Calceby and the rectory of Driby were united in 1774; it is valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 11½., and is in the gift of C. B. Massingberd, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £92. 11., and the rectorial for £888, and the glebe consists of 59 acres. A school is partly supported by the proprietor and the rector. Within the parish are the remains of a Roman exploratory camp.

ORMSIDE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Appleby; containing 190 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 3½.; net income, £166; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The tithes were commuted for land in 1803; and there is a glebe-house. The church is a small ancient structure, situated on the south bank of the river Eden, which washing its foundations, in 1689, exposed to view some brazen vessels.

ORMSKIRK (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the chapelry of Skelmersdale, and the townships of Bickerstaffe, Burscough, Lathom, Ormskirk, and Scarisbrick, 14,608 inhabitants, of whom 4891 are in the town, 13 miles (N. N. E.) from Liverpool, 40 (S. by W.) from Lancaster, and 209 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place is supposed to derive its name from a church built here by two sisters of the name of Orm. It constituted part of the possessions with which Robert Fitz-Henry, lord of Lathom, endowed Burscough Priory, an establishment founded by him for Black canons, in the reign of Richard I. The town, which is situated on the road from Liverpool to Preston, is clean and well built, and consists chiefly of four streets, diverging at right angles from a central area used as a market-place, and lighted with gas. Its trade and manufactures are on a limited scale; the principal establishments are hat-manufactories and roperies. The manufacture of cotton and silk has been introduced, but the produce has hitherto been inconsiderable; and there is also a small trade in balance-making. The loamy soil in the parish produces a great quantity of carrots, which are sent to the market at Liverpool; and the farmers in the neighbourhood are noted for the cul-

ture of early potatoes of a superior quality. The inhabitants have also long been famous for making gingerbread, which meets with a rapid sale in the surrounding towns, and is even exported. The disposal of local produce, and the importation of articles of consumption, are greatly facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal and the Douglas navigation, which are about three miles distant from Ormskirk. There are considerable coal-mines within the parish. The market, granted in the 14th of Edward I. to the prior of Burscough, is on Thursday; and there are fairs on Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday, and on Sept. 10th and 11th; a fair also takes place at Newburgh, in the township of Lathom, on the 21st of June. The petty-sessions for the division are held here; and a court leet occurs in October, at which a constable and other officers are appointed for the town. An act for the more speedy recovery of small debts in the parish was passed in 1841.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £367; patron and impropiator, Earl of Derby. The church, which is of ancient foundation, and has been recently repaired and beautified, is stated to have been built at the expense of the two sisters above-named, to a disagreement between whom tradition ascribes the peculiarity of its possessing a tower and a steeple detached from each other: but it is more probable that the tower was erected for the express purpose of receiving eight bells from Burscough priory, on the dissolution of that monastery. Within the building are a chapel and vault, constructed pursuant to the will, dated in 1572, of Edward, third Earl of Derby, for a cemetery for that noble family, the deceased members of which have been interred here since the Dissolution. An episcopal chapel at Skelmersdale, erected by subscription in 1776, and enlarged in 1823, is in the gift of the Vicar; one at Lathom is a donative belonging to Lord Skelmersdale. A church, in the later English style, with a campanile turret, was erected at Burscough Bridge in 1831, at an expense of £3246. There are places of worship for Independents, Methodists of the New Connexion, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded about 1614, and is endowed with various benefactions, producing £138. 15. per annum. A schoolroom, in Church-street, was built in 1724, at the expense of James, Earl of Derby, for a Blue-coat school, now called the United Charity School, and conducted on the national plan. The poor law union of Ormskirk comprises twenty-one parishes or places, containing a population of 34,975.

ORPINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BROMLEY, hundred of RUXLEY, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Foot's-Cray; containing 907 inhabitants. The river Cray has its source in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Mary Cray annexed, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 5.; net income, £314; patron, the Rector. The rectory is a sinecure, valued in the king's books at £30. 14. 4½.; net income, exclusively of fines on lease for lives of glebe premises, £37; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury. There is a place of worship for Independents. Queen Elizabeth was splendidly entertained at the manor-house in 1573.

ORRELL, with FORD, a township, in the parish of SEFTON, union and hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division

of the county of LANCASTER, 4½ miles (N.) from Liverpool; containing 295 inhabitants.

ORRELL, a township, in the parish and union of WIGAN, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3¼ miles (W.) from Wigan; containing 2478 inhabitants. The township comprises 1481 acres, of which 487 are arable, 973 pasture, and 21 woodland; the substratum abounds with coal, and there are several mines in the vicinity. A rent-charge of £167. 7. 10. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. There is a place of worship for Independents, also a Roman Catholic chapel at Serenus Place; and a school is partly supported by subscription. At Orrell Mount is an establishment of French Benedictine nuns, who, driven by the Revolution from their native country, first settled at Heath, in Yorkshire, and, in 1821, removed hither.

ORSETT (*ST. GILES AND ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 18½ miles (S. S. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 1435 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4136 acres, the soil of which in the northern part is heavy and swampy, but in the middle lighter; 237 acres are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £1225, and there is a glebe-house, with 10 acres of land. The church is large and handsome, and contains some very beautiful monuments to the Baker family. Here is an endowed school, founded by Edward Anson, Esq., and in connexion with the National Society; and the poor have considerable bequests in land. The union of Orsett comprises eighteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,157. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of ancient intrenchments, inclosing four or five acres.

ORSTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 6¼ miles (E. by N.) from Bingham; containing 501 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1800 acres, the soil of which is marly, resting, towards the east and south, upon limestone, and near the west, upon a reddish clay; and there is an extensive bed of gypsum, used very generally for floors. The small river Smite runs through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with those of Scar-rington and Thoroton annexed, valued in the king's books at £12. 4. 7.; net income, £268; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln: the tithes were commuted for 132 acres of land in 1796. The body of the church is ancient, but the tower was rebuilt about the year 1763. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Here is a powerful chalybeate spring impregnated with sulphur.

ORTON, a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing, with the township of Baldwinholme, 482 inhabitants, of whom 204 are in the township of Orton, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Carlisle. This place was anciently of greater importance than it is at present, and many Roman remains have been discovered in the neighbourhood. The whole parish was formerly encompassed by a rampart and ditch; and at each extremity of two laues, running northward and eastward from the village, is an intrenchment for the defence of the road, across which an iron

chain was fixed, to guard against sudden attacks from the moss-troopers during the border warfare. Coal is found. A market once held has long been disused. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £370; patron, Sir Wastell Brisco, Bart. Near the church is a school-house, endowed in 1785, by Thomas Pattinson, with the interest of £100. William Nicholson, a learned divine and antiquary, was born here in 1655.

ORTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of ROTHWELL, union of KETTERING, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Kettering; containing 110 inhabitants. The district comprises 928a. 2r. 28p., the surface of which is hilly, and produces excellent corn: stone is quarried for the roads. By an inclosure act, in 1782, one hundred guineas per annum are paid to Rothwell Hospital, in lieu of tithes; and the charity of Mrs. Agnes Hill, of £22 per annum, is derived from the estate. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

ORTON, a liberty, in the parish of WOMBOURNE, union of SEISDON, S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 169 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £180, and the vicarial for £100. 13. 4.

ORTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 9 miles (S. W. by S.) from Appleby, and 275 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing, with the townships of Bretherdale, Langdale, Raisbeck, and Tebay, and part of Birbeck-Fells, and Fawcett-Forest, 1449 inhabitants, of whom 558 are in the township of Orton. The town, pleasantly situated near the river Lune, consists chiefly of one irregular street, well paved; it is supplied with water by two small rivulets, uniting at its extremity. There is a copper-mine in the neighbourhood; also abundance of limestone, and quarries of white sandstone; and at Coat-flat, about a mile from the town, is a mill for spinning flax. A small market is held on Friday, the grant of which was confirmed by Cromwell, in 1653; and there are fairs on May 3rd, Friday before Whit-Sunday, and on the second Friday after Old Michaelmas, for horned-cattle and sheep. The parish contains from 50 to 60 square miles, one-third of which is mountainous common land uninclosed, about 60 acres are woodland, and the rest meadow and pasture, with the exception of a few hundred acres in tillage. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 17. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £192; patrons and impropiators, the Landowners: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769. The church, standing upon rising ground on the north side of the town, is a neat edifice in the ancient English style, with a low embattled tower, and contains a monument in memory of Dr. Richard Burn, forty-nine years vicar, author of treatises on *The Office of a Justice of the Peace*, and on *Ecclesiastical Law*, and, conjointly with Joseph Nicholson, of the *History of Westmorland and Cumberland*. Here is a meeting-house for Wesleyans; also a free school having several benefactions. At Tebay is a free grammar school, endowed by Robert Adamson, in 1672, with land in Kendal parish producing £40 per annum. Another, at Greenholm, was endowed by George Gibson, Esq., in 1733, with £400 original Bank stock. On the highest part of Orton Scar was formerly a beacon, communicating with those of Penrith, Stanmore, and

Whinfell, in Kendal; and behind the Scar, to the east, is Castle-Folds, a place of safety for cattle, in case of incursions from the Scottish borderers, before the union of the two kingdoms. Two large mounds near Tebay, called Castle How, commanding the pass by the river Lune, are ancient encampments and Roman fortifications; and a little lower down the valley, near Borrow-bridge, is a large square Roman camp, where several coins of the reign of Adrian were lately found. Near Raisgill Hall is a circular tumulus of loose stones, one hundred yards in circumference, on digging beneath which a human skeleton and several bones have been discovered. In a field called Gamelands is a number of large granite stones, the remains of a Druidical temple. And, lastly, near the church is Our Lady's Well, with a small chapel, formerly appropriated to the reception of offerings made by pilgrims. Dr. Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, and a writer of some eminence, was born in the parish in 1607.

ORTON-LONGVILLE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 264 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the river Nene, on which is a wharf at Woodstone, about 2 miles distant: there are quarries of stone, which is used for repairing the roads, and in which are found numerous fossils and antediluvian remains. The living is a rectory, to which that of Botolph-Bridge was united in 1721, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £332; patron, Earl of Aboyne. The church, chiefly in the early and decorated English styles, having been much neglected, had fallen into a very dilapidated condition; but the interior was entirely restored to its original character, by the munificence of the Duke of Northumberland and the Marquess of Huntley, in 1836, and is now a most beautiful and interesting specimen of its kind; in the process of restoration, the foundations of a Norman structure, and a font of that character, were discovered. A school is partly supported by subscription. Lady Mary Armyne, in 1654, bequeathed a rent-charge of £22, for widows or widowers; and there is also a fund of £8. 10. per annum for distribution in coal. The late Bishop of Quebec was rector of the parish from 1798 till 1825.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL (*ST. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N.) from Atherstone; containing 348 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Twycross annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 8.; net income, £218, with a good glebe-house, recently built; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Oxford. The church is a handsome structure. There is a national school; and a bequest of £6 is annually distributed among the poor.

ORTON-WATERVILLE, or OVERTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of PETERBOROUGH, hundred of NORMAN-CROSS, county of HUNTINGDON, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from Peterborough; containing 313 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £354; patrons, Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1805. There is an allotment of land, let for £30, of which a

portion is applied in the distribution of coal, and in procuring medical advice for the poor.

ORWELL (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of WETHERLEY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Royston; containing 583 inhabitants. The living, till lately, comprised a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, the former valued in the king's books at £19. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$; and the latter at £7. 10. 10.; net income of the rectory, £235, and of the vicarage, £78; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The rectorial and vicarial tithes have been united by her Majesty's Commissioners. At Malton, anciently a district parish, is a church, now used as a barn. A school was founded and liberally endowed in 1743, by the Rev. John Colbatch, D.D., some time rector.

OSBALDESTON, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Blackburn; containing 289 inhabitants.

OSBALDWICK (*St. Thomas*), a parish, in the union of YORK, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK; containing, with Murton chapelry, 361 inhabitants, of whom 200 are in the township of Osballdwick, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from York. The township comprises about 700 acres, of which 300 are arable, and 400 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, including a recent augmentation from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, £152. The patronage resided, till lately, in the Prebendary of Strensall in the Cathedral of York; but that prebend having been surrendered to the commissioners, the Archbishop presents: the tithes were, for the most part, commuted under an act of inclosure, in 1769. There is a chapel of ease in ruins at Murton. A school has a small endowment; and several small rent-charges are appropriated to the poor, and other charitable uses.

OSBASTON, a township, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, partly in the parish of MARKET-BOSWORTH, but chiefly in that of CADEBY, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 2 miles (N. E.) from Market-Bosworth; containing 209 inhabitants.

OSBERTON, a township, in the parish and union of WORKSOP, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM; containing 127 inhabitants. Osberton Hall is an elegant mansion, surrounded by beautiful scenery.

OSBOURNBY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Falkingham; containing 599 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Lincoln, and comprises 1500 acres: stone for building and for the roads is quarried. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 5.; net income, £234; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford; impropiator, M. A. Barham, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1795; the glebe consists of about 140 acres, to which a glebe-house is attached. The church, principally in the decorated style, and erected in the fourteenth century, contains some stalls, the remains of a rood-loft, screen, and a large ancient font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OSCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of HANDSWORTH, union of WEST BROMWICH, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Birmingham. This place is chiefly distinguished as the site of a large Roman Catholic college, founded in 1794, and devoted to religious and secular purposes, under the title of "St. Mary's College, Oscott." The establishment was, till lately, conducted in a building situated about two miles distant, now appropriated as a preparatory school for younger boys; but in 1837, the present college was erected, after a design by Joseph Potter, Esq., at a cost of about £30,000. It is a fine edifice in the Elizabethan style, presenting a front of 346 feet, and two wings, besides a chapel and offices, which occupy another wing; the situation is exceedingly imposing, and the pleasure-grounds, extending over about 15 acres, comprise handsome gardens, plantations, and terraces. The interior of the buildings, partly fitted up under the superintendence of A. W. Pugin, Esq., is striking and beautiful. The chapel, consecrated May 29th, 1838, is elaborately decorated with stained glass and carvings in oak, and its altar especially is worthy of notice; the library, containing nearly 20,000 volumes, is distributed in two spacious rooms, and there are, besides, a valuable museum, and numerous paintings scattered through the principal apartments and the galleries. Accommodation can be provided for about 130 students, exclusively of professors; and the course of instruction embraces the various departments of literature, science, and philosophy, and theology for such as are intended for the priesthood.

OSEBY, a hamlet, in the parish of HAYDOR, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and THREO, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 173 inhabitants.

OSGARTHORPE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Ashby; containing 396 inhabitants. A canal passes from Barrow-hill, in the parish, and, crossing Sheepshead, terminates in Loughborough parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £184; patron, Marquess of Hastings. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1785; and there is a glebe-house. In 1670, land was bequeathed by Thomas Harley, Esq., producing £379 per annum, for founding a school, and an hospital for the maintenance of six clergymen's widows; another cottage has been added, under a bequest of John Allsop, in 1683. The sum of £10 is yearly expended in apprenticing a poor boy, and £5 are distributed in bread, under a bequest of Margaret Meade.

OSGODBY, a township, in the parish of LAVINGTON, union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of BELTISLOE, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Corby; containing 82 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £149. 10.

OSGODBY, with KIRKBY, a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (N. W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 474 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school.

OSGODBY, a township, in the parish of HEMINGBROUGH, union of SELBY, wapentake of OUSE and DER-

WENT, E. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Selby; containing 168 inhabitants. It comprises 1524*a.* 20*p.* of land: the village is seated about a mile east of the river Ouse, which also flows in a very devious course on the south of the township. Certain impropriate tithes were commuted for land in 1811.

OSGODBY, a township, in the parish of CAYTON, union of SCARBOROUGH, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Scarborough; containing 69 inhabitants. It is situated on the shore of the North Sea, opposite to Cayton bay, and comprises about 1300 acres: the road from Scarborough to Filey passes a little to the east of the hamlet.

OSGOODBY, a hamlet, in the parish of THIRKLEBY, union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Thirsk; containing 29 inhabitants. This place is in the Archbishop's manor. A small rivulet, which divides the parish into two parts, flows on the west of the hamlet.

OSLESTON, with THURVASTON, a township, in the parish of SUTTON-ON-THE-HILL, union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Derby; containing 405 inhabitants.

OSMASTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Ashbourn; containing 271 inhabitants. It is situated near the road from Derby to Manchester, and comprises by admeasurement 1000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Brailsford: the tithes have been commuted for £104, and the glebe comprises about 27 acres. The church is in a very dilapidated state, and about to be rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Methodists; and a school is supported by subscription.

OSMASTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E.) from Derby; containing 178 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and comprises 879*a.* 2*r.* 4*p.*, the soil of which is a sandy and loamy earth, resting upon gravel. The river Derwent, the Derby canal, and the Derby railroad, run through it. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £280; patron and impropriator, Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Bart. The glebe comprises 25 acres within the parish, with land at Belton and Hathern, valued together at about £90 per annum; and there is a glebe-house. The late Sir Robert Wilmot had his family residence here.

OSMINGTON (*St. Osmond*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET, 4 miles (N. E.) from Weymouth; containing, with the hamlets of Ringstead and Upton, 467 inhabitants. This parish, which is said to derive its name from Osmond, the patron saint, is situated on the road between Weymouth and Wareham, and comprises 2135*a.* 3*r.* 37*p.*: building-stone is plentiful, and a peculiar kind is found, called "Horse-flesh," remarkable for its long fibres and perpendicular grain. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 2*s.*; patron, Bishop of Salisbury; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, the

Landowners. The tithes have been commuted for £250, and the glebe comprises $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, to which is attached a house. Here is a national school.

OSMONDISTON, NORFOLK.—See SCOLE.

OSMOTHERLEY, a township, in the parish and union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Ulverstone; containing 298 inhabitants. A school is endowed with about £16 per annum.

OSMOTHERLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTON-SHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from North-Allerton; containing, with the townships of Ellerbeck, West Harsley, and Thimbleby, 1354 inhabitants, of whom 1029 are in Osmotherley township. The parish comprises by admeasurement 7740 acres, and is watered by the rivulets Wiske and Cod beck. There are extensive quarries of freestone; and flax-mills and a manufactory of linen drills, &c. carried on by Messrs. Yeoman and Company for thirty years, and employing about three hundred hands; also extensive bleach-works, and corn-mills. The village is romantically situated about half a mile from the road between Stokesley and Thirsk, and the scenery of the neighbourhood presents a beautiful combination of wood, hill, and dale, and commands a fine view of the vale of Mowbray. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon, with a net income of £120; impropriators, the mortgagees of Benjamin John Wetherell, Esq.: a vicarage-house was built in 1841. The church is a small neat structure, built about 50 years since, and incorporating the porch and tower of the original edifice, the former having within it a very beautiful zigzag arch. Here are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics; and a commodious national school, built by subscription, in 1836. At West Harsley are the remains of a castle, the tower of which, having been much damaged by a thunder-storm, was taken down a few years since.

OSPRINGE-LIBERTY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (W. S. W.) from Faversham; containing 1015 inhabitants. This place is an independent franchise, governed by its own constable, and has a fair on May 25th. Here is a neat range of infantry barracks, erected during the late war; and the workhouse for the union of Faversham is situated in the parish. On a stream which flows through the village are extensive gunpowder-mills. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons and impropriators, Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £832, and the vicarial for £305, and the glebe comprises 32 acres. The church is principally in the early English style. A school for girls is supported by subscription. This was doubtless the site of the ancient *Durolevum*, though some have fixed that station at Newington; and a Roman fortification and burial-place have been discovered, besides numerous Roman antiquities of various kinds. Here are some remains of a Maison-Dieu, founded by Henry III., about 1235, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; it was formerly of great re-

pute, and consisted of a master and three brethren of the order of the Holy Cross, and two secular clerks; but falling into decay, at the close of the reign of Edward IV., it escheated to the crown, and is converted into dwelling-houses.

OSSETT, with GAWTHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish and union of DEWSBURY, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Wakefield; containing 6078 inhabitants. This place, which comprises by admeasurement 2990 acres, is situated on the south side of the road between Dewsbury and Wakefield, and intersected by the Manchester and Leeds railway: the village is large and populous, and the inhabitants are partly employed in chemical-works recently erected for preparing the various ingredients for dyeing. On Ossett Common are the Cheltenham Baths, the water of which contains iron and hydrogen gas, and is esteemed by invalids. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £162, with a glebe-house; patron, Vicar of Dewsbury, whose tithes here (those on mills excepted) were commuted for land in 1807. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and originally erected about 200 years since, is an unsightly edifice, built in 1806, partly by a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society, and contains 1000 sittings, 300 of which are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school, established in 1745, and rebuilt in 1834, is endowed with cottages and land producing about £12 per annum, to which sum Joshua Haigh, Esq., of Long Lands Hall, added, in 1836, £12 per annum. In 1840, a national school was erected at Gawthorpe, at a cost of £775, which is licensed by the bishop for divine service.

OSSINGTON (*Holy Rood*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, N. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Tuxford; containing 228 inhabitants. It comprises 2355a. 1r. 3p., about 500 of which are woodland, and by far the larger part of the rest arable; the soil is a productive clay. The Hall is a handsome modern mansion, with extensive park and pleasure-grounds. The living is a donative, in the patronage of J. E. Denison, Esq. The church is a neat structure, and has several beautiful monuments.

OSTENHANGER.—See WESTENHANGER.

OSWALD, KIRK, CUMBERLAND.—See KIRK-OSWALD.

OSWALD, KIRK (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Helmsley; containing, with the township of Ampleforth, Kirk-Oswald Quarter, 449 inhabitants, of whom 290 are in Kirk-Oswald township. The surface of the parish is varied by hill and dale; the road from Helmsley to York passes through the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 8., and in the gift of the Rev. H. G. W. Comber: the tithes have been commuted for £409. 10., and the glebe comprises 300 acres (100 of which are not in cultivation), with a house attached, the whole valued at £265 per annum. The church is principally in the Norman style. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £15 per annum, and another by private contributions. Here are the remains of a monastic edifice, commenced in the ninth century, but never finished, the monks removing to Old Byland. Roger

Dodsworth, the antiquary, was born at Newton-Grange, in the township, in 1585.

OSWALD (KIRK) QUARTER, a township, in the parish of KIRK-OSWALD, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. E.) from Easingwold; containing 159 inhabitants. Here is a national school.

OSWALD, ST., NORTHUMBERLAND.—See WALL.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCAS-TER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Blackburn; containing 6655 inhabitants. Here are print-works on a large scale, and other establishments for the manufacture of cotton goods: coal is obtained. A national school has been established.

OSWESTRY (*St. Os-
wald*), an incorporated market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP; containing 8843 inhabitants, of whom 4566 are in the town, 18 miles (N. W.) from Shrewsbury, and 172 (N. W.) from London. This town is of ancient British origin, and by the Saxons was called *Maserfeld*. Its present appellation is a corruption of the Saxon *Oswaldstre*, Oswald's tree, or town, and originated in a battle fought here, August 5th, 642, between Oswald, the Christian King of Northumbria, and Penda, the Pagan King of Mercia, in which the former was slain, and the members of his body were severally affixed to three crosses, in token of conquest, and in derision of his religious tenets: on this account also the Welsh called it *Croes Oswald*, which name they still retain. The esteem in which Oswald had been held by the monks led to his canonization; the scene of his death became hallowed, miraculous virtues were attributed to his relics, and a monastery was soon afterwards raised to his memory, from which institution this place was termed *Blanc minster*, with other names of similar import. Oswestry continued in the possession of the Britons, and constituted a portion of the kingdom termed Powysland, until the year 777, when it was annexed to Mercia, by conquest; and an earthen mound called *Clawdd Offa*, Offa's dyke, and vulgarly the Devil's ditch, was raised, as a line of demarcation between that kingdom and the principality of Wales. This dyke extends from the river Wye along the counties of Hereford, Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh, and terminates near the Clwydian hills; and in the neighbourhood of this town crosses the race-course on Cyn-y-bwch. Parallel with it, but at unequal distances, is a similar rampart, called Wat's Dyke, or perhaps originally Watch Dyke, from the number of watch forts on its course. On the line of Wat's Dyke, about a mile northward of the town, is a work of the ancient Britons, denominated by their descendants *Llys Ogran*, or *Ogyrvan*, or *Caer Ogran*, Ogran's palace, or stronghold; and also *Hên Dinas*, old camp or city: its present name is *Old Fort*, or, by corruption, *Old Port*, and it is occasionally termed Old Oswestry, there being



Corporation Seal.

a vulgar tradition that it was anciently the site of the town. It was a famous military post, being a lofty natural eminence, of an oblong shape, and surrounded by a deep triple intrenchment on the summit and sides, the area comprising nearly sixteen acres, and the fortifications, which are covered with timber and brushwood, upwards of 40.

Oswestry, according to Dugdale, was given by the Conqueror to Alan, ancestor of the Fitz-Alans, earls of Arundel, in which noble family the barony continued upwards of 500 years; but another authority states that the Fitz-Alans became lords of it by marriage of one of the lords of Clun with Maud, widow of Madog ab Meredydd, who, on partition of Powysland by his father, succeeded to the division termed Powys Vadog, of which Oswestry formed part. This was Madog's chief residence, and, according to the Welsh records, he built the castle about 1149, though the English historians mention it to have existed before the Conquest: it stood on an artificial mound on the north-west side of the town, but there are scarcely any remains. When Henry II. attempted to subjugate the principality, in the year 1164, he assembled his army and encamped here for a considerable time, prior to the sanguinary conflict beneath Castell Crogen, now Chirk Castle, the scene of which is yet marked by a heap of stones, called *Adwy'r Beddau*, or the Passage of the Graves. During the contest between John and the barons, about 1216, the castle was destroyed by fire, and, in 1233, the town experienced a similar fate from Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales. In 1277, Edward I., still meditating the subjugation of Wales, began to surround the place with walls, for the completion of which he imposed a murage tax upon the county for six years: they were about a mile in circumference, had four gates, and were flanked by a fosse. Soon after the dissolution of the parliament held at Shrewsbury, in which the Duke of Hereford, afterwards Henry IV., accused the Duke of Norfolk of treasonable expressions, those illustrious persons were cited to appear before the king and the commissioners appointed by that parliament, in this town. During an insurrection of the Welsh, under Owain Glyndwr, in 1400, Oswestry was again nearly destroyed by fire; and in 1403, that renowned leader, having caused himself to be proclaimed Prince of Wales, assembled a force of 12,000 men here, with a view to join Lord Percy against the king; but this union was not effected; and, on the issue of that celebrated battle, Glyndwr retreated precipitately into Wales. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, Oswestry was garrisoned in support of the royal cause; but on June 22nd, 1644, the forces were compelled to surrender to a detachment of the parliamentary army, under the command of the Earl of Denbigh and General Mytton: an ineffectual attempt was made to retake the town, and a few years afterwards the castle was demolished. A great part of the place was destroyed by casual fires, in 1542, 1544, and 1567, and the southern suburb is yet called *Pentre poeth*, the burnt town.

The town, situated on the road from London to Holyhead, occupies the declivity of a range of hills which skirt it on the western side, and commands an extensive view over the fertile plain of Salop; the streets are paved and lighted, under the provisions of an act obtained in 1810. The old buildings of timber

and brick have been replaced by respectable modern edifices, and the town, which long since stretched beyond its ancient boundaries, is still progressively increasing in size, and improving in appearance. There is a neat theatre in Willow-street; and races are held in September. The chief business is in malting, and there is some trade in flannel: coal abounds in the neighbourhood. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, of which the former is the principal: a new market-place, and a cattle-market, are about to be erected by subscription. A fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Andrew, was granted by Henry III.; and fairs are also held on the third Wednesday in January, March 15th, May 12th, Wednesday before Midsummer-day, Aug. 15th, Friday before Sept. 29th, and December 10th. The first charter was bestowed upon the inhabitants by William Fitz-Alan, their feudal lord, in the reign of Henry II., and the first royal charter by Richard II.: that by which the borough was regulated previously to the passing of the late Municipal act was conferred in the 25th of Charles II. The government is now vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards, and the number of magistrates is five, with whom the justices of the hundred of Oswestry have concurrent jurisdiction. Petty-sessions are held on the last Thursday in every month; and one or two magistrates, as occasion requires, also attend at the town-clerk's office, where the sessions take place, once or twice every week, to dispose of offences as they arise. The guildhall is a plain stone edifice, with a small turret, comprising apartments for holding quarter-sessions and other public meetings, and a jury-room. Near it is the town-clerk's office, a lofty edifice built with the stone which formerly belonged to the town gates; behind it is a small prison, erected in 1825, at a cost of about £500.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 15. 7½.; net income, £477; patron, Earl of Powis. The church, originally the conventual church of the ancient monastery, was greatly damaged during the commotions of 1616 and 1644, at which latter period the tower was taken down by the royalists, lest, as it stood without the town walls, their opponents should annoy them from its summit. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1835, containing 670 sittings, 400 of which are free; and there is another, erected by subscription, in 1810, as a chapel of ease, at Trefonnen, in the parish, for the accommodation of the Welsh inhabitants, in whose language the service is performed. Here are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Welsh Calvinists, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. The free grammar school was founded about the time of Henry IV., by David Holbeche, and endowed with land then worth £10: the rental now arising from the original endowment is about £260, and the master's salary, including the value of the house, &c., is about £300 per annum. In 1776, the sum of £780 was raised by subscription, for the erection of a new schoolroom. Thomas Bray, D.D., a learned divine, the principal promoter of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the founder of parochial and lending libraries, received the early part of his education at the school. National schools have been erected at an ex-

pense of £1500; and one of the schools established by Edward Gough, Esq., in 1813, for the instruction of children by a master of the Baptist denomination, is situated here. In Willow-street are six almshouses for men and women, founded by the widow of Sir Francis Eure, in 1626. The house of industry, a spacious and handsome edifice of brick, about a mile from the town, was erected for the poor of eleven parishes, with the township of Llwyntedman, in Llanymynech, pursuant to an act passed in 1791. A general fund, producing £55. 17., arising from various bequests, is distributed in bread to the poor; Sir W. W. Wynn pays £10 annually, the interest of £200 left by Sir W. Williams in 1734; and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd bequeathed property in the South Sea stock and Old Annuities, the dividends on which, amounting to £97. 10. 8., are paid to reduced inhabitants of Oswestry and Whittington. A little westward from the town is Oswald's well, a small basin under an arch in the recess of a stone wall, with a crowned head of Oswald, near the spot where that monarch is supposed to have fallen; a chapel formerly stood near it. On the ancient wall which surrounded the town were several towers, and the entrance was through four gates called, respectively, New, Beatrice, Willow or Wallia, and Black gates, the last taken down in 1766, and the others in 1782. Oswestry confers the inferior title of Baron on the Duke of Norfolk.

OSYTH, ST., CHICH, a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 11 miles (S. E.) from Colchester; containing 1677 inhabitants. This place, remarkable for the remains of its noble monastery, derives its name from St. Osyth, daughter of Redwald, King of East Anglia, who, having made a vow of virginity, retired hither, where she founded a church and a nunnery, which were afterwards plundered by the Danes, who beheaded the foundress near an adjacent fountain. Canute, the Danish king, gave St. Osyth to the celebrated Godwin, Earl of Kent, who granted it to Christ-Church, Canterbury; at the time of the Domesday survey it belonged to the see of London, the bishop of which, Richard de Belmeis, about 1118, established a priory for Augustine canons, on the supposed site of the nunnery, which he dedicated to St. Osyth, in conjunction with St. Peter and St. Paul. At the Dissolution, a prior, an abbot, and 18 canons were on the foundation, the revenues of which were £758. 5. 8. per annum. The parish extends along the sea-shore, and comprises by admeasurement 8571 acres, of which 4402 are arable, 1949 pasture, and about 817 woodland. A creek or arm of the river Colne, dividing into two branches, leads to two wharfs in the parish, and is navigable for barges and sloops. The living is a donative; net income, £80; patron, F. Nassau, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £2503. The church is a large irregular building, of which some parts are of considerable antiquity, and others of the time of Henry VI.: in the chancel are two handsome monuments in alabaster, to the memory of the two first Lords D'Arcy, and their wives. The quadrangle of the monastery is almost entire, excepting part of the north side, where are some modern apartments; the entrance is by a beautiful gateway of hewn stone, mixed with flints, having two towers and posterns; to the east are three towers, one larger and loftier than the rest. These remains have been partly converted into a handsome residence.

OTBY, a hamlet, in the parish of WALESBY, union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 44 inhabitants.

OTFORD (ST. BARTHOLOMEW), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of CODSHEATH, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 3 miles (N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 798 inhabitants. This place is memorable as the scene of an important victory obtained in 773, by Offa, King of Mercia, over Ealhmund, King of Kent; and also of a sanguinary battle in which Edmund Ironside, in 1016, defeated the Danes with great slaughter. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Darent, and was formerly the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had a palace here, the favourite abode of Thomas à Becket. In the reign of Henry VII., Archbishop Wareham expended more than £33,000 in repairing this stately structure, of which one of the square towers yet remains, in a state of ruin. Near it is a well, 30 feet deep and 15 in diameter, inclosed by a wall, and said to have been used by Becket as a bath. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £129; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church was burnt down about 200 years since, and on its being rebuilt, wooden pillars were used to separate the aisles; the eastern window, of a very elegant design, has been renewed in strict imitation of the original, at the expense of Lord Willoughby de Broke, lessee of the great tithes. The edifice contains some handsome monuments, one of which, to the memory of Charles Polhill, Esq., by Sir William Cheer, of seven different specimens of marble, is well worthy of attention. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An hospital for lepers was founded here in the reign of Henry III.

OTHAM (ST. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of MAIDSTONE, hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Maidstone; containing 365 inhabitants. An abbey of Præmonstratensian canons was founded here, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Lawrence, about the time of Henry II.; but, in the reign of John, they removed to a more convenient situation at Beaulieu, in the parish of Frant: on its site now stands Gore Court. The small river Len forms the northern boundary of the parish, which is situated about a mile from the road between London and Ashford, and comprises 496a. 2r. 13p.: there are stone quarries belonging to the Earl of Romney, the material of which is used for building; and Kentish ragstone is abundant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Horne: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 38 acres, to which there is a house. A school is supported by Mrs. Horne. Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, and author of the well-known *Commentary on the Psalms*, was born in the parish in 1730.

OTHERTON, a liberty, in the parish and union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (S. S. E.) from Penkridge.

OTHERY (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of WHITLEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Langport; containing, with part of the hamlet of Boroughbridge, 704

inhabitants. This place once belonged to the abbey of Glastonbury, to which it was given by Alfred, who was much in the neighbourhood. The navigable river Parret forms its western and southern boundaries, and it is traversed by the high road from Taunton to Bath, Wells, and Glastonbury, and by that from Bridgwater to Langport; it comprises 1828*a.* 1*r.* 32*p.*, of which 568 are common or waste. There is a quarry of good building-stone. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £166; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Bath and Wells. There is a glebe-house, with about 19 acres of land. The church is a large cruciform structure, 106 feet in length, and has a very handsome tower, 75 feet high, with an excellent peal of five bells. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

OTLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ipswich; containing 647 inhabitants, and comprising 2157*a.* 2*r.* 8*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 6. 5½, and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £650: the glebe comprises 70 acres. The church has been repewed, and 110 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £70 in aid of the expense. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A rectory-house, and a school with a residence for the master and mistress, have been lately erected in the antique style; the school is conducted on the national plan, and is supported by subscription. The Hall, now a farm-house, is a building of the reign of Elizabeth, and was formerly the seat of the family of Gosnold.

OTLEY (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, and partly in the Upper division of that of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 28 miles (W. by S.) from York, 10 from Leeds, 10 from Bradford, 15 from Skipton, and 196 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 11,143 inhabitants, of whom 3445 are in the town. This place, in the Domesday survey *Othelia*, is supposed to have derived that name from *Othe*, or *Otho*, its ancient Saxon proprietor. It formed the principal portion of an extensive manor or liberty, which was granted by Athelstan to the see of York, whose archbishops had a residence here, and whose successors to this day are lords of the manor and liberty, for which they held courts of quarter-session in the town by magistrates nominated by themselves, though appointed by the royal commission, till, by the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 87, the criminal jurisdiction within the liberty was transferred from the archbishop to the lord lieutenant of the West riding. The palace of the archbishops was situated on the north side of the town, and the site is now occupied by the Manor House, the residence of Thomas Constable, Esq., in the erection of which the strong foundations of the ancient structure were discovered. The town is seated in the beautifully picturesque vale of the Wharfe, and on the south bank of the river, over which is a neat bridge of seven arches; it is small, but well built, and partially lighted with gas, and, from its situation between the precipitous heights of Otley Chevin and Newall Carr, has a very romantic appearance. A new road to Leeds, avoiding the steep ascent of the Chevin, was completed in 1841, which forms a good line of approach in that direction; and the York and Lancaster, and Manchester

and Harrogate roads also pass through Otley. The river abounds with smelts, eels, grayling, and trout, and occasionally salmon are taken in it near the town. In the immediate neighbourhood are several gentlemen's seats, which add much to the beauty of the scenery; the principal are Farnley Hall, the seat of F. H. Fawkes, Esq.; Newall Hall, of Francis Billam, Esq.; Denton Park, of Sir Charles Henry Ibbetson, Bart.; Middelton Lodge, of William Middelton, Esq.; Ashfield House; Westborn Lodge; and Weston Hall, the property of a descendant of the ancient family of Vavasour who came from Normandy with William I. The woollen manufacture was anciently carried on to a very considerable extent in the town; 500 of the inhabitants are now employed in two worsted-mills, one paper-mill, and other mills. The market is on Friday, and is well supplied with corn, fat calves, butter, and eggs; and a large market for cattle and sheep is held on every alternate Friday. A large fair for cattle takes place on the first Monday after the 3rd of August, which is also the feast fair; and there are fairs for spring cattle on the Wednesday in Easter-week, and two alternate Wednesdays following, and on the Wednesday in Whitsun-week; statute-fairs are held on the Fridays before and after Old Martinmas-day. Quarter-sessions for the liberty, comprising thirteen townships, are regularly held; petty-sessions are held on the first Friday in every month; and there is a court for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* appurtenant to the manor of Otley. A district court, of the Barkstone-Ash and Skyrack court of requests, also occurs here, every two months, for the recovery of debts under £15.

The parish comprises the chapelries of Baildon, Bramhope, Burley, Denton, and Farnley, and the townships of Esholt, Hawksworth, Lindley, Menstone, Newall with Clifton, Otley, Poole, and Little Timble. It contains by computation 23,060 acres, of which 3000 are moorland, including part of Romald's Moor, and abounding with stone. The township consists of about 2310 acres, and is principally pasturage, with 150 acres of arable, and 150 of wood. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 1. 8.; net income, £160; patron, the Crown; improPRIATORS, F. H. Fawkes, Esq., and Mrs. Oliver, and Mrs. Ray. The church is a spacious cruciform structure, erected in the Norman style, but has undergone so many alterations and repairs, that little of its original character remains, except the north doorway, which has a fine arch; it contains numerous monuments of the families of Fairfax, Fawkes, Vavasour, and others, and an additional gallery was erected in 1832, for the Sunday scholars. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion. The free grammar school was founded by Thos. Cave, Esq., who, in 1602, bequeathed £250 for its endowment; it was established by James I., and styled in honour of the then Prince of Wales, "The Grammar School of Prince Henry." The property belonging to the school consists of 12 acres of land, producing £26. 13. 4. per annum; the schoolroom was recently enlarged at an expense of £400, and is a neat building in the Elizabethan style, also used as a court house: the scholars of the Church Sunday school and of an infants' school are taught here. There was formerly an hospital for lepers. Lord Fairfax, the parliamentary general, was born at Denton Park, in 1611.

OTTERBOURNE (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of HURSLEY, hundred of BUDDLESGATE, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Winchester; containing, with the tything of Boyatt, 621 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Winchester to Southampton, and comprises about 1200 acres: the Itchen navigation and the South-Western railway pass through it. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Hursley: the tithes have been commuted for £310, and there are nearly 9 acres of glebe. A new church was consecrated on July 30th, 1839, a beautiful structure in the later English style, erected at a cost of £4000, and containing 420 sittings, of which 300 are free. Here are two national schools.

OTTERBURN, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM-DALE, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. E.) from Settle; containing 48 inhabitants. The township comprises about 950 acres, the property of various proprietors, of whom W. N. Alcock, Esq., is lord of the manor; the soil is fertile, and the substratum chiefly limestone. The village is situated on the river Aire.

OTTERBURN-WARD, a township, in the parish of ELSDON, union of BELLINGHAM, S. division of COQUET-DALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Bellingham; containing 412 inhabitants. Here was fought, in 1388, the famous battle between the English, under Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, and the Scots, commanded by Earl Douglas, in which the latter fell by the sword of the former, who, with many of his knights, was afterwards taken prisoner: the ancient and popular ballad of "Chevy Chase," in which, however, there are material deviations from historical facts, was founded upon this sanguinary contest. Otterburn Tower was a strong fortress, well adapted for sustaining the frequent attacks of the Scottish borderers; the present castle is a modern edifice, in which some parts of the ancient building may be traced. The township comprises about 8517 acres, of which 464 are arable, 180 woodland, and the remainder pasture. The village is neat and well built, and pleasantly situated; trees of every ordinary variety thrive well about it; and the burn Otter, rising in the moors to the north, and coming through the lands of Davyshiel, has its steep sides covered with wood as it approaches the village, and, after passing it, and turning the wheel of an ancient fulling-mill, winds through rich haughs, and soon joins the Rede. Near the village is a manufactory for woollen-cloth, including carding, &c., but it employs few hands. There is a place of worship for Seceders from the Church of Scotland. On the ground where the battle was fought are several tumuli, and the remains of intrenchments; and a cross, erroneously called "Percy's Cross," has been erected on the spot where Douglas is supposed to have fallen.

OTTERDEN (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of HOLLINGBOURN, partly in the hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, but chiefly in the hundred of EYHORNE, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Charing; containing 205 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2., and in the gift of W. G. Paxton, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £207. 10., and

there is an excellent rectory-house, with 225 acres of land. The church was erected in 1753, near the ruins of a more ancient edifice: on the east side are some fine monuments to the family of Curteis, and opposite, on the west side, one to the memory of Alderman Bunce.

OTTERFORD (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, 7 miles (S.) from Taunton; containing 491 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, of which 750 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £72; patron, R. Bancombe, Esq.; impropiators, various Landowners.

OTTERHAM (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of CAMELFORD, hundred of LESNEWTH, E. division of CORNWALL, 6 miles (N. E. by N.) from Camelford; containing 234 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1114 acres, of which 680 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 2.; net income, £161; patrons, the Representatives of the late W. Chilcott, Esq. There is a barrow near the road to Stratton.

OTTERHAMPTON, a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of CANNINGTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Bridgwater; containing 222 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the navigable river Parret, and comprises 1000*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*: a few hands are employed in quarrying stone for lime and building. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6., and in the gift of J. Evered, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises nearly 18 acres, to which there is an excellent glebe-house, built by the Rev. Dr. Jeffery. The church is an ancient plain edifice, in the later English style, with a very neat interior, and a handsome chancel erected by the present incumbent.

OTTERINGTON, NORTH (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the unions of NORTH-ALLERTON and THIRSK, partly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, and partly in that of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from North-Allerton; containing, with the townships of Thornton-le-Beans and Thornton-le-Moor, 688 inhabitants, of whom 79 are in the township of North Otterington. This parish lies in the well-cultivated vale of the river Wiske, and comprises about 3550 acres, of which 900 are in the township of North Otterington, and of these about 90 are woodland and plantations, and the remainder arable, meadow, and pasture; the soil is various. The village is situated on the east side of the vale, near the river, which is here little more than a brook, and on the road from North-Allerton to Borough-bridge; a few persons are employed in hand-loom weaving at Thornton-le-Moor, but the population is chiefly agricultural. The Great North of England railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £130; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is a plain ancient structure. There is a chapel of ease at Thornton-le-Moor.

OTTERINGTON, SOUTH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. by E.) from North-Allerton; containing 326 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Wiske, which separates the diocese of York from that of Ripon; it comprises by computa-

tion 1500 acres, whereof 700 are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is generally fertile. The village is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river; the road from North-Allerton to Boroughbridge intersects the parish from north to south, and near the western boundary is a station on the Great North of England railway. The living is a discharged rectory, in mediæties called respectively Gamwell House and Weatherel House, each valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 4½.; whole net income, £290; patron, T. Darnbrough, Esq. The church is an ancient structure in the Norman style. There is a Sunday school connected with the Church.

OTTERSAY-STOCKLINCH, county of SOMERSET.
—See STOCKLINCH, OTTERSAY.

OTTERTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Sidmouth; containing 1245 inhabitants. Here was an alien priory of Black monks, founded in the reign of the Conqueror, and subordinate to the abbey of St. Michael in Periculo Maris, in Normandy; at the suppression, in the 1st of Edward IV., its revenue was estimated at £87. 10. 4., and its possessions were given to the monastery of Sion. The parish is situated on the eastern bank of the river Otter, the estuary of which at a short distance communicates with the English Channel; it is bounded by Sidmouth on the east, and on the west by East Budleigh, and comprises about 4353 acres. Red sandstone is taken from the cliffs, and used for the purpose of building. Pillow-lace is made by females. Small fairs are held on April 18th and October 17th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22; net income £312; patron, Lord Rolle. The vicar has all the tithes, except the sheaf-tithe, which belongs to his lordship, who possesses nearly the whole of the parish; there is a glebe-house, with about 24 acres of land. The church is ancient, and is remarkable for the situation of the tower at the east end. At Hederland was formerly a chapel. Schools are supported by Lord Rolle.

OTTERY (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, constituting the hundred of OTTERY ST. MARY, in the union of HONITON, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 11 miles (E. by N.) from Exeter, and 161 (W. S. W.) from London; and containing 4194 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation on the river Otter, and its distinguishing appellation from the dedication of its church to the Blessed Virgin. At the time of the Conquest, the manor and church of *Otrei* belonged to the chapter of St. Mary's church, at Rouen, in Normandy, to whom it had been given by Edward the Confessor. At what time a church was first founded here is not known; but in 1260 a church was consecrated by Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, which, in 1337, was made collegiate for a warden, minister, precentor, sacristan, and brethren, in all forty in number, by Bishop Grandison, who, at his own charge, purchased from the chapter of Rouen the church and manor of Ottery, as an endowment for his recently established college. He also built the choir and Lady's chapel, with a magnificent altar-screen which was mutilated in the reign of Elizabeth, and plastered over in 1603, and subsequently, in 1688, covered by a wooden frame-work; upon removing which, in 1829, the original

was discovered, and has recently been restored in Beerstone, after a splendid design by Edward Blore, Esq. In 1451, Henry VI., in his progress through the kingdom, visited this place, where he was received with every demonstration of respect, and remained for two days, taking up his lodging in the college. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, it was alternately occupied by both parties, and in 1645 Sir Thomas Fairfax fixed his head-quarters here for several weeks, during which time he lost many of his men by disease, and several of his officers, among whom was Colonel Pickering. The town is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Otter, and within a mile of the great western road from London to Exeter; it is irregularly built on very uneven ground, and, with the exception of a few respectable houses in the higher parts of it, consists chiefly of cottages: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water flowing freely through the streets. The surrounding country, of which the soil is fertile, is agreeably diversified with pleasing scenery. The manufacture of serge, which was formerly carried on, has been superseded by the introduction of extensive silk-works, of which the machinery is impelled by a water-wheel of very large dimensions. In this establishment between 300 and 400 persons are employed principally in manufacturing handkerchiefs and ribbons; some lace is also made in the town. The market is on Thursday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on the Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Tuesday, and August 15th, at the last of which great quantities of cheese are sold: a great market, likewise, takes place on the Thursday before the second Friday in every month. Courts leet and baron occur annually for the manor, at which two constables for the town and two for the parish are appointed; there is also a constable for the hundred, whose office is permanent.

The parish comprises 8500 acres, of which 447 are common or waste. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £139. After the dissolution of the college founded by Bishop Grandison, the revenue of which was estimated at £338. 2. 9., the site was granted to Edward, Earl of Hertford, in the 37th of Henry VIII., and in the same year that monarch gave the church and cemetery, with the vicarage and collegiate buildings, in trust to four inhabitants of the town, whom he incorporated under the designation of "The Four Governors of the hereditaments and goods of the Church of St. Mary Ottery." Under this charter the governors make certain annual payments to the vicar, chaplain-priest, and schoolmaster. The great tithes of the parish belong to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and the small tithes to the governors. The church is a noble structure, principally in the early English style, with some portions of more recent date, and has two towers, which form the transepts, a nave and choir, both with aisles, and a Lady chapel: the groined roof was added by Bishop Grandison; the north aisle of the nave is in the later English style, with a very beautiful ceiling of fan tracery and pendants; at the east end of the Lady chapel are some richly-canopied niches, and also at the west end of the church. Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., has obtained from her Majesty's Commissioners the perpetual patronage of a chapel at Escot, in the parish, which he has built and endowed. A district

church has also been erected at Tipton, and dedicated to St. John, the cost of which was defrayed chiefly by voluntary contributions, largely promoted by Sir John Kennaway and the family of Mr. Justice Coleridge; it was consecrated May 6, 1840. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The King's Grammar School was founded in 1546, by Henry VIII., who endowed it with £10 per annum from the funds of the church corporation, to which subsequent benefactions were added; among these was a donation of land, in the year 1666, by Edward Salter. In this school were educated, among other eminent characters, Sir Francis Buller, Bart., successively judge of the courts of common pleas and king's bench; Dr. Luxmoore, late Bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Coleridge, late Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands; and Sir J. T. Coleridge, Knt., one of the present judges of the court of queen's bench. The late Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the profound philosopher and gifted poet, was born in the school-house, in 1772, at which time his father was master. A national school is supported by subscription, and two schools are maintained by Sir John Kennaway. Some almshouses were founded by Robert Hone, a maternal ancestor of Sir Thomas Bodley; and there are numerous charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The water of a spring near the town, called "Hawkins' well," is said to be efficacious in diseases of the eye; and persons afflicted with the stone have received great relief from the water of a spring in Yonder-street, which acts powerfully as a solvent. Among the natives of the parish may be enumerated, Sir Isaac Heard, garter king at arms, in 1730; and the notorious Joanna Southcott, in 1750.

OTTRINGHAM (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Hedon; containing 630 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 4320 acres, including the fertile and now well-drained marshes, which extend southward to the Humber, where several drains discharge their waters at Stone creek: the lands are the property of various owners. The village, which is long, is situated on the road between Hedon and Patrington, and about three miles north-eastward of the latter place. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £83; patron, Frank Watt, Esq. The church is principally in the decorated style, with a tower surmounted by a spire. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OUGHTERBY, a township, in the parish of KIRKBAMPTON, union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Carlisle; containing 131 inhabitants. It comprises 905 acres, of which 105 are common or waste land. The tithes have been commuted for £9. 11.

OUGHTERSIDE, with ALLERBY, a township, in the parish of ASPATRIA, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below DERWENT, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Cocker-mouth; containing 555 inhabitants. Coal is obtained in the township, which is bounded on the south by the river Ellen.

OUGHTRIBRIDGE, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of ECCLESFIELD, union of WORTLEY, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. E.) from Sheffield; containing about 1000 inhabitants. This district, which is

situated on the river Don, has recently been formed out of the northern portion of the parish of Ecclesfield, including part of a tract abounding with beautiful scenery. The substratum contains stone of good quality for building and other purposes. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of steel and the making of files, which is carried on to a very considerable extent. The church, erected in 1842, at an expense of £650, raised by subscription, is a neat structure in the early Norman style, from the designs of Mr. Mitchell, and contains 400 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the perpetual curate of Wadsley, with a neat glebe-house. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and at Onesacre is a school endowed with £15 per annum.

OULSTON, a township, in the parish of COXWOLD, union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BIRDFORTH, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Easingwold; containing 200 inhabitants. It comprises 1502a. 3r. 17p., of which 300 acres are arable, 1093 pasture and meadow, and 108 wood, common, and waste. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £231, payable to Trinity College, Cambridge. There is a Roman Catholic chapel.

OULSWICK, a chapelry, in the parish of MONKS-RISBOROUGH, union of WYCOMBE, hundred of AYLESBURY, county of BUCKINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wendover. The chapel, now demolished, was dedicated to St. Peter.

OULTON, a township, in the parish and union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Wigton; containing 406 inhabitants. The great tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1823. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A workhouse was erected in 1828, the expense of which was defrayed by the sale of an allotment of common.

OULTON (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of AYLISHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Aylsham; containing 409 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Aylsham to Holt, and comprises 1849a. 31p., of which 1553 acres are arable, 108 meadow and pasture, and 143 woodland and plantations. Oulton Hall is a handsome mansion, in a tastefully-embellished demesne, commanding some fine views. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; patron and incumbent, Rev. S. Cook. The inappropriate tithes are in the hands of the landowners, with the exception of 74 acres belonging to Lady Suffield, which have been commuted for £20. 10.; the vicarial tithes produce £168, and the glebe consists of 13 acres. The church, situated on an eminence, about a mile from the village, is in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Independents.

OULTON, a hamlet, in the parish of NORBURY, union of NEWPORT, W. division of the hundred of CUTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 40 inhabitants.

OULTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (W.) from Lowestoft; containing 660 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1900 acres, including a lake of 100

acres, and is bounded on the west by the river Wave-ney, which receives the surplus water of Lake Lothing, called Oulton Broad, on the south. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. Geo. Anguish: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. The church originally seems to have been built in the form of the Latin cross, but both transepts have been taken down; the steeple stands between the nave and chancel, and the whole building shows it to be of the Norman style; there are some curious ancient brasses in the chancel. Two schools are partly supported by the parish and the rector.

OULTON, with WOODLESFORD, a township, in the parish of ROTHWELL, Lower division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Leeds; containing 1789 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1240 acres, chiefly the property of John Blayds, Esq., who is lord of the manor; the surface is varied, and the low grounds are watered by a stream that flows into the river Aire. There are several stone quarries, valuable for building purposes. The village, which lies on the road from Leeds to London, is pleasant and healthy, and is much admired by travellers passing through it. Oulton Hall, the seat of Mr. Blayds, is a handsome mansion, situated in a well-wooded demesne. The church, dedicated to St. John, was founded by the late Mr. Blayds, who, in 1827, bequeathed ample funds for its erection, and £4000 three per cent. consols. for its endowment. It is a well-built structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by a finely-proportioned spire; the chancel, which is hexagonal, is richly decorated, and the windows are embellished with stained glass. The church, with a house for the minister in a corresponding style, was completed in 1830, at a cost of £12,000, and the living is a donative, in the patronage of the Founder's Representative. There are places of worship for Methodists and Ranters; also a good day and Sunday school, and a school for 20 girls, supported by Mr. Blayds, in connexion with the Church. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £140, and the impropriate for £51. 14. 7½. Dr. Richard Bentley was born here in 1661.

OULTON, LOW, a township, in the parish of OVER, union of NORTHWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of CHESHIRE, 3¼ miles (E. by N.) from Tarporley; containing 47 inhabitants.

OUNDLE (St. PETER), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of POLEBROOKE, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 30 miles (N. E.) from Northampton, and 77 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Ashton, 3037 inhabitants, of whom 2404 are in the town. A monastery was established here before the year 711, when Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, died in it: by some it is thought to have been founded by that primate, and others consider it to have been a cell to the abbey of Peterborough, and part of its possessions. The parish contains 4976a. 2r. 33p., of which 3667a. 3r. 13p. are in the township. The town is situated on a gentle declivity on the northern bank of the river Nene, by which it is nearly surrounded, and over which are two bridges, leading respectively to the Thrapston and Peterborough roads: North bridge is remarkable for its length and

the number of its arches, which support an elevated causeway. The streets are well paved and lighted, and, in consequence of recent improvements made under the provisions of a local act of parliament, the general appearance of the town has been modernised: two or three houses yet remain, however, which were built with the stones of Fotheringhay Castle. Several of the inhabitants are employed in making bobbin-lace. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held on February 25th, Whit-Monday, and August 21st, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and on October 12th, for cheese, cattle, &c.: a commodious market-house and shambles have been lately erected. Manorial courts leet and baron, and a court for the hundred, occur annually; a court takes place for the rectorial manor of Oundle, once in two or three years, and the petty-sessions for the division are held here once a fortnight.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £376; impropriator, John Smith, Esq. The church is a spacious and very handsome cruciform structure, combining the different styles of English architecture, with a lofty tower, terminated at the angles by octagonal turrets, and surmounted by an hexagonal crocketed spire, erected in 1634: in the chancel are some rich stalls, good screen-work, and a portion of ancient stained glass. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1556, by Sir William Laxton, a native of the town, and lord mayor of London, in 1544; the amount of endowment is about £400 per annum. A school was built and endowed in 1620, by the Rev. Nicholas Latham, with £10 per annum; another is endowed with a like sum; and a national school is supported by subscription. An almshouse, also, was established and endowed by Sir William Laxton, for seven men, and an hospital for sixteen women was founded by the Rev. N. Latham. The poor law union of Oundle comprises 37 parishes or places, 32 of which are in the county of Northampton, and 5 in that of Huntingdon, altogether containing a population of 14,975. In the vicinity are some chalybeate springs.

OUNELEY, or ONNELEY, a township, in the parish of MADELEY, union of NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Newcastle; containing 192 inhabitants.

OUSBY (St. LUKE), a parish, in the union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 9¼ miles (E. N. E.) from Penrith; containing 271 inhabitants. This place, properly *Ulf'sby*, the seat of Ulf, a Dane, is situated to the west of a chain of mountains; and from its elevated position, is subject to great damage from the "Helm winds," which occur frequently from September to May, and do much injury to the corn. The parish comprises 6032 acres, of which 4000 are common or waste; the soil of the cultivated land is a kind of red marl or rich loam, though in some places it is light and sandy; limestone and red sandstone abound, and there are veins of lead-ore, and some small seams of coal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 13. 4.; net income, £353; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The church contains, in a niche, a wooden effigy of a man in armour. Here are the

remains of a British fortification, consisting of an outer and an inner rampart, within the area of which Roman urns and other antiquities have been found: the Maiden way traverses the mountainous parts of the parish.

OUSDEN, or OWSDEN (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of NEWMARKET, hundred of RISBRIDGE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Newmarket; containing 340 inhabitants, and comprising about 1200 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; net income, £285; patron, Thomas James Ireland, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £26. 10. The church is in the Norman style of architecture. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

OUSEBURN, GREAT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 14 miles (N. W. by W.) from York; containing 610 inhabitants. About half a mile from Great Ouseburn a small stream takes its rise, and gives its name to the two villages of Great and Little Ouseburn, and also to the river formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure. The parish comprises about 1444 acres, principally good arable land. The village is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Ouse, over which a substantial bridge of wood, to Aldwark, was built by J. Thompson, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor, on the site of the ancient ferry. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £213; impropiator, Rev. E. Robinson: the tithes were commuted for land in 1770. The church was entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel and tower, in 1823. There is a place of worship for Independents.

OUSEBURN, LITTLE (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, partly in the Lower and partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Kirkby-Hall, Thorpe-Underwoods, and Widdington, 620 inhabitants, of whom 359 are in the township of Little Ouseburn, 13 miles (N. W.) from York. The parish is bounded on the east by the navigable river Ouse, and comprises 3530a. 11p., of which about one-half is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with a small portion of woodland; the soil in the township is very rich, producing excellent wheat, barley, and turnips. A post-office has been established. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 8. 4.; net income, £134; patron, the Precentor in the Cathedral of York; impropiator, R. J. Thompson, Esq.: the tithes of the township of Little Ouseburn were commuted for land in 1801. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower, and in the churchyard is the mausoleum of the Thompson family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OUSEFLEET, a township, in the parish of WHITGIFT, union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK; 6 miles (E. by N.) from Goole; containing 228 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north by the river Ouse, and comprises about 2100 acres, of which 1000 were inclosed in 1829. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1828. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school, founded by Emanuel Empson, who endowed it, in 1727, with a house and land now producing about £36 per annum.

OUSTON, a township, in the parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Chester-le-Street; containing 282 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle, and was granted by Henry VIII., by letters-patent in the 36th of his reign, to Sir William Barentine, Knt., and others, since which period it has been in the possession of various families. The township comprises 629 acres, of which about four-fifths are strong arable land. A colliery in the townships of Ouston and Harraton, owned by Charles Parkins and Co., was opened in 1803. The lands are exempt from all tithes, except Easter dues.

OUSTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Oakham; containing, with the hamlet of Newbold, 213 inhabitants. A society of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by Sir Robert Grimbald, of which the present church formed the priory: its revenue, at the Dissolution, was £173. 18. 9. The abbot's residence, which joined the west end of the church, was removed about the middle of the last century, and the materials were employed in building the church of East Carlton, and a farm-house at Ouston. It was a substantial structure in the later English style: the remains of a fosse which inclosed it, its large ponds, and other appendages, may still be traced; and at the eastern end of the lordship is another moated inclosure of small size, called the Chads. The parish is situated on elevated ground, and comprises 2981a. 1r. 2p., nearly all pasture land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and impropiator, Rev. Henry Palmer. The church contains portions of different styles; the shrine of Grimbald, who built and endowed it, is fixed in the middle of the north wall. The glebe-house is an antique structure, originally used as the dormitory of the abbey.

OUSTON, a township, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 13 miles (W. N. W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 21 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Pont, and comprises 511a. 2r. of high flat table land, upon a substratum of blue mountain limestone, and is the property of the Riddell family, of Cheeseburn-Grange. It is free of large tithes, having been once attached to Hexham Abbey: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £5. 2. 2., and 13s. 4d. are payable to the Bishop of Durham.

OUTCHESTER, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 2½ miles (E. by S.) from Belford; containing 122 inhabitants. This place, situated on the western bank of the river Warn, near its outlet into Budle bay, was the site of the *Castrum Ulfarii* of the ancient port of Warnmouth. The camp is of a square form, and there are vestiges of a Roman road extending from it towards Alnwick. The bay affords secure anchorage for small vessels, which are principally employed in the exportation of corn and flour, and in importing coal and wood. As commutations for the tithes of this place, together with Spindlestone and Glororum, rent-charges have been awarded amounting

to £72, of which £42 are payable to an impropiator, and £30 to Greenwich Hospital.

OUTSEATS, a hamlet, in the parish of **HATHERSAGE**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing 231 inhabitants.

OUTWELL (*St CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of **WISBECH**, partly in the hundred of **WISBECH**, **ISLE** of **ELY**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, and partly in that of **CLACKCLOSE**, county of **NORFOLK**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from **Wisbech**; containing 1252 inhabitants, of whom 820 are in **Norfolk**. The parish is situated on the river **Nene**, and comprises about 2000 acres, belonging to several proprietors. **Beaupré Hall**, the ancient manor-house, is a handsome mansion in the Elizabethan style. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £417; patron, **Bishop of Ely**; the tithes have been commuted for £114, and there is a glebe-house, with 5 acres of land. The church is in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and an elegant south porch. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; also a school partly supported from the parish funds. The town lands comprise $66\frac{1}{2}$ acres, producing £105 per annum. **Molycourt priory**, or the chapel of **St. Mary de Bello Loco**, which was situated in the parish, was founded before the Conquest, for Benedictine monks; but its revenue being considerably diminished, **Henry VI.** appropriated it to the priory of **Ely**.

OUTWICK, a hamlet, in the parish and liberty of **BREAMORE**, union of **FORDINGBRIDGE**, **Ringwood** and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 68 inhabitants.

OVENDEN, a township, in the parish and union of **HALIFAX**, wapentake of **MORLEY**, W. riding of **YORK**; adjoining the town of **Halifax**, and containing 11,799 inhabitants. This township is included in the ancient parochial chapelry of **Illingworth**, and its northern division now forms the recently created ecclesiastical district of **Bradshaw**; it comprises by computation 5295 acres, of which 1742, formerly open common, were inclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament, in 1814. The surface is finely varied, and the higher grounds command a view over **Halifax** and the surrounding country; in the upper district are coal-pits and stone-quarries in extensive operation. The place consists of numerous detached houses irregularly built, and of several scattered hamlets, and is situated on the road to **Keighley** and **Craven**, in a valley lying chiefly between the river **Hebble** and a stream called **Ovenden Brook**, which latter separates it from the township of **North Otram**. **Birks Hall** is the pleasant residence of **Mrs. Lancashire**; **Ovenden Grange**, that of **John Emmet, Esq.**; and **Watkinson Hall**, of **Henry Ambler, Esq.** The inhabitants are principally employed in cotton, woollen, silk, and worsted mills, and the hand-loom weaving of damasks and lastings, which is carried on to a considerable extent. In the village of **Illingworth** is the church of **St. Mary**, a neat edifice with a square tower, built in 1777, on the site of a former structure; it was much injured by fire in Dec. 1841, owing to the over-heating of the flues, but an ample subscription was immediately entered into for its restoration; the organ is said to be the finest to be met with in any village church in this part of the kingdom: attached is a spacious cemetery.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £170, with a glebe-house, erected in 1838; patron, the **Vicar of Halifax**: the tithes were commuted for land in 1814. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Methodists of the New Connexion. A national school was built at **Illingworth** in 1825, and is in connexion with the Church; and the poor have several small bequests, among which is a house with 11 acres of land, now producing £20 a year, left by **Richard Somerscale** in 1622.

OVER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **St. IVES**, hundred of **PAPWORTH**, county of **CAMBRIDGE**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from **St. Ives**; containing 1119 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 0. 10.; net income, £108; patrons, **Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge**. The rectory, an impropriation belonging to the college, is valued in the king's books at £51. 13. 11½. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The late **Mrs. Kirkby** gave £300, since laid out in land, for the endowment of a school, and the relief of widows.

OVER (*St. CHAD*), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the First division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, partly in the union of **NANTWICH**, but chiefly in that of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing, with the townships of **Low Oulton** and **Over**, and the chapelry of **Wettenhall**, 3137 inhabitants, of whom 2816 are in the town, $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from **Chester**, and 168 (N. W. by N.) from **London**. This place is situated on the road from **Middlewich** to **Chester**, and consists chiefly of one long and irregular street, in which are remains of several crosses. On the banks of the river **Weever**, which bounds the parish on the east, are numerous brine-pits; and across the stream, between the parishes of **Over** and **Davenham**, is **Winsford bridge**, where the navigation ends, and on each side of which houses have been built, in consequence of the extension of the salt manufacture in the neighbourhood. The market, formerly held by charter of **Edward I.**, having been disused for about a century, was restored in 1840, and is now held, on Wednesday, in a commodious market-place, lately built on land given by **Lord Delamere**, lord of the manor: there are fairs on May 15th and September 25th. The town, called in ancient records a borough, has been from time immemorial under the government of a mayor, who is chosen at the court leet and baron of the lord of the manor, held in October. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 4.; net income, £167; patron and appropriator, **Bishop of Chester**. The glebe-house and outbuildings were restored in the year 1826, at the cost of about £1400: the glebe, in the immediate neighbourhood, consists of about 24 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1543, by **Hugh Starkey**, gentleman usher to **Henry VIII.**, and is in the later English style; the interior has some good stained glass and tabernacle-work, and an altar tomb supporting an effigy in brass to the memory of **Hugh Starkey**. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free grammar school was founded in 1689, by **Mrs. Elizabeth Venables**, and her son, **Thomas Lee, Esq.**, at **Darnhall**, in the adjoining parish of **Whitegate**, and endowed with lands, the value of which is £60 per annum; it was removed to its present situation in 1803, and is now conducted on the national system.

OVER, a hamlet, in the parish of CHURCHAM, Lower division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, union, and E. division of the county, of GLOUCESTER; containing 114 inhabitants.

OVER, a tything, in the parish of ALMONDSBURY, union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Bristol; containing 73 inhabitants.

OVER, CHURCH, CHESTER.—See UPTON.

OVER HADDON, county of DERBY.—See HADDON, OVER.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

OVERBURY (St. FAITH), a parish, in the unions of TEWKESBURY and WINCHCOMB, Middle division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Tewkesbury; containing, with the chapelries of Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourne, and the hamlet of Conderton, 875 inhabitants. The parish is surrounded nearly on all sides by the county of Gloucester; and contains 3767 acres, of which 1217 are in the township: the roads from Cheltenham to Evesham, and from Tewkesbury to Stow, cross each other here. There are some malt-kilns, and a paper-mill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £421; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811. There are chapels of ease at Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourne. Elizabeth Wood, in 1824, bequeathed £200, of which the interest is distributed to the poor.

OVERLEY, a hamlet, in the township of ORGREAVE, parish of ALREWas, union of LICHFIELD, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 27 inhabitants.

OVERSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of ARROW, union of ALCESTER, Stratford division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. E.) from Alcester; containing 187 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Arrow, and consists of 1430 acres.

OVERSTONE (St. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of SPELHOE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (N. E.) from Northampton; containing 242 inhabitants. It comprises by estimation 1690 acres, of which 183 are woodland and plantations, and of the remainder the greater portion is arable; the soil is a fine red loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3.; net income, £265; patron, L. Lloyd, Esq. The church, a small modern edifice, with a well-painted east window, was rebuilt in 1800, by H. Kipling, Esq.

OVERSTRAND (St. MARTIN), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by E.) from Cromer; containing 240 inhabitants. The parish extends for about two miles along the coast, and comprises 400 acres; the soil is light and sandy; the surface, rising gradually from the shore, is bounded on the south-west by a range of lofty hills, commanding extensive prospects of the sea and the adjacent country. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the herring and lobster fisheries, in the former of which four large vessels are employed, and eleven small boats in the latter. The

living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Lord Suffolk: the tithes have been commuted for £80, and there is a glebe of about one acre. The original church having been destroyed by encroachment of the sea, which has made considerable inroads on this part of the coast, the present structure was built in the reign of Richard II.; the chancel and part of the nave are in ruins; the remaining portion of the nave was fitted up for divine service in 1785.

OVERTON, a township, in the parish of MALPAS, union of WREXHAM, Higher division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from Malpas; containing 110 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £84. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

OVERTON, a village, in the parish of FRODSHAM, union of RUNCORN, Second division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of CHESHIRE; adjoining the town of Frodsham, and containing 557 inhabitants. It includes the parochial church.

OVERTON, with SUNDERLAND, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Lancaster; containing 390 inhabitants. The chapelry occupies a peninsula formed by the river Lune and Morecambe bay. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron, Vicar of Lancaster. The chapel is a very ancient building.

OVERTON, a township, in the parish of RICHARD'S-CASTLE, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Ludlow; containing 77 inhabitants.

OVERTON (St. MARY), a parish, and formerly a borough, in the union of WHITCHURCH, hundred of OVERTON, Kingsclere and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Whitchurch, and 54 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 1590 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 6400 acres, of which about 600 are woodland, 100 meadow, and the rest arable. The village is situated on the great western road; and the river Test, which rises about a mile distant, runs through it. A manufactory for throwing silk affords employment to the greater part of the female inhabitants. Fairs are held on May 4th, Whit-Monday, July 18th, and October 22nd, the last a considerable fair for sheep. The place formerly sent two members to parliament. The living is a vicarage, with that of Tadley annexed, in the patronage of the Rector, valued in the king's books at £14. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £320. The rectory is a sinecure, valued in the king's books at £29. 19. 7.; net income, £50; patron, Bishop of Winchester. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a national school, and a school for girls. In the parish is situated the Whitchurch union-workhouse.

OVERTON (St. MICHAEL), a parish, consolidated with Fyfield, in the union of MARLBOROUGH, partly in the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, but chiefly in that of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Marlborough; containing, with the chapelry of Alton-Priors and the tything of Lockeridge, 1082 inhabitants, of whom 457 are in the township of West Overton. The land is laid out in sheep-farms, and is intersected by the river Kennet, which is here generally dry in summer.

A few persons are engaged in the making of straw-plat. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £23. 0. 5.; net income, £319; patron and impropiator, Duke of Marlborough. The church is in the later English style; and at Alton-Priors is a chapel of ease of the same character.

OVERTON (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, in the union of YORK, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Shipton, and part of Skelton, 764 inhabitants, of whom 68 are in Overton township, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from York. Overton was anciently the chief country residence of the abbots of York, and was sold in the 5th of Elizabeth to John Herbert; it passed in 1827 from Mrs. Earle, the last of the family of Bouchier, to Viscount Downe, the present owner. The township, which is in the vale of the Ouse, comprises about 1330 acres of land, of the richest quality. The Great North of England railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 8. $11\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £131; patron and impropiator, Viscount Downe. A free school was founded at Shipton in 1655, under the will of Ann Middleton, who bequeathed £1000 for that purpose, now producing £40 per annum.

OVERTON, COLD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, and forming, with the parishes of Somerby and Withcote, a detached portion of the hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 118 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the family of Hartopp: the tithes have been commuted for £269, and the glebe comprises 45 acres, to which a house is attached.

OVERTON-HEATH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the hundred of SELKLEY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing, with Clatford-Park, also extra-parochial, 40 inhabitants.

OVERTON, MARKET (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of OAKHAM, hundred of ALSTOE, county of RUTLAND, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Oakham; containing 503 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the Oakham canal, and comprises 1778a. 2r. 34p.; the surface, with the exception of a hill in the western part overlooking the vale of Catmore, is flat, and the soil in some parts clayey, and in others light and strong. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 11. 3.; net income, £507; patron, John Wingfield, Esq. The tithes were commuted in 1803, for land.

OVERTOWN, a tything, in the parish of WROUGHTON, union of HIGHWORTH and SWINDON, hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Swindon and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 78 inhabitants.

OVERY, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of DORCHESTER, Dorchester division of DORSET; containing 38 inhabitants.

OVING (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 391 inhabitants. The making of lace is carried on. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £232. There are some remains of an ancient castle.

OVING, a parish, in the union of WEST HAMPNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Chichester; containing, with the tything of Colworth and the ville of Portfield, 790 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2946 acres, of which 194 are common or waste; it is intersected by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, Precentor in the Cathedral of Chichester. The tithes have been commuted for the following rent-charges: to the Precentor, £853. 9.; the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, £56. 11.; St. Mary Magdalen and St. James' Hospital, £30; and the vicar, £270. The church is built of flint, in the style of the thirteenth century, with stone quoins and dressings to the windows, and is in the shape of a cross, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire at the west end. In 1839, it was thoroughly repaired and restored, and the churchyard newly laid out and surrounded with a wall and iron-railing, by Miss Woods; and opposite to it that lady has erected and liberally endowed two elegant buildings in the Tudor style, one intended for eight old persons, and the other containing two school-rooms, with a residence for the master and mistress between them. There is also a parsonage-house, of corresponding character, forming, with the other buildings, a picturesque object on entering the village. In 1827, Mrs. Susannah Green bequeathed £2000 for the support of three widows.

OVINGDEAN, a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of YOUNSMERE, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Brighton; containing 116 inhabitants. This place lies on the coast, and comprises 1618 acres, of which a large portion is arable, and the rest down land and waste: the village is situated in a pleasant valley about a mile from the sea. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 6.; patron and incumbent, Rev. John W. H. Marshall: the tithes have been commuted for £382; and there is a glebe-house, with about an acre and a half of land. The church is in the early English style, and is supposed, from the remains of pointed arches now built up on the south side, to have been formerly much larger than at present. A parochial school is supported by subscription. Not far from the church is an ancient farm-house, recently modernised, in which Charles II. sought refuge prior to his escape to the continent.

OVINGHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, partly in the union of HEXHAM, and partly in that of CASTLE ward, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND; containing 3429 inhabitants, of whom 257 are in Ovingham township, 11 miles (W.) from Newcastle. The parish comprises the townships of Dukershagg, Eltringham, Harlow-Hill, Hedley-on-the-Hill, Hedley-Woodside, Horsley, Mickley, Nafferton, Ovingham, Ovington, Prudhoe, Prudhoe-Castle, Rutchester, Spittle, Welton, Whittle, and Wylam. It is on both sides of the Tyne, on the borders of which river the soil is productive, and interspersed with wood; in some parts the land is bare of wood, and a strong clay-soil. Several coal-mines are in operation, and small quantities of iron-stone are found, and freestone in most of the townships. The road from Newcastle to Hexham and the old military road, now a public highway,

pass through the parish. The township of Ovingham comprises 446 acres, and is situated on the north bank of the Tyne, parallel with which, on the south side, runs the Newcastle and Carlisle railway: in the village are a brewery, and a dye-house and bleaching-grounds. Fairs are held on 26th April and 26th October.

The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £5. 8. 4., and recently endowed by C. W. Bigge, Esq., who is patron and impropiator, with £21 per annum, and by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £14 per annum; total net income, £161. There is a glebe-house, with 39 acres of land; the house, which is ancient, occupies the site, and includes the remains, of a cell of Black canons, founded by one of the Umfravilles, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £13. 4. 8. The church is an elegant and commodious structure in the early English style, in the shape of a Greek cross, with a very ancient tower of the date 1180; and at Hall-Yards, near Mickley, is a chapel of ease, erected at the sole expense of J. B. Wrightson, Esq., and consecrated 31st August, 1824. The Wesleyans, Independents, and Presbyterians have places of worship; and numerous schools have been built. Thomas Bewick, the celebrated wood-engraver, was born in the parish, as was also John Jackson, one of the most distinguished wood-engravers of the present day.

OVINGTON, a parish, in the union of RISBRIDGE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Clare; containing 166 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Tilbury consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of John Fisher, Esq.: the tithes of Ovington have been commuted for £207, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church, a small but neat edifice, is pleasantly seated on an eminence surrounded with trees.

OVINGTON (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. N. E.) from Watton; containing 268 inhabitants. It comprises 1475a. 1r. 35p., of which 1171 acres are arable, 280 pasture, and 22 woodland and plantations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 23 acres, with a small house. The church is an ancient structure, and contains portions of the Norman, and of each style of English architecture. On the borders of the parish are some traces of a Roman camp; and coins, military weapons, and other relics have been ploughed up near the spot.

OVINGTON, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12 miles (W.) from Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing 380 inhabitants. The township comprises 1100 acres, of which the soil varies from sand to strong clay; the surface is undulated, and the scenery beautiful. The proprietors are, H. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., M.P., H. Hinde, Esq., and Charles W. Bigge, Esq. The village, which is agreeable and well built, is on the north side of the Tyne, distant one mile west from Ovingham, and contains farmsteads, cottages, and public-houses. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £206.

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OVINGTON, a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (W. by S.) from New Alresford; containing 163 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £219; patron, Bishop of Winchester. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812. Here is a small national school.

OVINGTON, a township, in the parish of FORCETT, union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 6 miles (E. by S.) from Barnard-Castle; containing 159 inhabitants. This place is situated on the border of the river Tees, and intersected by the road from Darlington to Greta-Bridge; and comprises 492a. 28p., of which 186 acres are arable, 287 pasture, and 18 woodland. The soil is rather thin, resting upon clay, but favourable to the production of all kinds of crops; the scenery, which embraces the banks of the Tees, is varied and beautiful. Cuthbert Watson, Esq., has a neat residence here. There is a brewery, and malting is carried on to a great extent. The tithes have been commuted for £53, of which £23 are payable to the vicar of Gilling, and £30 to Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart. The inhabitants attend Wycliffe church, distant a mile, as do the Roman Catholic portion a place of worship at Wycliffe Hall. A small school is supported by Sir Clifford Constable, aided by £5 per annum from Mr. Watson, and subscriptions from the vicars of Gilling and Wycliffe. In the village is a celebrated Maypole, twenty-one yards high.

OWERMOIGNE (*St. Michael*), a parish and liberty, in the union of WEYMOUTH, Dorchester division of DORSET, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Dorchester; containing, with the hamlets of Galton and Southdown, 416 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 4. 7., and in the gift of John Cree, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for £358, and the glebe consists of 25 acres, to which a house is attached. A national school is supported by subscription.

OWERSBY (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Market-Rasen; containing 480 inhabitants, of whom 356 are in North, and 124 in South, Owersby. The navigable river Ancholme passes through the parish on the west, and the road from Boston to Hull, through Market-Rasen and Caistor, traverses its eastern extremity. It comprises by admeasurement 4700 acres, of which the portions of arable and pasture are nearly equal, and contains much hedge-row timber, consisting of ash, oak, and elm; the surface is flat at the foot of the north wolds, and the soil is chiefly clay. The living is a discharged vicarage, with those of Kirkby and Osgodby united, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 4.; net income, £373; patron and impropiator, John Julius Angerstein, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £21. 8., and the vicarial for £244. 14., and the glebe consists of about 33 acres. The church is a plain stone edifice, rebuilt about 1764. A school is supported partly by an endowment of £10. 8. per annum.

OWLPEN, a parish, in the union of DURSLEY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. divi-

sion of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Dursley; containing 94 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of Newington-Bagpath: the tithes have been commuted for £149. 16., and the glebe comprises two acres. The church was erected in 1830, principally at the cost of the Rev. Alan Gardner Cornwall; in the interior are some memorials of the very ancient family of Danet, who formerly resided here, and were of considerable eminence.

OWMBY (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the E. division of the wapentake of ASLACOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Market-Rasen; containing 256 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £233. Here is a national school.

OWMBY, with SEARBY, a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of YARBOROUGH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Caistor; containing 234 inhabitants, of whom 108 are in the Owmbly portion. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the vicarage of Searby.

OWRAM, NORTH, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Halifax; containing 13,352 inhabitants. This township, which includes numerous villages and hamlets, forming a north-eastern suburb to the town of Halifax, comprises by computation 4887 acres; the surface is extremely hilly and irregular, rising in some parts into mountainous elevations, and in others intersected with open vales, and deep and narrow glens. The district abounds with coal of the best quality for making gas, which is worked by Joseph Stocks, Esq., and several smaller proprietors, and of which great quantities are sent to Manchester, Liverpool, and London. Freestone is also abundant, and the Black Clough quarry produces a remarkably handsome and compact species, which is in great estimation. The village of North Owsram is situated on an eminence, amid picturesque and romantic scenery, and is irregularly built, consisting chiefly of detached houses; the inhabitants are partly employed in the extensive worsted-mills of Messrs. Akroyd and others, and in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on in the immediate vicinity. In the vale of Shipden is the Horley Green spa, the water of which holds in solution iron in very small proportions, and on an analysis made by Dr. Alexander, of Halifax, an imperial gallon was found to contain, of carbonic acid gas 5.5 cubic inches, of nitrogen 7.25, sulphate of iron 40.77 grains, sulphate of lime 15.26, sulphate of magnesia 5.0, chloride of calcium .32, of silica .93, and of alumina 1.22; mean temperature, $48^{\circ} 5'$ of Fahrenheit. A church was erected on the high ground called the Queen's Head, in 1843, at an expense of £2500, on a site given by George Barrow, Esq.; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains 800 sittings, of which 250 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists and for Wesleyans. The free school was founded in 1711, by Joseph Crowther, Esq., who endowed it with land producing £21 per annum. The school and almshouses at Boothtown were founded in 1687, by Jeremiah Hall, M.D., who endowed them with £100 for the erection of the buildings, and

£330 for the maintenance of the master and four aged almspeople; the premises have been lately rebuilt, and the income is £114.

OWRAM, SOUTH, a township, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK; containing 6478 inhabitants. This township, which forms part of the south-eastern suburb of Halifax, comprises by computation 2280 acres; the surface is beautifully varied, and the scenery frequently picturesque. The Beacon Hill, a lofty eminence in the township, rises precipitously from the river Hebble, overlooking the town of Halifax; and in troublesome times a beacon was erected here to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and which would be answered by others in various parts. Ashday Hall, the summer residence of Thomas Drake, Esq., and Ashgrove, the seat of Edward Rawson, Esq., are handsome mansions, commanding richly-diversified prospects over the valley of the Calder. The population is partly employed in the extensive stone and slate quarries which have been opened in the township; the flag-stones raised are of very superior quality, and large quantities are sent to the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom; there are also two beds of coal, extending under the whole of the township. For the conveyance of these minerals, the Salter and Hebble canal affords every facility; and the Manchester and Leeds railway, also, skirts the township. The village of South Owsram, which is very irregularly built, is situated on elevated ground, 2 miles from Halifax, and embraces fine views of the surrounding scenery. The chapel, dedicated to St. Anne, distinguished by the appellations of "St. Anne's in the Grove" and "the Chapel in the Briers," was erected prior to the year 1530, but in 1817, being in a dilapidated condition, was taken down, and a church retaining the same dedication, was erected on a more convenient site, at a cost of £2800, chiefly by the voluntary contributions of the landholders and parishioners. It is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; a gallery was built in it in 1839, containing 117 sittings, all of which are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150, with an excellent parsonage-house; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. In 1787, Sir William Staines, of London, built a schoolroom, with an apartment attached to it for a master; but being without endowment, and a mile distant from the village, it is attended by very few children. A national school was erected in 1839.

OWRE, county of KENT.—See OARE.

OWSLEBURY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of WINCHESTER, hundred of FAWLEY, Winchester and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Winchester; containing 806 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 5341 acres, of which 3023 are arable, 1037 meadow and pasture, and the rest common, waste, and coppice. The old road from Winchester to Bishop's-Waltham, by Morestead and Stephen's Castle down, traverses the eastern part of the parish; and the new Botley road, with a branch to Bishop's-Waltham over Stroud Wood Common, runs along the west and south-west. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Twyford, and has a net income of £175; the impropriation belongs to the Hospital of St. Cross. The

parish formed one vicarage, with that of Twyford, previously to 1832, at which period Owslebury was endowed by the late Mrs. Alice Long, of Marwell Hall, as a perpetual curacy. The great tithes have been commuted for £590. 7., and the vicarial for £171. 10.; the glebe consists of about 2 acres, to which is attached a house, built by Mrs. Long, in 1834. The church was enlarged in 1835, by subscription; and an additional church, with a parsonage-house, has been built on Colden Common, to which a district is assigned. There is a national school, supported partly by an endowment of the late Mrs. Long.

OWSTHORPE, a township, in the parish and union of POCKLINGTON, Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Pocklington; containing 17 inhabitants. It comprises 329a. 3r. 27p., the property of the Osbaldeston family: the land is in farms. There are some traces of a large moated mansion.

OWSTON (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, W. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINSEY, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Epworth; containing, with the chapelry of West Butterwick with Kelfield, the hamlets of West Ferry and Gunthorpe, and part of the hamlets of East Ferry and Heckdyke, 2445 inhabitants, of whom 1553 are in Owston township. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Trent, and comprises by computation 7000 acres. Sacking, and other coarse hempen goods, are manufactured. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 10.; net income, £155; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. The glebe comprises about 60 acres. The church, in the early English style, is beautifully situated at the western extremity of the village; the north and south aisles appear to have been rebuilt about the time of Henry VII. A handsome chapel of ease has been recently erected at West Butterwick; the east windows contain ten coats of arms, executed in stained glass, of those persons by whose benevolence the edifice was built, among whom were the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Archdeacon of Stow, and Sir Robert Sheffield. A national school is supported, partly by an endowment of £5 per annum. Near Millwood Park a Carthusian monastery was founded about 1395, by Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, afterwards Duke of Norfolk; it was dedicated to St. Mary, St. John the Evangelist, and St. Edward the Confessor, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £290. 11. 7.

OWSTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of DONCASTER, Upper division of the wapentake of OS-GOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Doncaster; containing, with the township of Skellow, 420 inhabitants, of whom 283 are in Owston. This parish comprises about 2900 acres, of which 1600 are arable, 900 meadow and pasture, and 350 woodland and plantations; the surface in the eastern portion is usually flat, and in the western gently undulated; the scenery is enriched with wood. A small nameless rivulet skirts the parish on the south, and another called the Skel intersects it from north to south. The soil in the west is rich and fertile, resting on a stratum of magnesian limestone, but in the east is of an inferior kind, being chiefly clay superincumbent on a bed of sandstone. There are some quarries of limestone for

building, and also for repairing the roads, and clay of good quality for making bricks and tiles. The plantations are mostly elm, ash, and walnut trees in the limestone, and oak and ash in the sandstone district. Owston House, the seat of Phillip Davies Cooke, Esq., and for many generations the residence of his ancestors, is a handsome mansion in a park of 200 acres. The village is on the road from Doncaster to Selby; and the turnpike-road from London to Edinburgh bounds the parish on the west. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 0. 2½.; net income, £160; patron and impropiator, Mr. Cooke, who is lord of the manor. The glebe contains 45 acres, with a house. The church, which is on the north side of the park, contains several monuments to the Cooke family, of which two are by Chantrey; one, to Mrs. Cooke, who died in 1818, consists of a kneeling figure in an attitude of devotion, and the other, to Bryan Cooke, Esq., who died in 1821, has a full-length figure of that gentleman in alto-relievo, in a sitting posture; a handsome window of stained glass was inserted by Lady Helena Cooke, in 1838. A national school is supported by subscription. Roman coins have been found at Robin Hood's Well, at the north-western extremity of the parish.

OWSTWICK, a township, partly in the parish of GARTON, and partly in that of ROOS, union of PATRINGTON, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Hull; containing 124 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey called *Hostewic*, partly belonged at different periods to the abbeys of Meaux, Thornton, and Melsa, and the priory of Nunkeeling. The township comprises 1330a. 2r. 8p., of which 452 acres are in the parish of Garton, and the remainder in that of Roos. There is an old meeting-house belonging to the Quakers, of whom the earliest notice in this place occurs in the year 1654.

OWTHORNE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, partly in the Middle division, and partly in the S. division, of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of South Frodingham, Rimsell, and Waxholme, 464 inhabitants, of whom 154 are in Owthorne township, 16 miles (E.) from Hull. This parish, which is situated on the sea-shore, comprises about 3800 acres, chiefly arable, with a moderate portion of pasture. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £282. The church fell into the sea on February 16th, 1816, and, in consequence of continual encroachments, the village has also sustained considerable damage. Here is a small national school.

OWTHORPE (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union, and S. division of the wapentake, of BINGHAM, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Nottingham; containing 143 inhabitants. This parish is situated to the north-east of the road between Nottingham and Melton-Mowbray, upon the Grantham canal, and on the eastern side of the lofty range of hills called the Wolds. It comprises about 1600 acres of cold clay land, principally the property of Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., who is lord of the manor, which his father, Sir George Smith Bromley, purchased in 1773, with 1300 acres of land, from the

Hutchinson family, who had owned it for many generations. For some time after the Conquest, the place was held by a family of its own name, and was of the fee of Roger de Busli. The Hall, a large square mansion, was pulled down by the present proprietor of the estate. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £65; patron and impropriator, Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart. The church was built by Colonel Julius Hutchinson, an active parliamentary officer during the great civil war, and for some time governor of Nottingham Castle, who died in confinement in 1664, and lies interred in the family vault here.

OXBOROUGH (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Stoke-Ferry; containing 316 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, the property of Sir H. P. Bedingfield, Bart. Oxborough Hall was erected during the reign of Edward IV., by Sir Edmund Bedingfield, who had license from that monarch to embattle his manor-house; it is a quadrangular castellated mansion of brick, and is surrounded by a deep and broad moat, over which is a bridge leading to the entrance gateway between two octangular towers. A weekly market and annual fairs, with several other privileges, were granted by Edward I.; but the market has long been discontinued, and only one fair is held, on Easter-Tuesday, chiefly for cattle. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of Foulden united, valued in the king's books at £18. 6. 8.; net income, £516; patrons, Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, who are also impropriators of Foulden. The church is a spacious structure of flint and stone, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire; it has several monuments to former rectors, of whom the Rev. Thomas Parkins was author of a continuation of Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*. Within the grounds of the Hall is a Roman Catholic chapel, erected in 1838; and there are two schools, one supported by the minister, the other by a Roman Catholic lady. Thomas Hower, Esq., bequeathed 117 acres of land for the relief of the poor, and repairing the church. There are many tumuli, and some pits called Danes' graves, in the parish; and Roman and Saxon coins have been found, from which, and from the remains of a considerable vallum to the north-west of the village, it seems to have been anciently a place of importance.

OXCLIFFE, with HEATON, a township, in the parish and union of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (W.) from Lancaster; containing 149 inhabitants.

OXCOMB (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, hundred of HILL, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from Horncastle; containing 24 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1060 acres, and is in one farm, occupied by Messrs. David and Chapman Briggs, and the property of Benjamin Grant, Esq., lord of the manor. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 7½., and in the patronage of B. Grant, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £204. 3. The church, rebuilt in 1842, at the expense of Mr. Grant, is, though small, a very attractive edifice, in the early Eng-

lish style, having an octagonal tower, surmounted by a handsome light lantern of Ancaster stone, with angular buttresses, and eight crocketed pinnacles; the interior is fitted up with stalls, and chastely ornamented correspondingly with the exterior.

OXENBOURNE, a tything, in the parish and hundred of EAST MEON, union of PETERSFIELD, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 175 inhabitants.

OXENDEN, GREAT (*St. Helen*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¼ miles (S. by E.) from Harborough; containing 234 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Northampton and Harborough road, and comprises 1303a. 2r. 10p., lying upon a clayey subsoil, the whole good grazing land, with the exception of 52 acres, which are arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4.; net income, £410; patron, Mr. Parker. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767.

OXENDEN, LITTLE, a hamlet, in the parish of LITTLE BOWDEN, union of MARKET-HARBOROUGH, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Harborough; containing 4 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Harborough to Northampton, and consists of 507½ acres of good land. The chapel has been demolished.

OXENHALL, or OXNEYFIELD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of DARLINGTON, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 2¾ miles (S.) from Darlington; containing 25 inhabitants. The land is set out in farms. In the neighbourhood are three remarkable pools, termed Hell Kettles.

OXENHALL (*St. Anne*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1 mile (N. N. W.) from Newent; containing 292 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1886 acres, of which 42 are common or waste land: the Gloucestershire and Herefordshire canal, which runs through it, has a tunnel here more than a mile in length. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; net income, £54; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropriator, S. Beale, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £440. In a wood is an artificial mound covered with trees, in the form of a horse-shoe, called "The Danes' Mound," and supposed to be of great antiquity. The whole line of country contains mineral springs, the water of which varies in strength, and bears some resemblance to those at Cheltenham.

OXENTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union, and Lower division of the hundred, of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Tewkesbury; containing 139 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Evesham and Cheltenham, and comprises about 1000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £68; patron and incumbent, Rev. E. Beaven; impropriator, E. Shepherd, Esq. The impropriate tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774; the incumbent's glebe comprises about 23 acres of land in distant parishes.

OXENWOOD, a tything, in the parish of SHALBOURNE, hundred of KINTBURY-EAGLE, county of BERKS; containing 178 inhabitants.



Seal and Arms.

OXFORD, a university and city, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, of which it is the capital, 55 miles (N. N. W.) from London; containing 25,416 inhabitants. This place, which, from a very remote period of antiquity, has been celebrated as a seat of learning, is supposed to have derived its Saxon name, *Oxenford*, from a ford over the river for the passage of oxen. To the establishment of schools here, supposed to have been primarily by Alfred the Great, the origin of the city is by some historians attributed; but, though that monarch unquestionably restored and more liberally endowed the university, its first foundation is demonstrated to have been many years prior to his reign, in an act of confirmation by Pope Martin II., in 802, in which it is described as an ancient academy of learning. During the earlier times of the Saxons, a monastery, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, was founded here about the year 730, by Didanus, one of the Saxon princes, for twelve sisters of noble birth, of which Frideswide, his daughter, was first abbess, who being canonized after her death, the abbey, in which she was interred, was dedicated to St. Frideswide, in honour of her memory: this monastery, having been plundered during the Danish wars, and the nuns dispersing, was re-established for secular canons. In the interval between the destruction of the abbey and its restoration, *Alfred*, with his three sons, resided here, where he founded three public schools, established a royal mint, and contributed greatly to the rebuilding of the city. In the reign of *Ethelred*, the Danes burnt the place, in retaliation for the general massacre of their countrymen by order of that monarch; and, in 1013, another party of those rapacious invaders, under the command of *King Sweyn*, landed in England, and having laid waste the adjoining country, compelled the inhabitants of Oxford to surrender, and to give hostages for their fulfilment of the terms of capitulation. The city was again burnt by the Danes, in 1032; and, in 1036, *Harold Harefoot* was crowned at Oxford, on which, in revenge for the slaughter of some of his men, he inflicted considerable injury.

At the time of the Norman Conquest, Oxford, refusing to submit to *William*, was, in the year 1067, taken by storm, and given to Robert D'Oily, who erected a strong castle on the west side of it, for the purpose of keeping the inhabitants in subjection, and fortified it with strong earthworks, within which he built a collegiate church, dedicated to St. George, and settled in it secular canons of the order of St. Augustine. *William Rufus* held a council in the town, under Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, at which several bishops assisted, for the purpose of defeating a conspiracy formed against him by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, his uncle, in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy. Robert D'Oily, nephew of the above Robert D'Oily, and chamberlain to Henry I., founded the abbey of Osney, which was situated a little below the castle. *Henry I.* built a new hall or palace at Oxford, called Beaumont, where he celebrated the festival of Easter, in 1133, with great pomp, and in which

Richard I. was born. *Stephen*, in the early part of his reign, assembled a council of the principal nobility here, to whom, in order to attach them to his interests, and to strengthen his party in the kingdom, he promised to abolish the tax called Dane Geld, and to restore the laws of Edward the Confessor. Matilda, having obtained possession of the castle, was besieged by Stephen, but previously to surrendering it, she contrived to escape by night over the river, which was at that time frozen. During the siege, the inhabitants being excluded from the church of St. George within the castle, the chapel of St. Thomas was erected for their accommodation, and Stephen is reported to have repaired the city walls, which had fallen into decay: these walls are supposed to have been built in the seventh century, but by whom is uncertain.

During the contest between *Henry II.* and Thomas à Becket, that monarch held a parliament at Oxford, for the purpose of counteracting the authority of the pope, who had threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict; and, in 1167, another parliament, in which the partitioning of Ireland among those of his subjects who had at different times achieved the conquest of it, was deliberated upon. *Richard I.* invested Oxford, his native city, with many privileges, in gratitude for which the citizens contributed largely to his ransom, when detained prisoner in Austria, on his return from the Holy Land. *King John* held a parliament here in 1204, in order to raise supplies, which were liberally granted. In the reign of *Henry III.*, who kept the festival of Christmas in this city, in 1222, Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, held a synod here for reforming abuses in the ecclesiastical polity of the kingdom, by a decree of which two men were crucified, each pretending that he was Christ, and two women starved to death, for pretending to be the Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalene. The same king, in 1227, when he became of age, assembled a parliament here, in which he assumed the government, and revoked the grant of Magna Charta, and the Charter of Forests, alleging that they were signed by him when a minor. Towards the end of this reign, an adjourned parliament was held at Oxford, in which all Poitevins and other foreigners were ordered to leave the kingdom. Queen Isabel, on her return from France, remained for some time in the city, while prosecuting the war against the two Spensers. In the reign of *Henry IV.*, a conspiracy was formed by the Earls of Huntingdon, Kent, Salisbury, and Rutland, for assassinating the king at a tournament to be held here, and restoring the deposed monarch, Richard II., to the throne; but their plot was discovered, and the Earls of Kent and Salisbury, Sir Thomas Blount, and others were executed at Greenditch, in St. Giles' Field, near Oxford. *Henry VIII.* erected Oxford into a see, separating it, with the county, from the diocese of Lincoln, in which it had previously been included. Soon after the accession of Mary, Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, Ridley, Bishop of London, and Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, were conveyed from the tower where they had been imprisoned, to hold a disputation with the learned men of the University, at a convocation held in St. Mary's church; and in the following year, the Bishops of London, Gloucester, and Bristol were sent commissioners to Oxford, to examine Ridley and Latimer, whom they condemned to the stake. This sentence was executed in a place called Canditch, on

October 16th, 1555, in the presence of the chief magistrates of the university and city; and on the 21st of the following March, Cranmer, who had witnessed the spectacle from the prison of Bocardo, in which he was confined, suffered martyrdom on the same spot. In 1625, the parliament having adjourned from London, on account of the plague, assembled at Oxford; but, on symptoms of the infection appearing in the city, the king hastily dissolved it, after repeated and unavailing attempts to procure supplies.

In the earlier part of the parliamentary war, Sir John Byron, with a portion of the royal troops, attempted to garrison the city for King *Charles*; but Lord Say, then lieutenant of the county, advancing against him with a superior force, the former retired, leaving Oxford in the hands of the latter. Byron, on his retreat from the place, advanced to Worcester, which he garrisoned for the king, who reinforced by numbers whom his victory at Edgehill had drawn over to his party, marched to Oxford, took possession of it, and there fixed his head-quarters. During the king's occupation of the town, a treaty of negotiation was opened, and the Earl of Northumberland, and four members of the lower house, were appointed commissioners by the parliament; the conferences continued for several weeks, but, after various propositions for a mutual accommodation, terminated without the differences being adjusted. A deputation from the citizens of London afterwards waited upon the monarch, who had resolved to pass the winter at Oxford, with proposals for peace, which, through the agency of the parliament, were also rendered ineffectual. The king invited the members who had either retired or been expelled from the Westminster parliament to meet him at Oxford, and assembled a parliament in the great hall of Christ-Church College. Sir Thomas Fairfax, advancing with his army to besiege the city, was for a time diverted from his purpose by Prince Rupert, who attacked his castle at Leicester; but Fairfax returning to the siege, and the garrison being reduced by famine, it surrendered to the parliament, and the king, escaping to Newcastle, placed himself under the protection of the Scottish army. In 1665, the plague raging in London, the parliament adjourned to Oxford, and assembling in the schools of the university, granted supplies for carrying on the war against the Dutch, and enacted statutes against the nonconforming clergy, who were prohibited approaching within five miles of any corporate town. During the continuance of the plague, the courts of law, at Michaelmas term, were held in this city; where, also, Charles II., having broken up the parliament, at Westminster, in 1681, assembled a new one, which, after sitting only a few days, was dissolved by the king, for the apparent purpose of preventing the differences that threatened to arise between the lords and the commons, the former having rejected a vote of impeachment decreed by the latter.

OXFORD, for the splendour of its public buildings, among which the colleges and halls of the university are conspicuous for the grandeur of their elevation, and, in many instances, for the beauty of their architecture, is not surpassed by any city in the kingdom; and, from the antiquity and importance of its venerable institutions, possesses an intense degree of interest. It occupies a pleasant situation on a gentle acclivity, at the confluence of the rivers Cherwell and Isis, by which it

is nearly surrounded, and across which are several bridges, handsomely built of stone; Magdalen bridge over the Cherwell, and a new bridge over the Isis, on the Abingdon road, lately erected at an expense of £11,000, are the principal. The *Approaches* are spacious, and afford striking and finely-varied prospects of the city, and of its sumptuous edifices and stately towers. The entrance from the London road, by Magdalen bridge, is exquisitely beautiful; on the right is the small but pleasing vale of the Cherwell, in which the newly-erected church of St. Clement's forms an interesting feature, together with the grounds, the water-walk, and the noble tower of Magdalen College; and on the left are seen Christ-Church meadows, watered by the Isis and the Cherwell, with the spire of the Cathedral, and the tower of Merton College in the distance. The entrance from Woodstock is remarkably fine, leading into the town through the broad street of St. Giles', on each side of which is a row of stately trees, and on the east side the college of St. John, and part of Balliol College. The entrance from Abingdon, over Folly or the New bridge, leads through St. Aldate's-street, on the east side of which is the magnificent front of Christ-Church College, and the town-hall. The *City*, which is above a mile in length, from east to west, and, including the suburbs, more than three miles in circumference, is divided into four parts by two principal streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, in the centre. The different portions are well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The *High-street* is one of the noblest streets in Europe, presenting in pleasing succession, from its great length and easy and graceful curvature, many of the stately and venerable public edifices for which the city is so eminently distinguished: on the north side, after crossing Magdalen bridge, and passing the college of St. Mary Magdalen on the right, and the Physic Garden on the left, are Queen's and All Souls' Colleges, beyond which are the churches of St. Mary and All Saints, and at its upper extremity, that of St. Martin, or Carfax; and on the south side are University College, and some handsome private houses. At the northern extremity of the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalen, and opposite to the spot where Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer suffered martyrdom, is the *Martyrs' Memorial*, a splendid monument in commemoration of their piety and fortitude, and of which the first stone was laid on the 19th of May, 1841, by the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University College, and chairman of the committee for its erection. This deeply-interesting monument resembles, in its general design, the crosses raised in different parts of the kingdom by Edward I., in memory of his queen Eleanor, and more particularly that of Waltham; it is after a design by Messrs. Scott and Moffat, and in connexion with it, is a church dedicated to the God of Martyrs, formed by taking down part of the church of St. Mary Magdalen, and rebuilding it on a larger scale. Near Magdalen bridge are warm and cold *Baths*, in St. Clement's parish, recently constructed, comprising a saloon, reading-room, and other appendages, and a very superior arrangement of baths. *Races* are annually held on Port-meadow, and are well attended. The gardens of the colleges afford delightful promenades, and in the environs, which contain many handsome residences, are varied rides and agreeable walks, of which latter, that

to Headington Hill, commanding a fine view of Oxford and its vicinity, may be deemed the principal. The rivers Cherwell and Isis, branching into several streams, and pursuing a winding course, contribute greatly to adorn the city, and their united waters afford the means of aquatic excursions. The *Trade* is chiefly in corn and other agricultural produce of the surrounding district, which is extremely fertile. Coal is brought from Staffordshire by the Oxford canal, which communicates with those of Birmingham, Warwick, and Coventry; and a good traffic is carried on with the metropolis and the intermediate towns, by the Thames. An act was passed in 1843, for the construction of a railway to the Great Western line in Berkshire. Convenient wharfs and quays have been formed at considerable expense, and every facility provided for the increase of the inland trade. Oxford has been long celebrated for the superior quality of its brawn, of which a large quantity is forwarded to London. The *Markets* are on Wednesday and Saturday, and are abundantly supplied, the latter being also for corn: the market-place is a suitable area, arranged in sections for the different kinds of produce, on the northern side of the High-street. The fairs are, one on May 3rd, on Gloucester Green; another in St. Giles', on the Monday after the festival of St. Giles, which is a pleasure-fair; and a third upon the Thursday before New Michaelmas-day, for cattle.

The city, which claims to be a CORPORATION by prescription, received a regular charter from Henry II., confirming every preceding grant, and extending to the inhabitants all the rights enjoyed by the citizens of London; and the whole city was bestowed upon the burgesses in fee-farm by King John, in 1199. Various additional privileges were conferred by subsequent sovereigns; and, in 1606, a new charter was granted by James I., which chiefly formed the governing charter of the corporation, until the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, by which the controul is vested in a mayor, ten aldermen, and thirty councillors. The city is divided into five wards, the municipal boundaries being co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the total number of magistrates is twelve; the revenue of the corporation is about £3000 per annum, out of which the expenses of the city gaol are paid. The freedom is inherited by birth, and acquired by apprenticeship to a freeman for seven years; among the privileges is the right of depasturing cattle on Port-meadow, a tract of about 440 acres in the neighbourhood. The city has regularly sent two members to parliament, from the earliest returns extant of the reign of Edward I.: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds quarterly courts of session, which take cognizance of all capital offences except high treason; and there are two courts of record, for the trial of pleas and the recovery of debts to any amount, one called the mayor's court (or a Hustings' court), in which actions of ejectment are tried; and the other the borough court, the practice in which is nearly the same as in the common law courts at Westminster; the town-clerk sits as judge for all purposes except trial of issues, which are brought before the recorder at the quarter-sessions. The *Town-hall* is a spacious stone building, 135 feet in length, and 32 feet broad, with a basement story of rustic work, forming an open corridor, and surmounted in the centre by a handsome pediment. George IV.,

when Prince Regent, the late Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, the late Duke of York, the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Prince Metternich, General Blucher, and other illustrious persons visited the hall, and received the honorary freedom of the city, in 1814, during their stay in Oxford. The council-chamber is decorated with portraits of Queen Anne; John, the first, and George, the third, Duke of Marlborough; and several distinguished members of the corporation and benefactors to the place. The *City gaol* was erected in 1789, prior to which delinquents were confined in the prison of Bocardo, over one of the city gates, which was taken down in 1771; the door of the cell where Cranmer was confined has, however, been preserved, and fixed up in the present building with an appropriate inscription. The assizes for the county, and the election of the knights of the shire, are held here. The county gaol and house of correction is an extensive edifice, erected on part of the site of the ancient castle, the remains of which consist of the original tower and a vaulted magazine for the use of the garrison; the principal entrance is through a large gateway, flanked by embattled towers.



Arms of the University.

The origin of the UNIVERSITY is by different historians attributed to various eras and to different founders. By some, Oxford is supposed to have been selected as a place of resort for students at a very early period of British history, and to have attained considerable eminence as a seat of learning during the Saxon heptarchy; and it is stated that Alfred, during his residence in the city, founded and endowed three halls, or additional colleges, which, being involved in its fate, were destroyed by the Danes, whose frequent incursions and devastation of this part of the country materially retarded the progress of the university. Amidst a mass of conflicting testimony its origin may, perhaps, be attributed to the monastic institutions in the city and neighbourhood, which, by the encouragement they afforded to the pursuit of literature, drew around them a number of students, who, not being able to become inmates in these establishments, may have taken up their residence in the city and suburbs, with the view of obtaining that assistance in their studies which the learned members of those institutions were capable of extending to them. At the time of the Conquest, Robert D'Oily, to whom William gave the government of the city, founded, within the precincts of the castle, the collegiate church of St. George, for secular canons, which being subsequently annexed to the abbey of Osney, founded by his descendants, the buildings were occupied by students, and the society existed for some time under the style of the Warden and Scholars of St. George within the Castle. Soon after the establishment of Osney abbey, Robert Pulein, a learned member of that institution, first began to read lectures on the sacred scriptures at Oxford, which had been much neglected, and revived the divinity lectures, which had fallen into disuse; and, under the patronage of Henry I. and his successors, greatly promoted the in-

terests of literature. In the reign of Stephen, Roger Vacarius introduced the study of the Roman or civil law, which, being regarded as an innovation, was vehemently opposed by other professors. At this time the students are said to have amounted to nearly 30,000, and to have lived at their own expense in inns, of which not less than 300 were rented by them; for their supply the country for 20 miles round Oxford was appropriated by the king, whose purveyor was not permitted within that distance to purchase provisions for the king's household. And exclusively of such as lived in these hotels, and who were under the controul of a governor, or principal, who presided over the literary and moral discipline of the seminaries, were several who were resident in St. Frideswide's priory and Osney abbey. In 1209, a scholar having accidentally killed a woman of the city, while amusing himself with athletic sports, made his escape, and the exasperated citizens seized upon three scholars of the same hall, whom, upon receiving a mandate from the king (then at Woodstock) to that effect, they hanged, which so exasperated the students, that 3000 of them left the university for some time; but the citizens having obtained pardon from the pope's legate, then in England, and having done penance in the churches at Oxford, the scholars returned. Repeated disturbances arose between the citizens and the students, some of which were attended with very serious consequences. In 1229, disputes having arisen in Paris, on account of the high price of wine, Henry III. invited the students of that city to Oxford, where more than 1000 of them soon afterwards settled. Cardinal Otho, legate from the pope in 1236, on his arrival in England, took up his residence at Osney abbey, and the scholars, having sent him presents, in token of their respect, waited upon him in great numbers to pay him their congratulations, when, a dispute arising between the scholars, who pressed for admission, and the legate's servants, in which the legate's brother, who, from fear of treachery by poison, officiated as principal cook, was killed, 30 of the scholars were put under confinement, and, to compromise the affair, the principals of the schools were compelled to implore pardon of the legate.

In 1248, Henry III. granted the university a charter, to defend it more effectually against the attacks of the citizens, who had wantonly assassinated a young nobleman, a student in one of the schools. In 1274, Walter de Merton founded Merton College, which seems to have been the first regular establishment in the university, and the foundation of that system by which, under certain trifling modifications, it was afterwards organized, and is still governed. About this time, the number of scholars in the various hotels was about 15,000, but by what regulations they were controlled, is not clearly known. The statutes of Merton College, which, with little alteration are yet observed, appear to be the result of experience, and to have been adapted, in an extraordinary degree, to the diffusion of learning and to the establishment of moral discipline. Henry III., who visited the shrine of St. Frideswide, and held a parliament in the city, to settle his disputes with the barons, conferred many privileges upon the university, renewing all previous charters; and in 1286, Edward I. invested the chancellor with authority to take cognizance of offences committed by the Jews resident

at Oxford, and subsequently gave him power to summon any of the burgesses before him, to answer pleas originating in personal action with any of the scholars. Edward II. ratified all the rights and privileges of the university, and, by letters-patent, took the institution under his immediate protection. Prior to this the pope had formally bestowed upon Oxford, which was considered the next great school to Paris, the rank of university, a distinction then only enjoyed by Paris, Bologna, and Salamanca; and in the reign of Edward II., schools for the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee languages were founded, by order of the council of Vienna, in 1311. In the time of Edward III., a dispute having arisen between a scholar and an innkeeper, the latter, by an appeal to the citizens, incited them to an insurrection against the scholars, and, both parties having recourse to arms, a violent conflict ensued for two days, when, after repeated skirmishes, a party of 2000 rustics, whom the citizens had invited to their assistance, entered the city, which the scholars had barricadoed, killed 63 students, and plundered the halls, to several of which they set fire. After the suppression of the tumult, the sheriff of the county, and the mayor of the city, being called to a severe account, were compelled to pay a very heavy fine, and to take an oath, on entering upon their office, to protect the interests and privileges of the university: the fine was subsequently commuted for the payment of one penny each by the mayor and principal citizens, annually in St. Mary's church, at the festival of St. Scholastica; but in the year 1825 the university relinquished all claim to the payment. On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1369, all the students that were natives of that country were ordered to quit the kingdom. The privileges of the university appear to have been an object of particular regard with all succeeding sovereigns: Henry VI., in 1444, gave power to the chancellor to banish any refractory person to the distance of twelve miles from the city, which privilege, with all other liberties, was confirmed by Edward IV., in the first year of his reign. The wars between the houses of York and Lancaster seem to have had an unfavourable influence upon its interest, and, during their continuance, to have considerably diminished the number of students. Richard III. visited Oxford, and was met, on his way from Windsor, by the whole body, by whom he was escorted to Magdalen College, where he passed the night, and the following day attended the public exercises and disputations; and in 1501, Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., came hither, and was sumptuously entertained, and lodged in the same college. In the reign of Henry VIII., the chest of the university was robbed, and the registers stolen; and in 1518, the king and queen, attended by Cardinal Wolsey and a large retinue of the nobility, having arrived at Abingdon, a deputation from the university waited on them to offer their respects, and escorted the queen to St. Frideswide's shrine; after having visited which, her majesty returned to Merton College, where a splendid entertainment was provided. Queen Elizabeth paid visits to the university in 1566, 1571, and 1592.

The members of the *University* are a body corporate, possessing important privileges, which have been confirmed and extended by a long succession of charters from the earliest period to the reign of Charles I.; and,

under various munificent and royal patrons, its ancient halls have been endowed, and new colleges founded, which, taken collectively, form one of the most comprehensive and magnificent seats of learning in Europe. The university was incorporated in the 13th year of the reign of Elizabeth, by the title of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford; it comprises nineteen colleges, the members of which are all distinct corporate bodies, and five halls, which are not incorporated, associated for the acquirement of learning requisite to qualify their members for the learned professions, and the high offices of the state. These several colleges and halls have their own statutes, though subject to the paramount authority of the university. The laws by which the university is at present governed were compiled by its members in the reign of James I., and confirmed in the 14th of Charles I., since which they have been modified or ratified by different parliaments. The principal *Officers* are, a chancellor, vice-chancellor, high steward, two proctors, a public orator, keeper of the archives, registrar of the university, registrar of the university courts, two curators of the theatre, a librarian, keeper of the Ashmolean museum, two clerks of the market, three esquire bedels, the yeomen bedels, and others. The *Chancellor*, who is the highest officer, and is generally a distinguished nobleman, is elected for life by the members of the house of convocation. The *Vice-chancellor*, who is the chief resident officer, and always the head of a college, is nominated by the chancellor, but must be approved by the house of convocation; he appoints four pro-vice-chancellors, also heads of houses, to assist him in his office, which is annual, though generally continued for four years, by renewed nominations: to him is assigned the superintendence of the university. The *High Steward*, who is invariably a nobleman, is appointed by the chancellor, subject to approval by the house of convocation, and holds his office for life: his province is to assist the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors, in the execution of their respective duties, and to defend the rights and privileges of the university; to hear and determine on capital causes in which either scholars or privileged persons are parties, and, personally or by deputy, to hold the university court leet. The *Proctors* are appointed annually from the various colleges in rotation, and each nominate two pro-proctors, of any college or hall, as their deputies. The *Public Orator* is chosen by the members of the house of convocation; his office is to write letters and addresses upon public occasions, to pronounce harangues to princes and other illustrious persons visiting the university, and to present the honorary degrees conferred by it. The *Keeper of the Archives*, an officer established in 1634, who must be at least master of arts, is chosen by convocation, as is also the *Registrar of the University*. The *Registrar of the University Court* is appointed by patent from the chancellor. The *Clerks of the Market*, who must be principals of halls, masters of arts, or bachelors of divinity, law, or medicine, are appointed annually, one by the chancellor, and the other by the vice-chancellor.

The public business is transacted by two principal assemblies, called respectively the *Houses of Congregation and Convocation*, in both which the chancellor, the vice-chancellor, or, in his absence, one of his deputies, and the proctors, or their deputies, preside. The house of

congregation consists exclusively of *regents* who are either *necessary regents*, or regents *ad placitum*; the former are doctors of every faculty, and masters of arts during the first year of their regency; the latter are doctors of every faculty, resident in the university, heads of colleges and halls (and, in their absence, their deputies), professors and public lecturers, the masters of the schools, the public examiners, the deans and censors of colleges, and all other masters of arts during the second year of their regency. The house of convocation, or, as it is sometimes called, the great congregation, consists both of regents and non-regents: the right of voting in this house is, by the statutes, restricted to the chancellor, vice-chancellor, the two proctors and their deputies, doctors in divinity, medicine, or civil law, who are necessary regents, masters of arts during the first year of their necessary regency, heads of colleges and halls, or their deputies; members on the foundation of any college, who have at any time been regents; doctors of divinity, medicine, or law, living with their families within the precincts of the university; professors, and public lecturers, who have at any time been regents, and have performed the exercises required by the statutes, and paid all fees due to the university; and *convictores*, or persons not on the foundation of any college or hall, who have at any time been regents, and whose names have been constantly on the books, from the time of their admission to the degree of master of arts, or to that of doctor in either of the three faculties. The business of the house of congregation is principally confined to the passing of graces and dispensations, and to the granting of degrees: that of the house of convocation embraces all subjects affecting the credit, interest, or welfare of the university. The chancellor holds a court of record every week during term, at which his assessor presides, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the jurisdiction of which is confined to members of the university. The university received the elective franchise by charter of James I., in 1603, since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament; the right of election is vested in the doctors and regent masters of arts in convocation, and the vice-chancellor is returning officer.

There are seven *Regius Professorships*, namely, Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, Hebrew, Greek, Modern Languages and History, and Botany: the first five were founded by Henry VIII., who endowed each of them with a yearly stipend of £40, those of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek, payable by the Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, and the others out of the Royal Exchequer; and the original endowments have been subsequently augmented. The *Regius Professorship of Modern Languages and History* was founded by George I., in 1724, and confirmed by George II., in 1728; and the *Regius Professorship of Botany* by George III., in 1794. The *Margaret Professorship of Divinity* was founded by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., who endowed it with an annual stipend of 20 marks, to which Charles I., in 1627, added a prebend in the Cathedral of Worcester. The *Professorship of Natural Philosophy* was instituted in 1618, by Sir William Sedley, of Aylesford, in Kent, who bequeathed to the university £2000 for its endowment, which sum was invested in the purchase of an estate producing £120 per annum. The *Savilian Professorships of Geometry and Astronomy* were

established and endowed in 1619, by Sir Henry Savile, Knt. The *Camden Professorship of Ancient History* was founded in 1622, by William Camden, Clarencieux King at Arms, the celebrated antiquary, who assigned to it the manor of Bexley, in Kent. The *Professorship of Music* was instituted in 1626, by William Heather, doctor in music, who also established a fund for the payment of a *Choragus Præfectus Musicæ Exercitationis*. The *Laudian Professorship of Arabic* was founded in 1636, by William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, who annexed to it lands in the parish of Bray, in the county of Berks. The *Professorship of Botany* was established in 1728, by William Sherard, D.C.L., &c., some time fellow of St. John's, and afterwards consul at Smyrna, who bequeathed to the university £3000 for its endowment, and his valuable library and herbarium. The *Professorship of Poetry* was founded and endowed by Henry Birkhead, Esq., barrister of the Inner Temple, and D.C.L., some time of Trinity, and afterwards fellow of All Souls'. The *Anglo-Saxon Professorship* was instituted in 1760, by Richard Rawlinson, Esq., D.C.L., of St. John's College, who endowed it with rent-charges on lands in Lancashire. The *Vinerian Professorship of Common Law* was founded in 1755, by Charles Viner, Esq., who bequeathed £12,000 to the university for its endowment, and also for the endowment of as many fellowships of £50 per annum, and scholarships of £30 per annum, of the common law, as those funds would permit. Sir William Blackstone was the first professor on this foundation, and the substance of his lectures forms the subject of his celebrated Commentaries. The *Professorship for reading Clinical lectures to the students in the Radcliffe Infirmary* was founded in 1772, by the Earl of Lichfield, Chancellor of the University. The *Aldrichian Professorships of Anatomy, of the Practice of Medicine, and of Chemistry*, were founded and endowed in 1803, by George Aldrich, of the county of Nottingham, M.D. The *Professorship of Political Economy* was founded in 1825, by Henry Drummond, Esq., of Albury Park, in Surrey, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £100.

The *Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic* is appointed by the Lord Almoner, and has an annual stipend out of the Almonry bounty. The *Readership in Experimental Philosophy* was instituted in 1810, by grant from the crown, as were also the *Readership in Mineralogy*, established in 1813, and the *Readership in Geology*, in 1818. The *Anatomical Lectureship* was founded in 1750, by the late Matthew Lee, M.D., of Christ-Church. The *Bampton Lectures* were commenced about the year 1780, by John Bampton, M.A., canon of Salisbury, who bequeathed funds for the annual preaching of eight divinity lecture sermons on the leading articles of the Christian faith, of which 30 copies are to be printed for distribution among the heads of houses. The *University Sermons* are, with certain exceptions, preached in St. Mary's church every Sunday morning during term, by the heads of colleges, the dean and canons of Christ-Church, the two professors of divinity, and the professor of Hebrew: the dean and canons of Christ-Church, when their turn, preach these sermons in the cathedral. Ten select preachers, who must be doctors, or bachelors in divinity, or in civil law, or masters of arts, are nominated by the vice-chancellor and proctors, and the Regius and Margaret professors of divinity; of these, five go out of office annually, but

may be re-appointed after one year. Dr. Radcliffe founded fellowships in the university, which he endowed with £600 per annum, for the maintenance of two fellows for ten years, one-half at least to be spent in travelling in foreign parts for their improvement, and to whom, while in the university, he assigned chambers in New College. The *Vinerian Fellowships* of £50 each, and scholarships of £30 per annum, tenable for ten years only after the date of election, vary in number, according to the state of the revenue of the endowment. The *Craven Scholarships* were founded in 1647, by John, Lord Craven, who bequeathed lands for the endowment of two scholarships, tenable for fourteen years, in this university, and two in that of Cambridge: three additional scholarships, tenable for seven years only, supported by the same funds, were established by a decree of the court of chancery, in 1819. The *Ireland Scholarships* were founded in 1825, by the late John Ireland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, who transferred to the university £4000 in the three per cent. consols., for the endowment of four scholarships of £30 per annum each, for under-graduates, who shall not have exceeded their sixteenth term from the date of matriculation. A *Law Scholarship* has recently been founded by the managers of the "Eldonian Testimonial Fund."

The four *Terms* in the year are, Michaelmas, which commences on October 10th, and ends on December 17th; Hilary, which begins on January 14th, and closes on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, or, if that day be a festival, on the Monday after; Easter, which includes a period from the 10th day after Easter-Sunday to the day before Whit-Sunday; and Trinity, which continues from the Wednesday after Whit-Sunday till the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July: the full term begins on the first day of the week after the first congregation is held. Michaelmas and Hilary terms are kept by six weeks' residence, by such as have not taken any degree in arts, and Easter and Trinity terms by a residence of three weeks each. Sixteen terms are requisite to qualify for the degree of bachelor of arts, except the sons of English, Scotch, or Irish peers, matriculated as such, and not on the foundation of any college, who are admitted candidates for that degree after three years' residence. Twelve terms, exclusively of the term of matriculation, are requisite for bachelors of arts keeping terms for a master's degree, and for students in civil law, who, having resided three weeks in each term, assume the civilian's gown. For the degree of bachelor in civil law, without proceeding through arts, 28 terms are requisite: but of these, two are considered as being kept by matriculation in term, and by taking the degree; and, as in the case of a master's degree, three others are dispensed with by congregation, and six more by the chancellor's letter. For the degree of doctor in civil law five years are requisite, to be computed from the time of taking the bachelor's degree; but, upon making oath in convocation of intention to practise in Doctors' Commons, one year is remitted. For the degree of bachelor in medicine one year is necessary from the regency, and for that of doctor, four years' residence from the time of matriculation. For the degree of bachelor in divinity seven years are required from the time of matriculation, and for that of doctor, four years more. The *Exercises* for the degree of bachelor of arts are, responsions held in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity

terms, to which candidates who have entered on their sixth term and not completed their ninth are admitted; and public examinations, held in Michaelmas and Easter terms, to which candidates who have entered on their fourth year of matriculation, and have previously responded before the masters of the schools, are admitted, by giving their names for that purpose three days before the examination commences. The exercises requisite for a bachelor's degree in divinity, law, or medicine, are disputations on two distinct days, before the professors of those respective faculties; and in divinity, the preaching of a Latin sermon at St. Mary's, before the vice-chancellor, is also required. For a doctor's degree, in either of the faculties, three distinct lectures are to be read in the schools, on three several days, which, by a dispensation from the houses of congregation or convocation, are permitted to be read at three different hours on the same day. Three *Prizes* of £20 each are given annually by the chancellor for the best compositions in Latin verse, Latin prose, and English prose; for the first, candidates only who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation can contend; for the other two, all such as have exceeded four years, but not completed seven, and have not taken the degree of M.A., or B.C.L., may be competitors. Sir Roger Newdigate, in 1806, bequeathed to the university funds for an annual prize for English verses on ancient sculpture, painting, or architecture. Dr. Ellerton, fellow of Magdalen College, gave a rent-charge of £21, on an estate at Horsepath, in the county of Oxford, for an annual prize for the best English essay on a doctrine or duty of the Christian religion, or on some subject in theology.



Arms.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE is supposed by some to have been founded so early as 872, by Alfred the Great, and to have constituted the largest of his three halls; but, with far greater probability, its foundation may be ascribed to William, Archdeacon of Durham, who, in 1249, left 310 marks to the chancellor and university, in order to purchase certain annual rents for the maintenance of ten, twelve, or more masters, at that time the highest academical title, the first purchase having been made in 1253. The funds left by him were appropriated to the support of a limited number of individuals, chosen by the various halls of the university, and who at first did not form an independent society, but were subordinate to the several schools in which they had been educated: in 1280, however, the institution of a society was determined upon, and some statutes eventually settled by the university bear the date 1292. The situation of the original house, or hall, is generally considered to be the site now occupied by Brasenose College, and historians assert that the society removed to the present college about 1343, under the style of "the Master and Scholars of the Hall of the University of Oxford," giving to their house the name of "University hall." The foundation consists of a master, twelve fellows, and twenty-four scholars and exhibitioners: two of the fellowships were founded by William of Durham; three by Henry IV.; three, in 1442, by the Earl of Northumberland; and four in 1631, by Sir Simon Bennet. The Crown is visitor. The *College*, which is on the south side of the High-street, is in the ancient English style,

with portions in the Italian, and comprises two parallel quadrangles: one, built at various periods, with a chapel and hall on the south side, is 100 feet square; the other, erected principally by Dr. Radcliffe, has only three sides, each being about 80 feet in length: on the south is the master's garden. The two constitute a front of about 240 feet in extent, presenting a magnificent appearance from the High-street, which it faces. Each quadrangle is entered by a gateway surmounted by a tower; over one entrance, in front, is the statue of Queen Anne, and within, that of James II.; over the other, in front that of Mary II., and within, that of Dr. Radcliffe. At the western extremity of the college, a handsome building in the later English style, has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Barry, containing a suite of apartments for the fellows; the front is enriched with two spacious oriel windows of elegant design, rising to the parapet of the building, and the whole forms a conspicuous and interesting feature. The chapel, built in 1665, displays a profusion of painted glass, and contains a fine cenotaph, by Flaxman, to the memory of Sir William Jones. In the library, which was completed in 1660, is a very valuable collection of books and manuscripts. Amongst the most eminent members formerly belonging to the society may be enumerated, Ridley, Bishop of London, who was burnt at the stake in the city; Bingham, author of *Origines Ecclesiasticæ*; Sir William Jones; Dr. Radcliffe; Edward, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury; Dr. John Hudson, a learned critic; Carte, the historian; Richard Jago, an ingenious poet; Sir Robert Chambers, Vinerian professor, afterwards a judge in India; two archbishops, and nine bishops.



Arms.

BALLIOL COLLEGE appears to have been founded about 1260, by John Balliol, of Barnard-Castle, father of John Balliol, King of Scotland. He gave to each of his scholars 8*d.* per week for their commons, and settled yearly exhibitions upon them, with the intention of providing a house and appropriate accommodation, which was carried into effect after his decease, in 1269, by his wife, Devorguilla, who, in 1281, purchased a tenement in Horsemonger-street, now called Broad-street, and prescribed statutes for their government. In 1284, she purchased the adjoining hall of St. Mary, and having repaired it, established the society there by charter of incorporation, which being confirmed by the king, her son, and Oliver, Bishop of Lincoln, the name of New Balliol College was given to it. The society consists of a master, twelve fellows, and fourteen scholars, of whom nine fellows and ten scholars are on the old foundation. In 1620, Lady Elizabeth Periam, widow of the lord chief baron, Sir William Periam, Knt., added one fellowship: in 1615, and 1676, the Trustees of Mr. Peter Blundell founded two fellowships: there are also thirty-three scholarships and exhibitions; and, in 1522, lands were given by Thomas Harrope to increase the number of scholarships. Among the exhibitions are four founded by John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, in 1666 or 1667; they are endowed with £20 per annum each, and are now held by four of the exhibitioners of John Snell, Esq. This college alone has the privilege of electing its own visitor, who at present is the Arch-

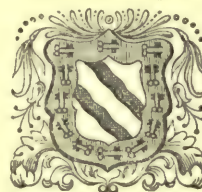
bishop of Canterbury. The *Buildings* chiefly form a quadrangle of 120 feet by 80, in addition to which is an area on the north-west side: in the centre of the front is a fine square embattled tower, surmounted by a turret, and ornamented with a highly-enriched canopied niche, and the arms of the founder. On the west side of the quadrangle are the hall and master's residence; and on the north the chapel and library, which latter, originally completed in 1477, was repaired and embellished under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt, architect, and contains a valuable collection of illuminated manuscripts, several rare English Bibles, and other works: the other sides consist of rooms for the fellows and scholars. The buildings to the north-east of the quadrangle were the gift of Archbishop Abbot; those to the south-west of it, fronting the street, and containing twelve sets of rooms, were erected at the expense of Mr. Fisher, formerly a fellow of the college; to which was added, in 1827, a building on the north, fronting the church of St. Mary Magdalen, and consisting of twenty-two sets of rooms. Among the more eminent members may be enumerated, John Wycliffe, the Reformer, who was master; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester; John Ross and Robert Parsons; Sir John Popham, chief justice of the king's bench; Sir Robert Atkyns, chief baron of the exchequer; Sir John Evelyn; Dr. Bradley, astronomer royal; John Kyrle, Pope's *Man of Ross*; the Rev. John Hutchins, author of the *History of Dorsetshire*; three archbishops, and eight bishops.



Arms.

MERTON COLLEGE was established by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and lord high chancellor of England, who, having previously founded one at Merton, in the county of Surrey, removed the society to Oxford in 1274, under the name of *Domus Scholarum de Merton*; the statutes bear that date, and the college, in point of legal establishment, is the oldest in the university, and was so well endowed that, in the 26th of Henry VIII., its revenue was valued at £354. The society consists of a warden, twenty-four fellows, fourteen postmasters, four scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. Exhibitions for twelve of the portionists, called postmasters, were given in 1380, by John Willyott, D.D., chancellor of Exeter; and were increased to fourteen by John Chamber, fellow of Eton, and canon of Windsor, who directed his exhibitioners to be elected from Eton College: the four scholarships were founded in 1753, by Henry Jackson, M.A., of this college, and afterwards a minor canon of St. Paul's, London. The Archbishop of Canterbury is visitor. The *College* is on the south side of the city, in a beautifully secluded situation, in St. John's-street; its southern front commanding a fine view of the still, picturesque scenery of Christ's-Church meadow, the noble academical walk, lined on each side with ancient, majestic, and lofty elms, and the silver streams of the Isis and Cherwell. Its buildings form three quadrangles: the first, which opens by a noble arch into the inner quadrangle, and is 110 feet by 100 feet, was rebuilt in 1589, with the exception of the tower and gatehouse, which were constructed in the early part of the fifteenth century, during the wardenship of the celebrated mathematician, Thomas Redburn,

Bishop of St. David's; it contains the warden's apartments, some portions of which are thought to be coeval with the original edifice. The second, or grand, court is of modern date, and exhibits a mixed style; the central elevation is adorned with tiers of columns of the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders. The third, or small, court is ancient, and supposed to have been built, as it now stands, about the same time as the library, which forms its south and west sides, and was founded in 1376, by Rede, Bishop of Chichester: this is considered to be the most ancient structure of the kind in existence. At the western end of the outer court is the chapel, one of the most handsome in the university, and which consists of a choir in the decorated style, and transepts, with a low massive tower at the intersection, in the later English style; the windows are of painted glass, and the east window of seven lights is ornamented with a rich wheel, crocketed canopies, and pinnacles, and is a remarkable specimen of fine taste: the tower is embattled and pinnaced. It is the parochial church of St. John the Baptist. Among the eminent members of the society may be classed, Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, warden of the college; the celebrated Duns Scotus, Archbishop Bradwardyn, John Wycliffe, Sir Henry Savile, John Greaves, John Hales, Francis Cheynell, Hugh Cressy, Samuel Clarke; Anthony à Wood, the Oxford historian; Sir Richard Steele; the Earl of Essex, the parliamentary general; Thomas Farnaby, a learned critic; Dr. Edmund Dickenson; Thomas Tyrwhitt, editor of Chaucer's Tales; five archbishops and thirteen bishops.



Arms.

EXETER COLLEGE was founded in 1314, by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, and called Stapledon Hall. On the removal of his scholars to this spot, from Hart Hall, the foundation comprised a rector and twelve fellows, eight of the thirteen to be elected from the archdeaconries of Exeter, Totnes, and Barnstaple, four from the archdeaconry of Cornwall, and one to be nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, from any other place, provided the candidate should be in priest's orders. Two additional fellowships were founded in 1404, by Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, who obtained leave to bestow on the college its present name; eight, in 1565, by Sir William Petre, Knt., who also procured a new body of statutes, and a regular deed of incorporation for the college; one by Charles I., in 1636, and two, about 1700, by Lady Elizabeth Shiers. The society at present includes a rector and 25 fellows, and there are also sixteen scholarships and exhibitions: the Bishop of Exeter is visitor. The front of the *College* is on the eastern side of the Turle, and is 220 feet in length: a gateway of rustic work, surmounted by a tower, with Ionic pilasters, which support a semicircular pediment, ornamented with the arms of the founder, leads into the first quadrangle, in which are, the hall, a handsome building in the later English style, erected about 1610, by Sir John Ackland; the chapel, in a similar style, towards the erection of which, about 1623, Dr. George Hakewill contributed £1200, and which has two aisles; and the rector's lodgings. There is also an inner court, of similar construction, 135 feet square, behind which is a garden laid

out with great taste. The library was erected about 1778, and contains, with other valuable works, a fine collection of the Aldine classics; also a portrait of Mr. Sandford, a learned but eccentric divine, who included in his important bequest to this college, the extremely rare and valuable Hebrew Bible printed at Soncino, in Italy, in 1488. Among the eminent members may be enumerated, Trevisa, Grocyn, Sir John Dodderidge, Digory Whear, George Hakewill, Joseph Caryl, Browne, the poet; the celebrated lawyer, Sir John Fortescue; Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury; Maundrell, the oriental traveller; Dr. William Borlase, the Cornish antiquary; Jonathan Toup, an eminent critic; Nicholas Tindal, the continuator of Rapin; Sir Michael Foster, a learned lawyer; Dr. Benjamin Kennicott; two archbishops, and eleven bishops.



Arms.

ORIEL COLLEGE was founded in 1326, by licence of Edward II., to his almoner, Adam de Brome, to build and endow a college to the honour of the Virgin Mary, towards which project that sovereign had, in 1325, given the advowson and parsonage-house of St. Mary's: of this institution Brome became the first provost. In 1333, the parsonage-house was converted into an academical hall called St. Mary's, and Edward III. gave to the society a tenement called *L'Oriele*, on which this college was established, and whence its name is derived. The original foundation included a provost and ten fellows; four fellowships were added about 1441, by John Frank, master of the rolls; one by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, about 1476; one by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1507; and two by Richard Dudley, chancellor of the church of Salisbury, in 1529. A prebend in Rochester cathedral was annexed to the office of provost for ever, by Queen Anne. There are fifteen exhibitions. Her Majesty is visiter. The *Buildings* consist of a spacious and handsome quadrangle, and two lateral ranges of chambers on the east and west sides of the garden; the eastern wing erected by Robinson, Bishop of London, in 1719; the western by Dr. George Carter, provost, in 1729; and in 1817 a modern stone building, comprising fifteen sets of rooms, was erected to the southward of Bishop Robinson's wing. The entrance to the quadrangle from the street is through a tower-gateway, the roof of which is decorated with the royal arms of Charles I., and the tower with a bay window or oriel. The hall, immediately opposite, is approached by a flight of steps, under a portico surmounted by statues of Edward II. and III. in niches; and above these, in another niche, are sculptured representations of the Virgin and Child. The provost's house is on the north side of the quadrangle; the south and west sides are occupied by the members' apartments; on the east side is the entrance to the chapel, which edifice was completed in 1642, and, with the hall, presents specimens of the later English style. The library was designed and constructed under the direction of Mr. James Wyatt. Among the eminent members have been, Dr. Joseph Butler, the learned Bishop of Durham; Sir Walter Raleigh; William Prynne; Sir John Holt, a distinguished lawyer, and lord chief justice of the king's bench; and Dr. Joseph Warton.



Arms.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE was founded in 1340, by Robert de Eggesfield, rector of Brough, in the county of Westmorland, and confessor to Philippa, queen of Edward III.; and it has, in consequence, received the especial patronage of the queens of England. The original foundation consisted of a provost and twelve fellows, afterwards increased to sixteen, to be elected exclusively from the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland; to these, eight fellowships were added, on the foundation of John Michel, Esq., of Richmond, in Surrey, for natives of any county; and there are also forty-eight scholarships and exhibitions: the Archbishop of York is visiter. The whole of the magnificent *Buildings* were erected in the last century: the entire area forms an oblong square of 300 feet by 220, and is divided into two spacious courts by the chapel and hall; the principal front is on the north side of the High-street, and the grand entrance is under a large central gateway, which is surmounted by an open cupola, supported on pillars, and containing a statue of Queen Caroline, consort of George II., by whose munificence it was erected. This gateway leads into the *first quadrangle*, which was erected in 1710, by Hawksmoor, at the expense of Provost Lancaster, and is 140 feet by 130: on three of its sides are lofty cloisters, sustained by square pillars, and leading to the lodgings of the provost, and the rooms of the different members of the society; the north side, at the extremities of which are the chapel and hall, consists of a grand Doric elevation with an enriched central pediment, supported on four lofty columns, terminating in a circle, with intervening pilasters, and crowned by a balustrade and fine Ionic cupola; the south front is ornamented with six figures, of which the two placed on pediments are Jupiter and Apollo. The chapel windows contain several exquisite specimens of ancient stained glass, and the ceiling is decorated with a painting of the Ascension by Sir James Thornhill. The *inner court* is 130 feet by 90, and has on its western side the library, which was completed in 1690; it is one of the largest in the university, and contains, besides a valuable collection of books amounting to more than 18,000 volumes, some fine busts and pictures, two paintings in glass of Henry V., who was educated at the college, and a most magnificent east of a Florentine board. In the buttery is an ancient drinking horn, capable of containing two quarts, and presented to the college by Queen Philippa; the ornamental engravings are rich and curious, and it bears several inscriptions of the Saxon word *Wacceyl*. Among the more eminent members may be enumerated, Dr. Holyoake, Wycherley, Halley, Addison, Tickell, and Burn, author of the *Justice of the Peace*; Bernard Gilpin, called "the Apostle of the North;" Dr. John Mill, the learned editor of the New Testament; Sir John Davies, a lawyer and poet; Dr. Thomas Hyde, Professor of Arabic, and canon of Christ-Church, Oxford, who died in 1703; Sir John Floyer, a physician, and author of several works on subjects connected with his profession; Dr. Thomas Shaw, the traveller, who was born in the year 1692, and died in 1751; and Collins, the poet; one archbishop and fourteen bishops, including Cardinal Beaufort and Bishops Gibson, Nicholson, and Tanner.



Arms.

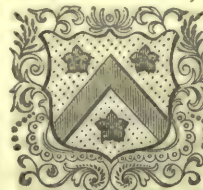
NEW COLLEGE was founded in 1386, by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, for a warden, seventy fellows and scholars, ten chaplains, an organist, three clerks, and sixteen choristers. In the original charter it is called the College of St. Mary of Winchester: the present popular appellation was acquired at the period of its erection, and has continued to this time. Wykeham's school, at Winchester, was instituted as a nursery to supply scholars by election to the college here, and is yearly subject to the visitation of the warden; for which reason the fellows enjoy the privilege of admission to degrees, without obtaining a grace from the house of congregation, or being examined in the public schools, provided they have undergone examinations in their own college, according to the forms of the university. The fellows and scholars must be elected from the school at Winchester, at a regular meeting held annually for that purpose, and attended by the wardens of both colleges, two fellows of New College, and the sub-warden and head-master of Winchester. The founder's kin are fellows on admission; others are probationary scholars until the expiration of two years. The statutes of the founder, the counterpart of those at Winchester, were deemed so complete that they have served as a model in framing regulations for most of the succeeding colleges. The Bishop of Winchester is visitor. The College is situated in New College-lane, and consists of a principal quadrangle, measuring 168 feet by 129, which includes the chapel, hall, and library; and a smaller quadrangle, called the Cloisters, adjacent to which is a lofty and substantial square tower. The other buildings, which form the garden-court, are an addition to the original design, and were built in imitation of the palace at Versailles, or, according to some, of the king's house at Winchester, but with battlements to correspond with the old quadrangle and city wall, by which the more ancient part of the buildings is surrounded. This part of the college was finished in 1684, and is separated from the garden, which is spacious and tastefully arranged, by an iron palisade. The approach to the great quadrangle is by a portal, surmounted by a tower, the front of which yet bears, in one of its ornamented niches, the sculptured effigy of the founder. The chapel and hall, on the north side of the great court, present a magnificent elevation: the chapel was remarkable for its splendour prior to the Reformation, and still retains a primary rank among the sacred structures of the university; it has been restored, and a very rich screen and organ-case erected, but the ante-chapel has had very little alteration, and is a remarkably fine composition, 80 feet by 36, leading at right angles into a choir of 100 feet by 35. In the former division is a splendid display of painted glass, in four different styles of execution; but these are surpassed by the great west window, which is divided into two parts, the higher representing the Nativity, and the lower seven figures emblematical of the Christian and cardinal virtues, executed by Jarvis, from the designs of Sir Joshua Reynolds. On the north and south sides of the choir are other paintings: those on the south side were originally Flemish, and are said to have been done from designs by some of the scholars

of Rubens; they were purchased by the college, and repaired in the year 1740. Over the altar are some beautiful specimens of sculpture, by Westmacott. The costly crosier of the founder, seven feet in height, of silver gilt, and richly decorated, is preserved in the chapel; it is in good condition, and admirably displays the mode in which architectural ornaments were in that day adapted to utensils and furniture. Among the eminent literary persons educated here have been, Somerville, the poet, and Wood, author of the *Institutes*; and among its numerous clerical dignitaries, two archbishops and twenty-nine bishops, including Archbishop Warham and Dr. Lowth.



Arms.

LINCOLN COLLEGE was founded in 1427, by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, under permission obtained from Henry VI., to make the church of All Saints collegiate, and establish a college for a rector and seven scholars: it was completed by Rotherham, Archbishop of York, who added five fellowships, and, by a new body of statutes enacted in 1479, limited the election of all the fellows to the old dioceses of York and Lincoln, with one exception to the diocese of Wells: there are twelve exhibitions, founded by Lord Crewe, eight scholarships, and one Bible clerkship. The Bishop of Lincoln is visitor. The College, which is situated between All Saints' church and Exeter College, consists of two quadrangles, one 80 feet and the other 70 feet square; the larger, begun soon after the founder's death, and finished by Bishop Rotherham, is entered by a tower gateway, and contains the hall, library, rector's lodgings, and rooms for members; the inner quadrangle was erected about 1612, and six sets of rooms were added in 1759, from the funds of the college. The chief ornament of this court is the chapel, on its south side, erected by Bishop Williams: the windows, which present splendid specimens of painted glass and emblazonry, were procured from Italy, by that prelate, in 1629; the large east window is divided into six compartments, and exhibits a variety of scriptural subjects, and in the twelve side windows are representations of the Prophets and Apostles. On the south side of the college is a small garden. Among the eminent members may be enumerated, Sir William D'Avenant; James Hervey, author of the *Meditations*; John Wesley, the celebrated founder of Methodism, who, though a student of Christ Church, was elected a fellow of this college; Dr. Robert Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, a learned divine and casuist; Dr. George Hickes; Sir George Wheler; Dr. Matthew Tindal; Archbishop Potter, and nine bishops.



Arms.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE was founded in 1437, by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, who induced Henry VI. to assume the title of co-founder; it was chiefly endowed with the lands of alien priories dissolved by that monarch. A code of statutes, on the model of Wykeham's, was drawn up by the archbishop, by which, in conformity with the charter, the society consists of a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, and clerks; the fellowships are open to the descendants of the founder's family, or to others born within the pro-

vince of Canterbury, and there are also six scholarships. The archbishop is visitor. The *Buildings* consist of two quadrangles: that erected by the founder is about 124 feet by 72, and still retains many of its ancient features; it is entered from the High-street through two gateways, the western surmounted by a tower beautifully ornamented with large and well-sculptured effigies of Henry VI. and Chichele; it contains a curious dial, designed by Sir Christopher Wren: the whole line of building is adorned with battlements. The other quadrangle is comparatively modern, and measures, with the court, 173 feet by 155: it contains the grand entrance from Radcliffe-square, and the cloister, on the west; the common and other rooms, with two magnificent towers, on the east; the chapel and hall on the south; and the library on the north: the whole of this square is in the later English style, with some admixtures. The chapel, which is very generally admired, is separated from the ante-chapel by an elegant screen, constructed by Wren; the windows are in *chiaro scuro*, and among the interior decorations, immediately over the altar, is the beautiful *Noli me tangere* of Raphaello Mengs, purchased of the artist for £315; above which is a remarkably fine *al fresco* painting, intended to represent the assumption of the founder, by Sir James Thornhill: the respective dimensions of the chapel and ante-chapel are 70 feet by 30. The hall contains a fine marble bust of Chichele, and paintings. The splendid library, consisting of about 40,000 volumes, was the gift of Colonel Codrington, a member of the college, who, in addition to his own collection, bequeathed £4000 for the purchase of books, and £6000 to defray the expense of the building: it was completed in the year 1756, and its principal room, exclusively of a central recess, containing a statue of the colonel, is 198 feet by 33½; the foundation stone was laid by Dr. Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*. Among the eminent members are, Leland, the antiquary; Linacre; Caius; Sir Christopher Wren, who removed hither from Wadham College; Sir William Blackstone; Dr. Thomas Sydenham; Robert Heyrick, the poet; and Marchmont Needham, a political writer in the reign of Charles I.; with one archbishop and twelve bishops.



Arms.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE was founded in 1456, by William of Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and lord high chancellor of England, on or near the site of the ancient hospital of St. John the Baptist, which, with all the estates belonging to it, was given to him by Henry VI., for a president, 40 fellows, 30 scholars, (called demies, because formerly they were entitled only to half-commons), a schoolmaster, usher, four chaplains, an organist, eight clerks, and sixteen chorists. There are nine exhibitions, exclusively of some founded by John Hygden, D.D. The Bishop of Winchester is visitor. The *College* is situated at the bottom of the High-street, on the western bank of the river Cherwell, near the bridge to which it gives name, and from the unaltered state of the buildings, it presents the most venerable appearance; it consists chiefly of two ancient quadrangles built by Waynfleet, one side of a third, called the New Buildings, a lofty tower, and the chaplain's court. The principal entrance is from the gravel walk, through a modern Doric gateway ornamented

with a statue of the founder, which leads into the first quadrangle, on the north side of which are the president's lodgings, and near them an ancient gateway, now disused, surmounted by a tower (in which is an apartment called the founder's chamber), with battlements and pinnacles, and adorned with small statues of the founder, Henry VI., St. Mary Magdalen, and St. John the Baptist, under canopies of exquisite workmanship: in the south-east angle of the court is a stone pulpit from which an annual sermon was formerly preached on the festival of St. John the Baptist. A passage leads from this court into the second quadrangle, which is surrounded by covered cloisters, and from which are the entrances to the chapel, library, hall, common-rooms, and apartments for the fellows and demies: the interior of the court is adorned by series of hieroglyphics, the solution of which has been given by William Reeks, fellow of the college, in a manuscript preserved in the library. The *Chapel*, which occupies its south-western angle, was erected by the founder, but has undergone several modern alterations; near the west door, which opens into the first quadrangle, is a light detached stone arch. This elegant structure is adorned with beautiful stained windows, and the ante-chapel contains several interesting monuments; the western window, painted in *chiaro scuro*, and executed after a design by Christopher Swartz, exhibits a representation of the Last Judgment; underneath the altar-piece, by Isaac Fuller, which was placed here about 1680, is the celebrated picture of Christ bearing the Cross, now generally attributed to Moralez, a Spanish artist of the sixteenth century, and presented to the college by William Freeman, Esq., of Hamels, in the county of Hereford. The inner chapel is paved with black and white marble, and separated from the ante-chapel by a handsome screen, over which is a fine organ. The *Library*, which occupies the western side of the cloisters, is spacious. The *Hall*, at the south-eastern angle, is decorated with various devices in wainscot, principally from scripture history, and with portraits of different dimensions; the windows exhibit some curious specimens of old painting in glass. The remainder of the quadrangle is occupied by the fellows' and demies' common-rooms, the kitchen, and the rooms of members of the society. A passage on the north side leads to the *New Buildings*, the first stone of which was laid in 1733: the structure is 300 feet in length, and consists of three stories, divided into their respective ranges of apartments; in front is a handsome covered cloister. Eastward of this quadrangle are the water walks, which, bordered with trees, and extending along the side of a branch of the Cherwell, surrounding a spacious meadow, afford a delightful and retired promenade; part of these is called Addison's Walk, from having been the favourite retreat of the poet whilst a student of the college: on the north is the College Grove, adorned with more private walks, and enlivened with a number of deer. In the centre of a range of buildings, on the south side of the chaplain's court, is the lofty and elegant tower, completed in 1498, and crowned with eight pinnacles; in the belfry story are two fine windows, and a rich open battlement, and it contains a ring of ten musical bells. Magdalen College is required by its statutes to maintain the kings of England and their eldest sons, on the occasion of their visiting the University of Ox-

ford; and the hall has, in consequence, been honoured at various times with the presence of several royal guests, amongst whom were Edward IV., Richard III., Prince Arthur (in 1496), James I., and Prince Henry, who was admitted a member in 1605. During the parliamentary war, Generals Cromwell and Fairfax, with their officers, were also entertained here in 1647, and after dinner amused themselves at bowls on the college green. Among eminent members have been, Lily, the grammarian, who was appointed first master of St. Paul's school by the founder, in 1510; John Fox, the celebrated church historian and divine; Hampden, the patriot; Heylin, the controversial writer; the poets Addison, Collins, and Edward Holdsworth; Cardinals Wolsey and Pole; Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's school; Theophilus Gale, an eminent nonconformist divine; Dr. Henry Hammond; Dr. Sacheverell; Edward Gibbon, who took no degree; Dr. Richard Chandler, a learned traveller and antiquary; one archbishop, and twenty-seven bishops.



Arms.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE was founded in 1509, by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, of Prestbury, in Cheshire, the latter of whom revised its statutes. The society originally consisted of a principal and twelve fellows, who must be natives within the old diocese of Lichfield and Coventry,

which was subsequently divided into the dioceses of Worcester, Hereford, Lichfield, Leicester, and Lindesey; with preference to persons born in the county of Chester and a certain part of Lancashire, especially in the parishes of Prescot and Prestbury. Eight additional fellowships have been founded, viz., two by the will of J. Williamson, rector of St. George's, Canterbury, in 1522; one by John Elton, alias Baker, canon of Salisbury, in 1528; one by William Porter, clerk, in 1531; one by Edward Darbie, Archdeacon of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, in 1538; one by William Clyfton, Subdean of York, in 1538; one by Brian Higden, Dean of York, in 1549; and one, in 1586, by Joyce Frankland, of London, widow. There are also 32 scholarships and 15 exhibitions, principally founded by Dr. Claymond, president of Corpus Christi College; John, Lord Mordaunt; Dr. Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; Dr. Radcliffe, principal of the college; Sarah, Duchess Dowager of Somerset; Dr. Yate, also principal of the college; William Hume, Esq.; William Grimbaldson, M.D.; and George, Marquess of Buckingham. The Bishop of Lincoln is visitor. The College is situated on the west side of Radcliffe-square: the buildings consist partly of a spacious quadrangle, which contains the hall and rooms for members, and in the centre, statues called Cain and Abel, presented by Dr. Clarke; and there is a small court towards the south, in which are the chapel and library, and an elegant house for the principal, which fronts the High-street. Over the gateway entrance to the great quadrangle is a square tower, ornamented with architectural designs. The small court was built in the seventeenth century, from the plan, as is believed, of Sir Christopher Wren; its style is of the mixed kind, windows with pointed arches being occasionally opposed by Grecian pilasters and capitals. Amongst the eminent members of the college may be reckoned,

John Fox, the martyrologist, prior to his removal to Magdalen College; Prince, author of the *Worthies of Devon*; Sampson Erdeswick; John Gwillim, author of the *Heraldry*; James, Lord Ley; William and Robert Burton, of Leicester; Sir Elias Ashmole, founder of the museum called after his name; Sir Peter Leicester; John Watson, author of *The History of the Earls of Warren and Surrey*; Dr. Whitaker, the late learned Manchester historian; Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, and nine other bishops.



Arms.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and lord privy seal to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., for a president, twenty fellows, twenty scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and two choristers; Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, gave 6000 marks towards the building,

and land towards the endowment. The Bishop of Winchester is visitor. The entrance to the College is opposite to the south wall of Oriel College, through a gateway, above which is a square tower, ornamented in front with three vacant canopied niches; it leads to the quadrangle, which is 101 feet by 80, and in the centre of which is a curious cylindrical dial, constructed by Charles Turnbull, fellow of the college, and described in a manuscript in the library, written by Robert Pegg. On the eastern side of the college are apartments for the gentlemen commoners; and in 1700, the fellows' building was erected, at the expense of Dr. Turner, president, on the site of the old cloisters, facing the broad walk in Christ-Church meadow. In the chapel, which was built by the founder, is a very fine altar-piece of the Adoration, by Rubens, presented to the college in 1804, by the late Sir R. Worsley, Bart.; there are also monuments to the memory of distinguished members. In the hall are three full-length portraits, admirably painted by Owen, of Lord Tenterden, late chief justice of England; Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury; and Dr. Coplestone, Bishop of Llandaff, formerly fellows on the foundation. In the college is still preserved the crosier of the founder, which is upwards of 300 years old, of silver gilt, richly ornamented, and about six feet in length; also his gold sacramental plate, salt-cellar of silver gilt, rings, and other valuable relics. On the visit of the sovereigns to the university, the King of Prussia resided in the president's lodgings. Amongst its eminent members have been, Basil Kennett, author of the *Antiquities of Rome*, and president of the college; Hooker, the celebrated author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*; Hales, commonly called "the ever-memorable;" and Fiddes, the biographer of Cardinal Wolsey.



Arms.

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE was founded about 1525, by Cardinal Wolsey, on the site of the monastery of St. Frideswide, and was intended to comprise a dean, subdean, 100 canons, ten public readers, thirteen chaplains, an organist, twelve clerks, and sixteen choristers; but, on the disgrace of that dignitary, the establishment was suspended for a short time. In 1532, however, it was completed under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for a dean and twelve canons; but

was again suppressed in 1545, and in the following year, on the removal of the episcopal see from Osney to this college, the church of St. Frideswide was constituted a cathedral, under the name of Christ's Church; the society to consist of a dean, eight canons, and 100 students, eight chaplains, a schoolmaster, an organist, eight clerks, and eight choristers: an addition of one student was made in 1664, on the foundation of William Thurstone, Esq. The deanery and canonries are in the gift of the Crown; one is annexed to the Regius Professorship of Divinity, and one to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew. There are thirty scholarships and exhibitions. The Queen is visitor. The extensive *Buildings* of the college occupy the site of the ancient monastery, and form three quadrangles: the great front is in St. Aldate's-street, and extends to a length of 400 feet, presenting a very grand elevation, though its effect is much weakened by the declivity of the ground on which it stands, the narrowness of the approach to it, and the proximity of other buildings. The principal entrance is through a gateway begun by Wolsey, and finished by Sir Christopher Wren, over which is a most magnificent circular tower, surmounted by an ogee dome, and containing the huge bell called "Great Tom of Oxford," which weighs nearly 17,000lb., is seven feet one inch in diameter, and five feet nine inches from the crown to the brim; the weight of the clapper is 342lb.: it formerly belonged to Osney Abbey, and was re-cast in 1680. The court to which this gateway leads is called the *Great quadrangle*, and measures 264 feet by 260; it contains the hall, the dean's lodgings, those of some of the canons, and rooms for members of the society; in the centre is a small fountain, supplied with water from the Isis and from the spring at Hincksey. Over the passage at the north-east corner is a statue of Bishop Fell, and over the opposite one leading to the hall and chapel is one of Cardinal Wolsey. The ascent to the hall, which is in the south-eastern angle, is by a stately staircase, with a vaulted roof supported by a single central pillar. The interior of this magnificent refectory, which was erected by Wolsey, is 115 feet by 40, and 50 feet in height; the roof, which is lofty, presents a fine specimen of open work in wood highly ornamented, and at the upper end of the south side is a large window having a fine carved canopy in the ancient English style: in this hall many of the kings and queens of England have been entertained. The second quadrangle, called *Peckwater-square*, derives its name from an ancient hall which stood at the south-west corner, and was the property of Richard Peckwater; but, having been given to the ancient monastery, in the reign of Henry III., and having received, in that of Henry VIII., the addition of another called Vine-hall, eventually formed the present quadrangle, which was rebuilt in 1705, the expense being partly defrayed by means of £3000 bequeathed by Anthony Radcliffe. The south side is formed by the library, which contains an ample collection of books, manuscripts, prints, and coins, also several paintings, statues, and busts; the upper room is 141 feet by 30, and 37 feet in height, having a richly-decorated ceiling, with wainscot and pillars of the best Norway oak. Eastward of Peckwater is *Canterbury quadrangle*, the smallest of the three, which consists of modern buildings; its principal ornament is a magnificent Doric gateway, erected in 1778, under the superintendence of Mr. James

Wyatt. The chapel is also the cathedral of the diocese, in the account of which it is described. Attached to this college, and situated southward of the great quadrangle, are, a grammar school for the choristers and other boys, and a theatre which contains many anatomical preparations and some very elegant wax models: lectures are delivered here by a Reader in Anatomy, who is appointed by the Dean and Canons. There are likewise the chapter-house, common room, chaplains' quadrangle, Fell's-buildings, and east cloisters, with a portal and passage leading to Christ-Church meadow, which is bounded on the north and west by the Isis, on the east by the Cherwell, and on the north by a wide walk overshadowed by lofty elms, and leading to narrower walks on the margin of the rivers; forming a circumference of one mile and a quarter, and being kept in excellent order, they constitute the most frequented promenade in the city. Some of the most illustrious names of which this or any other country can boast have been enrolled on the books of the college, amongst which are those of Littleton, Bolingbroke, Ben Jonson, Philip Sidney, Otway, Colman, Locke, Browne Willis, and Canning.



Arms.

TRINITY COLLEGE was originally founded and endowed by Edward III., Richard II., and the priors and bishops of Durham, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Cuthbert; it was also called Durham College. At the Dissolution the site and buildings were purchased by Sir Thomas Pope, Knt., of Tittenhanger, in the county of Hereford, and the college was refounded by him, in 1554, for a president, twelve fellows, and twelve scholars. The Bishop of Winchester is visitor. The *College* is situated opposite the Turle, in Broad-street, from which it is separated by an iron palisade, inclosing a spacious area. The chapel, as seen from the street, is a light and elegant edifice, with columns supporting a rich cornice, and surmounted by a balustrade; it is terminated at its western end by a tower of similar construction, beneath which is the principal entrance to the first quadrangle, which contains the hall, library, and lodgings of the president. In the chapel, which opens into this court, is a monument to the memory of the founder and his lady, whose remains were removed hither, in 1567, from the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, London. The second court consists of three sides, with an opening on the east into a large garden, which is partly inclosed by yew hedges, in the formal Dutch style, and partly arranged in devious walks, interspersed with shrubs and evergreens. Among the more eminent names of former members enrolled here, are those of Archbishop Sheldon, Chillingworth, Sir John Denham, Merrick, and Warton.



Arms.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE was founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, citizen and merchant of London, on the site of a college dedicated to St. Bernard, for student monks of the Cistercian order. The society comprises a president, fifty fellows, or scholars, one chaplain, an organist, six singing men, six choristers, and two sextons: the founder's kin are actual fellows on

admission. There are also eighteen scholarships and exhibitions. The Bishop of Winchester is visitor. The *Buildings* contain an outer and an inner quadrangle: in the former are the hall, chapel, and president's lodgings; and a passage leads from this to the inner quadrangle, on the east and west sides of which are cloisters supported by eight pillars, over which are busts, representing the four cardinal virtues, the three Christian graces, and the arts and sciences, with emblematical cornices: each cloister is divided by a Doric gateway, surmounted by a semicircular pediment of the Ionic and Corinthian orders. This quadrangle leads to the spacious and picturesque gardens of the college: a range of buildings to the north-east includes two very handsome common-rooms, and other apartments. The chapel belonged to the original monastery of St. Bernard: the altar is ornamented with a representation in tapestry of Our Saviour and his two disciples at Emmaus, and on the north wall is a black marble urn, containing the heart of Dr. Richard Rawlinson, a distinguished benefactor to the college: the remains of the founder, of Archbishop Laud (once president), of Archbishop Juxon, and of Dr. Bailie, repose in vaults beneath the altar; and in a small inner chapel, called Bailie's chapel, are various monuments to subsequent presidents. The library is on the south and east sides of the inner quadrangle, and consists of two spacious and handsome rooms: amongst its many curious and valuable contents are, a picture of Charles I., comprising the whole book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and on the hairs of the head; and an ancient crosier of dark wood beaded with silver, recently discovered in a garret of the president's lodgings; also many old missals, manuscripts, and coins. The most eminent members have been, Archbishops Laud, Juxon, and Dawes; Bishops Meaux and Buckeridge; Shirley, the dramatic poet; William Louth and Charles Wheatley, learned divines and commentators; and Sherard the botanist, who founded the professorship of Botany.



Arms.

JESUS' COLLEGE was founded in 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, on petition of Hugh ap Price, D.C.L., a native of Brecknock, and treasurer of St. David's, for a principal, eight fellows, and eight scholars: in consequence of various benefactions, the society now consists of a principal and nineteen fellows (among whom is one from Jersey or Guernsey, on the foundation of Charles I., in 1636); and there are eighteen scholarships and several exhibitions. The Earl of Pembroke is visitor. The *Buildings* consist chiefly of two quadrangles, the first containing the chapel and hall, and the second the library; the altar-piece in the chapel is a fine copy of Guido's painting of St. Michael overcoming the Devil. In the library are many scarce books and valuable manuscripts; the statutes of the society, written on vellum, beautifully illuminated; a curious metal watch, given by Charles I.; one of Queen Elizabeth's stirrups; and a capacious silver gilt bowl, capable of containing ten gallons, and weighing 278 ounces, the gift of Sir W. W. Wynn, in 1732. Amongst its eminent members have been, David Powell, the celebrated antiquary, who died in 1590; and John Davis, lexicographer and antiquary.



Arms.

WADHAM COLLEGE was founded in 1613, on the site of an ancient and magnificent priory of Augustine friars, by Nicholas Wadham, Esq., of Edge and Merrifield, and Dorothy his wife, for a warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen scholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. There are also several other scholarships and exhibitions, among which are four for the study of Hebrew, six for Greek, and one for botany. The most eminent benefactor was the Rev. John Wills, D.D., warden of the college, who died in 1806, and bequeathed, subject to legacy duty, £400 per annum to the office of warden, £1000 to improve the warden's lodgings, £100 a year for a law exhibition to a fellow, £20 a year for a law exhibition to a scholar, £100 for a medical exhibition to a fellow, and £20 for a medical exhibition to a scholar; also £31. 10. per annum to a divinity lecturer and preacher, £75 a year to one superannuated fellow, and £50 a year to a second. The Bishop of Bath and Wells is visitor. The *Buildings* form an extensive quadrangle, 130 feet square: in the centre of the eastern side is a portico, ornamented with statues of James I. in his robes, and of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, with a Latin inscription commemorative of the foundation. In an adjoining court are two buildings of three stories, one erected in 1694, the other in 1829, and inhabited by members. The front of the college was greatly improved in 1822, by the removal of some heavy iron and stone work, and substitution of light iron palisades. The chapel contains a fine east window, the work of Bernard Van Linge, exhibiting typical paintings and historical subjects, and presented by Sir John Strangeways: the design of the altar-piece is the Lord's Supper, in brown and white crayons, on cloth, by Isaac Fuller, accompanied with other subjects. At right angles with the choir is a noble ante-chapel, containing monuments of several distinguished members of the society: on the north side of the chancel is a handsome marble monument to the memory of Sir John Portman, Bart., who died in 1624: there is also a well-executed brass eagle. The hall is one of the largest in the university, and adorned with handsome modern painted windows: the gardens are extremely neat. The Royal Society of London originated in this college, and amongst its eminent and scientific members have been Walsh, the poet; Sir C. Sedley, Admiral Blake, Sir Christopher Wren, and Lord Chief Justice Pratt.



Arms.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE, formerly *Broadgate Hall*, was founded in 1624, by means of a bequest from Thomas Tesdale, Esq., of Glympton, in the county of Oxford, aided by a donation of Richard Wightwick, B.D., rector of East Ilsley, in the county of Berks, under letters-patent of James I., and during the chancellorship of the Earl of Pembroke, from whom it received its name: the original foundation included a master, ten fellows, and ten scholars, now extended to fourteen fellows, and thirty-one scholars and exhibitioners. In 1636, a fellowship was founded by Charles I.; and, about 1672, two fellowships were added by Sir John Bennet, afterwards Lord Ossulstone; also one, in

1749, by Sir John Phillips, Bart. The Chancellor of the university is visitor. The *College*, which is situated nearly opposite to the grand front of Christ-Church College, consists chiefly of a quadrangle, erected at different periods, and regularly built. The interior has within the last few years been newly faced with Bath stone, and altered from the Palladian to the later English style, the whole presenting a neat appearance; the northern front and the master's lodgings, also, have been appropriately decorated (these buildings likewise having been originally Palladian), after a design by Mr. Daniel Evans, of Oxford, in the later style. The oriel windows may be mentioned as well worthy of attention, particularly that over the gateway, constructed on the model of the remains of one in John of Gaunt's palace at Lincoln; the battlement of the tower and chimneys is executed in a style corresponding with the other parts of the building. The hall, which has been considerably enlarged and improved, contains a bust of Dr. Johnson, by Bacon, a gift to the college by the late Samuel Whitbread, Esq. The chapel is a small edifice of the Ionic order; the altar-piece is a copy from a picture of Rubens, at Antwerp, of Our Saviour after his Resurrection, presented by Archdeacon Corbett. Among the eminent residents may be enumerated, the learned Camden, who studied at the original hall, after he left Magdalen College; Judge Blackstone, previously to his removal to All Souls'; Dr. Johnson, whose rooms were upon the second floor, over the gateway; George Whitefield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists; Shenstone, the poet; Sir Thomas Browne, author of the *Religio Medici*; Richard Graves, author of the *Spiritual Quixote*; and Dr. Newman, Primate of Ireland, and author of the *Harmony of the Gospels*.



Arms.

WORCESTER COLLEGE was founded in 1714, by the trustees of Sir T. Cookes, Bart., of Bently-Pauncefort, in the county of Worcester, by elevating Gloucester Hall, also named St. John the Baptist's Hall, to the rank of a college: the original foundation was for a provost, six fellows, and six scholars. In 1727, two fellowships and two scholarships were added by James Finney, D.D., prebendary of Durham; in 1731, seven fellowships and five scholarships were founded by Sarah Eaton; and six fellowships and three scholarships were founded in 1734, by George Clarke, D.C.L. The society at present includes a provost, twenty-one fellows, sixteen scholars, and three exhibitioners: the Bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the Vice-Chancellor of the university, are visitors. The *College* is pleasantly situated on an eminence, at the western extremity of the university, near the Isis: the buildings form three sides of a quadrangle, the eastern elevation being occupied by the library, hall, and chapel; on the north is an elegant pile, containing the provost's lodgings, and rooms for fellows and scholars, and on the south, the old buildings of Gloucester Hall. The chapel has a richly-ornamented stucco roof; the altar-piece is a fine old painting of a Magdalene. In the library is the large and curious collection bequeathed by Dr. Clarke, who also left £1000 towards the building; the room is 120 feet in length, with an extensive gallery. The gardens, which are laid out

with great taste, occupy three acres of ground, and are ornamented with a fine sheet of water. Thomas Allen, the mathematician, and Sir Kenelm Digby, studied here, previously to the conversion of Gloucester Hall into a college.

Besides the above colleges, are five *HALLS*, enjoying the same privileges, and requiring the same terms and exercises for taking degrees in them as the colleges, but not incorporated, the estates and other property belonging to them being held in trust by the university. The Chancellor of the university is visitor, and appoints the principals, with the exception of St. Edmund Hall, the headship of which is vested in the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College. *St. Alban Hall* derives its name and foundation from Robert de Sancto Albano, a burgess of Oxford, who lived in the time of John; it now belongs to Merton College, to which it was united June 15th, 1549. The buildings are eastward of Merton College. *St. Edmund Hall* is situated in Queen's-lane, and derives its name from St. Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III.; it is the most ancient of the halls now remaining, having been devoted to the purposes of academical instruction so early as the thirteenth century; in 1537 it had come into the possession of Queen's College, which society soon afterwards obtained from the university the right of nominating the principal. Sir William Jones, the celebrated lawyer; Oldham, the poet; and Hearne, the indefatigable antiquary, were educated here. *St. Mary Hall*, formerly the parsonage-house of the rectors of St. Mary's, was given to Oriel College in 1325, and made academical in 1333: four scholarships were founded by Thomas Dyke, M.D., in 1677. The buildings, which are near Oriel College, are comprised in a quadrangle, in which are the hall, the chapel, the principal's lodgings, and rooms for members. Sir Thomas More, and Sandys, the poet, were educated here. *New Inn Hall*, formerly Trilleck's Inn, was originally inhabited by Bernardine monks, and afterwards by students of canon and civil law; it came into the possession of New College in 1392. During the civil war, from 1642 to 1646, it was used as a mint by Charles I., where the plate sent by different colleges for his majesty's use was melted. Upon the Restoration it again became a place of study, but subsequently fell into disuse, on which the apartments were let to poor people; recently, however, Dr. Cramer, the University Orator, having succeeded to the office of principal, which had so long been a sinecure, several entered their names as members, and the ordinary instructions and lectures have since been carried on as at the other academical institutions: the celebrated lawyer Blackstone was principal. *Magdalen Hall*, originally erected by Waynfleet, for students previously to admission into his college, became an independent hall in 1602. It having been accidentally destroyed by fire, the society was removed by act of parliament, in 1822, to Hertford College, which, having lapsed to the crown and become decayed, was repaired and fitted up for their reception. There are 23 scholarships and exhibitions. Among eminent persons educated here have been, William Warner, the poet; Lord Clarendon, Sir Matthew Hale, and Dr. Plot.

The principal *PUBLIC BUILDINGS* connected with the UNIVERSITY are, the Theatre, Schools (comprising the Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery), Clarendon Print-

ing-House, New Printing-House, Ashmolean Museum, Radcliffe Library, Physic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Music Room, and Taylor and Randolph Institution. The *Theatre* is situated northward of Radcliffe-square, on the south side of Broad-street, and is appropriated to holding the acts denominated *Comitia et Encenia*, Lord Crewe's annual commemoration of benefactors, the recitation of prize compositions, the ceremony of conferring degrees on illustrious personages, and other public meetings of the university. It was constructed in 1664, by Sir Christopher Wren, at an expense of £12,470, which was defrayed by Archbishop Sheldon, who also gave £2000 towards keeping it in repair, directing the surplus to be applied in the erection of a printing-house. The plan of the building is that of the Theatre of Marcellus, at Rome, and it is capable of containing nearly 4000 persons; a new roof was constructed in 1802, the ceiling exhibiting a magnificent allegorical painting, by Streater, serjeant-painter to Charles II., divided into compartments. The room is adorned with portraits of the founder, of George IV., by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and of the late Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, presented by those respective sovereigns; the latter of whom, with other illustrious personages, received honorary degrees in this noble edifice, on their visit to the university in 1814. The *Schools* form a handsome quadrangle on the north side of Radcliffe-square, and were founded early in the fifteenth century, by Thomas Huskenorton, abbot of Osney, and completed in the commencement of the seventeenth century. This range of building comprises schools for divinity, logic, moral philosophy, music, sculpture, &c., in which lectures are read by the professors of the different sciences, and candidates for degrees pass their respective examinations; the Bodleian Library is on the western side, and the Picture Gallery in the upper story of the other three sides; on the north is the Clarendon Printing-office. The principal front, in Cat-street, is 175 feet in length, and is divided by a tower gateway, adorned with pinnacles and mullioned windows, and exhibiting all the five orders of architecture: this part of the building is the repository for the muniments and registers of the university, and is surmounted by a statue of James I., enthroned, and presenting a copy of his works, with his right hand to Fame, and with the left to the university; over the throne are the emblems of Justice, Peace, and Plenty. In the logic and moral philosophy school, at the south-east angle of the court, are the Pomfret statues, given to the university in 1755, by the Countess Dowager of Pomfret. The Divinity school, which is opposite the principal gateway, and devoted to the exercises for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, exhibits a beautiful specimen of later English architecture, with a roof consisting of bold four-centred arches, with fan tracery, in delicate workmanship of elegant design. The *Bodleian Library* was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, of Dunscombe, near Crediton, in the county of Devon, Knt., on the remains of one by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and opened to the public, November 8th, 1602. It is entered at the south-west angle of the court, and consists of three principal and some smaller rooms: one is devoted to topographical works and manuscripts, bequeathed to the university by Mr. Gough, the antiquary, in 1799; a second to foreign,

and a third to domestic, literature. On the entrance staircase is the *Auctarium*, for the reception of the choicest books and manuscripts. The several rooms are decorated with many valuable portraits. In addition to the continual increase of books by donations and purchase, the institution claims, as a matter of right, in common with other national establishments, a copy of every work printed in the country. The *Picture Gallery* contains, besides numerous portraits, landscapes, and historical pieces, some fine busts, especially one near the entrance, of John, Duke of Marlborough; casts of Apollo and Venus de Medicis; a superb brass statue of William, Earl of Pembroke, Chancellor of the university from 1616 to 1630, designed by Rubens, and executed by Hubert le Sœur; and many elegant models of ancient buildings. In an apartment on the north side of the quadrangle are the famous Arundelian marbles, collected by the Earl of Arundel, and given to the university by his grandson, the Duke of Norfolk; here also are the antique marbles presented by the executors of the learned Selden.

The *Clarendon Printing-office* was erected in 1711, by Sir John Vanbrugh, out of the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*, the copyright of which was a gift by his son to the university; over the south entrance is a fine statue of Lord Clarendon, and the north entrance is by a flight of steps from Broad-street; the summit is ornamented with the statues of the nine muses. A New Printing-House has been erected westward of the Observatory, at the expense of the university, and under the direction of Mr. Daniel Robertson, architect, with a press-room 201 feet by 28, and other apartments and conveniences, which render it the most complete, and, with the exception of the royal printing-house at Paris, the largest establishment of the kind in Europe. The buildings occupy an area of two acres and a half, and form a square, two sides of which are appropriated to the Bible department, and the other two to that of the classics, with their respective accommodations. The edifice is constructed of stone procured in the neighbourhood, and faced with Bath stone; the principal front is decorated with a splendid entrance gateway into the quadrangle, designed after the model of the arch of Constantine at Rome. Nearly adjoining the theatre, on the western side, is the *Ashmolean Museum*, which was founded in 1682, by Elias Ashmole, from whom it is named, and who gave to the university his own collection of coins, medals, and manuscripts, together with a curious collection made by the Tradescants, two eminent gardeners and botanists at Lambeth, on condition that the university should erect a building for their reception. At his death the museum was enlarged by the addition of his valuable antiquarian library, and it has been since greatly increased by various donations. On the first floor of this building the lectures on experimental philosophy and mineralogy are delivered, and in the lower one those on chymistry, for which the apparatus is kept here.

The *Radcliffe Library*, esteemed one of the most splendid architectural ornaments of the university, and situated in the centre of Radcliffe-square, was completed by Gibbs, in 1749, at the expense of the celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, who bequeathed £40,000 for the building, £150 per annum for the librarian, £100 a year

for the purchase of books, and legacies, to a great amount, for other purposes connected with the establishment. This superb structure is circular in form, and consists of a rustic basement, with several arched entrances into an area, from which a flight of steps affords an ascent to the chief room, which contains a variety of casts and busts, and, by a recent determination of the trustees, has become the repository of books in natural history and medicine. Above the basement is a series of duplicated columns of the Corinthian order, supporting an enriched frieze, entablature, and cornice, and surmounted by an open balustrade ornamented with urns; and the building is crowned with a spacious and well-proportioned dome, which rises to the height of 80 feet from the floor. Over the door of the entrance from the principal staircase is a portrait of the founder, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and within the library is his statue, finely sculptured by Rysbrach. On the visit of the allied sovereigns, a magnificent dinner was provided by the university for the illustrious guests, of which they partook in the library, on the 14th of June, 1814.

The Botanic Garden, said to be the site of an ancient burial-ground belonging to the Jews, is situated opposite to the tower of Magdalen College, near the bridge, and was founded in 1622, by Henry, Lord D'Anvers, Earl of Danby; it consists of about five acres of ground, divided into four parts, and containing a great variety of plants, arranged according to their respective classes. On the right and left of the entrance are green-houses; and eastward of the garden, without the walls, is an excellent hot-house. The entrance is by an elegant arched gateway, thought to have been designed by Inigo Jones, the centre of which is ornamented by a bust of the founder, and the sides by statues of Charles I. and II.; it is fronted by a broad area next the High-street, and encompassed by a parapet surmounted with iron palisades. The library attached to it was built, and furnished with a valuable collection of botanical works, by Dr. Sherard, Fellow of St. John's College. There is a handsome residence for the professor at a small distance from the garden. *The Astronomical Observatory* is situated at the northern extremity of Oxford, on the road to Woodstock, and was erected by trustees under the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who bequeathed £7000 for the object, the Duke of Marlborough having given ten acres of ground for the site. This beautiful pile of building comprises an excellent library, apartments for observation and lectures, a valuable apparatus of astronomical instruments, and a residence for the professor: the tower, which exhibits a general representation of the Temple of the Winds, at Athens, is surmounted by figures of Hercules and Atlas supporting the globe. In Holywell-street is the *Music-room*, built at an expense of £1263, and opened in 1748, the funds having been principally raised by means of subscription oratorios; concerts, under the direction of stewards from different colleges, are performed during term. A spacious and elegant building has just been erected, after a design, and under the superintendence, of Mr. Cockerell, professor of architecture at the Royal Academy, for the *Taylor and Randolph Institution*, founded by bequests of Sir Robert Taylor, architect, and Dr. Randolph, for the study of modern languages, and the exhibition of paintings; the site is 260 feet in length, and 100 feet in

breadth, and the building consists of a central range with a noble portico of the Corinthian order, and two wings ornamented with pilasters of the same order in front, and at the ends with columns and antæ of the Ionic. The east wing is appropriated to the Taylor institution, and contains the curator's residence, six lecture-rooms, and a library forty feet square; and that portion appropriated to the Randolph institution consists of the centre and west wing the lower part containing galleries for statuary and sculpture, and the upper for painting.



Arms of the Bishopric.

Oxford, on the removal of the SEE of Dorchester to Lincoln, was included within that diocese, from which, however, it was separated in 1542, and erected into a see by Henry VIII. That monarch appointed the conventual chapel of the abbey of Osney the cathedral; but this distinction was subsequently transferred to the monastery of St. Frideswide, on the site of which Cardinal Wolsey had commenced the foundation of a splendid college, afterwards completed, but upon a scale of less magnificence, by the king, who, having dedicated the chapel of the college to Christ, assigned it as the cathedral of the diocese. The jurisdiction of the see comprehends the whole of the counties of Berks and Oxford. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, two archdeacons, eight canons, eight chaplains, one hundred and one students, eight clerks, eight choristers, and twenty-four almsmen. The bishop has the patronage of the archdeaconries, the chancellorship, and eleven benefices, with an income of £2400; the dean and the eight residentiary canons, who are appointed by the crown, constitute the chapter, and have the patronage of 88 benefices and 8 chaplaincies, with an income of £12,547, subject to deductions for the augmentation of small livings, and also a revenue of £2153 derived from college offices. The *Cathedral* is a spacious cruciform structure in the Norman style, and of singular character, with a central tower surmounted by a spire of early English architecture; the exterior is concealed by the college buildings, with which it is surrounded. The interior contains many interesting portions of peculiar and beautiful design; the arches of the nave, part of which has been demolished, are in a double series, the tower springing from corbels on the piers; the roof of the choir is richly groined, and adorned with pendants. On the north of the choir are some chapels of later character than the rest of the building, and the Latin chapel has several windows in the decorated style. In the Dean's chapel are altar-tombs of considerable antiquity, a monument in the decorated style, with three canopied niches of great beauty, and the shrine of St. Frideswide, an elaborate and magnificent design in the later English style, consisting of three tiers of tabernacle work, the upper tier of which is ornamented with canopied niches. Many of the windows were destroyed during the parliamentary war: in those that remain are several devices in painted glass. In the east window is a painting of the Nativity, from a design by Sir James

Thornhill. The central west window is embellished with ancient stained glass exhibiting St. Frideswide, St. Catherine, and other saints; and in the central part of the great window in the north transept is a representation of the murder of Becket, which appears to be of great antiquity. The pulpit is very antique, and richly carved. There are also numerous ancient and interesting monuments, among which are those of Lady Elizabeth Montacute; Robert Burton, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*; several distinguished members of the university; and other eminent persons who died at Oxford while Charles I. held his court at Christ-Church; likewise a very fine statue of Dr. Cyril Jackson, by Chantrey, from his portrait in the hall. Part of the cloisters, in the later English style, is remaining; and the chapter-house is a beautiful and valuable specimen of early English architecture.

The city comprises the PARISHES of St. Aldate, containing 1417 inhabitants; All Saints, 593; Holywell, or St. Cross, 933; St. Ebbe, 4169; St. Giles, 3970; St. John the Baptist, 89; St. Martin, 459; St. Mary Magdalen, 2600; St. Mary the Virgin, 762; St. Michael, 1034; St. Peter-le-Bailey, 1282; St. Peter-in-the-East, 1167; and St. Thomas, or St. Nicholas, 3733. The living of *St. Aldate's* is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; net income, £137; patrons, Master and Fellows of Pembroke College. The church is a very ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, and is said to have been restored in 1004. *All Saints'* is a discharged curacy, valued at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £65; patrons, Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College. The church is a good structure in the Grecian style, with a tower crowned by a circlet of Corinthian pillars, from within which rises an elegant spire; it was erected by subscription, in 1708, on the site of the former edifice. The walls are ornamented by a handsome balustrade, the floors laid with variegated marble, and the ceiling adorned with curious fretwork, and with the arms of benefactors, painted in compartments. The living of the parish of *St. Cross*, or Holywell, is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of Merton College. The church is ancient, in the early English style, with some later insertions, and has a tower, which was added in 1664. *St. Ebbe's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £3. 5., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £111. The church is said to have been founded by Athelmer, Earl of Cornwall, and annexed to the monastery of Eynesham, on the destruction of which by the Danes it was given to the monastery of Stow, which grant was confirmed by Henry I.; the ancient edifice was taken down in 1814, and the present, a plain neat building of English architecture, was erected in 1816. *St. Giles'* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £14. 12. 3½.; net income, £160; patrons and impropriators, President and Fellows of St. John's College: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1829. The church, an ancient structure in the early English style, with lancet-shaped windows, and a square embattled tower, is said to have been built in 1120. A district church has been erected at Summer-town, in the parish of St. Giles. *St. John's* is a perpetual curacy; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of Merton College. *St. Martin's* is a discharged rectory, valued at £8. 1. 5½., and in the gift of the Crown; net income,

£62. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower which, in the reign of Edward III., was considerably lowered, on complaint of the scholars that the townsmen used to retire into it and annoy them with arrows, stones, and other missiles. *St. Mary Magdalen's* is a discharged vicarage, valued at £6; net income, £145; patrons, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church. The church, founded prior to the Conquest, was given by Robert D'Oily, and assigned to the college of St. George, within the castle, and, after the annexation of the college to Osney Abbey, was, with that monastery, granted to Christ-Church by Henry VIII.

St. Mary's the Virgin is a discharged vicarage, valued at £5. 4. 2.; net income, £38; patrons and impropriators, Provost and Fellows of Oriel College. The church, which is the University church, though used by the parishioners, is a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style, with a tower in the decorated style, on the north side, surmounted by a beautiful spire, rising to the height of 180 feet; the front of the building is in the best style of the period of Henry VII., but rather disfigured by a porch of heavy twisted pillars, over which is a statue of the Virgin. The interior is very beautiful; the piers and arches are richly moulded, and above each pier are elegant niches, from which spring corbels, supporting the wooden arches of a finely-carved ceiling; on the north of the chancel is the sepulchral chapel of Adam de Brome, founder of Oriel College, and there are several ancient and interesting monuments. *St. Michael's* is a curacy; net income, £100; patrons and impropriators, Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College. The church is an ancient edifice in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and a handsome porch in the later style; the windows are in general of large dimensions and finely pointed. *St. Peter's-le-Bailey* is a discharged rectory, valued at £3. 15. 4., and in the gift of the Crown; net income, £104. The church is a neat edifice, erected in 1740, on the site of the old structure, which had fallen down in 1726. *St. Peter's-in-the-East* is a perpetual curacy, valued at £13. 2. 1.; net income, £147; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of Merton College. The church is a very ancient structure, said to have been originally built in the ninth century; the prevailing character, however, is Norman, and the details are rich and elaborately wrought. It has undergone many alterations and repairs, and received several additions in the later English style, which have materially altered its external appearance. At the west end of the north aisle is a square tower, which has vestiges of great antiquity. Underneath the chancel is a fine Norman crypt, of which the roof is vaulted, and supported on four ranges of low massive pillars; several of the windows have remains of old painted glass, and there are many ancient monuments. Hearne, the antiquary, was interred in the churchyard; and in the church is a brass plate with an inscription to his memory, placed there in 1833, by the late Sir R. C. Hoare, the original inscription in the burial-ground having become obliterated. *St. Thomas'* is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church. The church, founded by the canons of Osney Priory, in 1141, is a neat structure, with a square embattled tower, and has recently undergone an extensive repair: the churchyard is tastefully planted with flowering shrubs and

evergreens. A district church in the Grecian style, dedicated to St. Peter, has been built in the parish of St. Thomas, containing 860 sittings, 700 of which are free. A complete floating chapel, also, was lately erected at Oxford, at an expense of £1000, by Mr. Henry Ward, for the use of watermen and their families, with a residence at one end for a schoolmaster and mistress; it is capable of containing 140 persons, and has a regular chaplain, to whose stipend the heads of the colleges have subscribed. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel. The parish of St. Clement, being without the ancient limits of the city, although now included in its municipal government, is described under its own head.

A charity school was founded in 1658, by John Nixon, alderman, who bequeathed £600 for its endowment; and, in 1685, Mrs. Joan Nixon left eighteen acres of land, producing £35 per annum, for apprenticing two boys every year from the school. The Blue-coat school was instituted in 1710, and is on the national plan. Mrs. Ann Alworth, in 1721, gave £400 to be laid out in land, for the education of children belonging to St. Michael's parish. A national school is maintained by Mrs. Macbride, and another by the university; and a Lancasterian and other schools are supported by voluntary contributions. Considerable sums have been left for apprenticing children, for granting loans without interest to young tradesmen, and for clothing and annual payments to aged and indigent persons; others have also been appropriated, by will, to the repair of the several churches, with the remainder for distribution among the poor, and for various charitable uses. Edmund Boulter, junior, of Hasely Court, Esq., built and endowed an almshouse for aged men; and houses in the parish of St. Clement, for eight women, were endowed by the Rev. William Stone, in 1685, with about £220 per annum. The Infirmary, an elegant and commodious structure of stone, was erected and completely furnished by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe, and was opened for the reception of patients in 1770: the buildings, to which are attached five acres of land given by Thomas Rowney, Esq., comprise a chapel, to which the late Duke of Marlborough presented a communion service of gilt plate. The lunatic asylum at Headington is noticed under the head of that place. The House of Industry, a neat stone edifice, 237 feet in length, and two stories in height, was erected for the accommodation of eleven parishes, united by act of parliament, in 1771, for the maintenance of their poor. The parishes of St. Giles and St. John are in the Headington union.

Of the numerous *Monastic Establishments* which formerly flourished here, some have been incorporated in the buildings of the various colleges, in which, however, only a few memorials are now preserved; and of others there are still vestiges in different parts of the city and neighbourhood. About a quarter of a mile from the church of St. Thomas are some trifling remains of *Osney Abbey*, already noticed, consisting chiefly of an arched window and a small portion of a wall, now belonging to a corn-mill, which occupies the site; the bells are in the steeple of Christ-Church. Half a mile to the east of the city was the hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, founded by Henry I., when he built the palace of Beaumont, and which was annexed to Oriel College by Edward III., in

1328. There are some slight remains of the convent for Benedictine nuns, instituted at *Godstow*, in 1138, by Editha, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist, in which Rosamond Clifford was interred, and to which Henry II. was a considerable benefactor; the revenue at the Dissolution was £319. 18. 8. The hospital of *St. John the Baptist*, without the east gate, was established previously to the reign of John, who was a great patron of the institution, and was rebuilt by Henry III.; in the reign of Henry VI. it was given to Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, who built on its site his magnificent college of Magdalen, in the walls of which some vestiges of the ancient building may be traced. The house of *Dominican* friars was founded in 1221, by Isabel de Bulbec, widow of Robert, Earl of Oxford, and subsequently removed to a small island near the Watergate, in the parish of St. Ebbe, given to that fraternity by Henry III., where it continued till the Dissolution. The *Franciscan* priory was originally instituted in 1224, by Richard Le Mercier and others, and was afterwards refounded by Henry III.: the fine chapel and extensive inclosures of this establishment were alienated in the reign of Henry VI. The priory of *Carmelite* or White friars was established in 1254, and to it King Edward II. assigned the palace of Beaumont, built by Henry I.: there are scarcely any vestiges of the buildings. The monastery of *Augustine* friars was built by Henry III., in 1268, and continued till the foundation of Wadham College, which was built on part of the site. *Rewley Abbey*, for monks of the Cistercian order, was erected in 1280, by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, in pursuance of the will of his father, Richard, King of the Romans, on an island called North Osney, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary: at the Dissolution, the revenue was estimated at £174. 3. Of this monastery, some arched windows and doorways in an out-building remain, and also some stones on which are inscriptions and armorial bearings. Oxford confers the title of Earl on the family of Harley.

OXFORDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the south-west, south, and south-east by Berkshire, on the east by Buckinghamshire, on the north-east by Northamptonshire, on the north and north-west by Warwickshire, and on the west by Gloucestershire. It extends from 51° 28' to 52° 9' (N. Lat.), and, in its greatest breadth, which is a little north of the centre of the county, from 1° 2' to 1° 38' (W. Lon.), and comprises an area of 752 square miles, or about 481,280 acres: there are 32,165 houses inhabited, 1442 uninhabited, and 202 in the course of erection; and the population amounts to 161,643, of whom 80,436 are males, and 81,207 females. At the period of the Roman invasion, the county formed part of the territory of the Dobuni, who, desirous of releasing themselves from subjection to their eastern neighbours, the Cattieuchlani, offered no resistance to the Romans, by whom, on their first division of the island, this district was included in *Britannia Prima*. Its central situation retarded its final subjection to the Saxon dominion, until the latter part of the sixth century. It had been the scene of several sanguinary conflicts between the Saxons and the retiring Britons, and became that of several others between the sovereigns of Wessex and Mercia. In the year 778, the county being ceded by Cynewulf, King of Wessex, to Offa, King of Mercia, the latter made a wide and deep

trench, as a boundary between the two kingdoms, which may still be traced at Ardley, Stoney-Middleton, Northbrook, Heyford, and Kirtlington. The county lies in the *diocese* of Oxford, and province of Canterbury, and forms an archdeaconry, comprising, exclusively of Oxford, the deaneries of Aston, Burcester, Chipping-Norton, Cuddesden, Deddington, Henley, Witney, and Woodstock, and containing 212 parishes. For purposes of *civil government*, it is divided into the hundreds of Bampton, Banbury, Binfield, Bloxham, Bullington, Chaddington, Dorchester, Ewelme, Langtree, Lewknor, Pirton, Ploughley, Thame, and Wootton; and contains the city and university of Oxford, the borough and market towns of Banbury and Woodstock, and the market-towns of Bampton, Bicester, Burford, Chipping-Norton, Henley-upon-Thames, Thame, Watlington, and Witney. Three knights are returned to parliament for the shire, two representatives for the city, two for the university, and one each for the boroughs of Woodstock and Banbury. The county is in the Oxford circuit; and the assizes and the quarter-sessions are held in the city of Oxford.

The shape of the county is extremely irregular: near the middle, at Oxford, it is not above seven miles across, and though the northern portion spreads out to a breadth of about 38 miles, yet that lying to the south of the city is no where more than twelve miles broad. The *SURFACE* of the southernmost part has a fine alternation of hill and dale, which produces much pleasing scenery; and the Chiltern elevations, more particularly, which are in some places clothed with fine woods of beech, and are partly arable, and partly in open sheep downs, are beautifully varied. The more central district has little inequality, but is adorned with numerous woods, which present a rich aspect. In the northern and western districts of that portion of the county north of Oxford, the prospects are for the most part less agreeable, in consequence of the inclosures being formed by bare stone walls: in Wychwood Forest, however, are many grassy vales and woody glens, which afford much charming scenery. The rivers of Oxfordshire are among its chief natural attractions, flowing through nearly every part of it, and luxuriant meadows almost every where bordering on their banks. In the vicinity of Oxford, the vale of the Isis expands into a spacious amphitheatre bounded by some striking hills, in the centre of which rise the majestic towers, domes, and spires of that city, from behind the thick shade of venerable groves. After having passed Wallingford, in Berkshire, the scenery upon the banks of the river, now called the Thames, assumes an increased variety of beauty, and forms an extended valley through the range of the Chiltern hills, which, gradually losing the appearance of downs, exhibited by some of the more naked summits in the distance, become adorned by much picturesque effect, both of art and nature. Towns and villages lie scattered in the neighbourhood of the stream, and magnificent seats occupy the declivities on each side; and having received the waters of the Kennet and the Loddon from the south, it swells into a majestic river, and glides onward through the plain, until it becomes engulfed amidst the fine hills around Henley, the scenery of which is among the most interesting in the county.

With regard to *SOIL*, Oxfordshire comprises three different tracts, the limits of which are pretty clearly

defined, and which may be distinguished as the red-land district, the stone-brash land, and the Chiltern hills. The red-land, which includes the whole northern part, much exceeds in fertility any other district of equal extent in the county, and contains about 79,635 acres, consisting of a rich sandy loam of a reddish colour, well adapted to the production of every crop, and having a substratum of red grit-stone rock. The stone-brash tract adjoins the former, and extends from the verge of Gloucestershire, on the west, nearly to that of Buckinghamshire, on the east, the southern border of it running from the boundary of the county, near Broughton-Poggs, in a north-easterly direction by Brize-Norton, Witney, North Leigh, Bladon, Kirtlington, and Bicester, to Stratton-Audley, and thence northward, at a short distance from the border of Buckinghamshire, to Mixbury; it comprises 164,023 acres. The Chiltern district comprises the south-eastern extremity of Oxfordshire: the basis of this tract, which contains 64,778 acres, is chalk, covered to various depths with a clayey loam, generally sound and dry, and containing a considerable quantity of flints. The remaining portion of the county, extending from this to the stone-brash district, and calculated to comprise 166,400 acres, includes all sorts of soils. *Peat* earth is occasionally found. Quarries of *freestone* are numerous; *limestone* is also very plentiful, and *slate*, fit for roofing common buildings, is obtained in several parts: the *ochre* found at Shotover is esteemed of the very best quality. The corn *crops* commonly cultivated are, wheat, barley, and oats; peas are occasionally raised; beans are sown on the heavier soils, and the common turnip and the Swedish turnip are both extensively grown. Clover and trefoil are frequently cultivated, and sainfoin is to be seen to a great extent upon all the soils that are proper for it. Of the grass lands, the chief part is in the narrow flat tracts on the borders of the rivers, containing most of the open field meadows, which are extensive, and situated so low as to be often overflowed by sudden rains. At Water-Eaton is the best grass land in the county, which is occupied for dairies, but is very liable to summer floods: at North Weston, in the rich district near Thame, the meadows are mown twice a year. The inclosed pasture or meadow land is chiefly confined to the central part of the county, near Oxford, where is a considerable tract of deep rich soil. Much butter is forwarded to the London market from some parts of Oxfordshire, particularly from the vicinity of Bicester; and in the country around Thame many calves are also fattened, to be sent as veal to the same market. The best feeding land lies on the banks of the rivers Thame, Isis, and Cherwell; but the lower meadows are subject to floods, which sometimes do much damage to the herbage, when they occur late in the spring.

Oxfordshire may be termed a well-wooded county, excepting the northernmost part of it; but there is, comparatively, very little oak. The *Woodlands* may be classed as follows: first, groves on spring-woods; secondly, woods consisting of timber trees and underwood; and thirdly, coppices of underwood only. Of the first class, the extensive natural beechwoods confined to the Chiltern district are the principal. Of the second kind are the woods in the vicinity of Stanton St. John, called "the Quarters," the soil of which is a strong clay: there are also numerous spots of wood-

land of this description dispersed in various other parts of the county. Coppices are not very numerous, and there are hardly any extensive ones besides those tracts of Wychwood Forest that are thus called, but which, containing timber trees, are more properly woods. There are extensive artificial plantations in several places, particularly at Blenheim. The waste lands, excepting the large tract of Wychwood Forest, are inconsiderable. *Wychwood Forest*, of which a small portion of the western side forms an isolated part of the county of Gloucester, is situated within a few miles of the navigable part of the Thames or Isis, and between the rivers Evenlode and Windrush, which form respectively its boundaries on the north and south. It is an exceedingly fine tract of forest land, comprising with its purlieu woods and wastes nearly 7000 acres, and is interspersed with hills and glens covered with copse wood and timber, abounding with deer and game, and diversified with wild and romantic scenery. There are quarries of excellent building-stone within a few feet from the surface, in almost every part of it; also of freestone, hard durable plank, and fine grey-stone, slate, and limestone; and a quarry of dark grey marble susceptible of a very high polish and well adapted for mantel-pieces, of which several are to be found in the neighbourhood: beds of gravel and sand of superior quality also abound. *Otmoor*, near Islip, six miles north of Oxford, contains about 4000 acres, and prior to its inclosure, under an act obtained in 1816, was used as common by the inhabitants of eight adjoining townships; the soil is generally a good loam, but the whole tract is so extremely flat, and situated so low, that in wet seasons much of it lies under water for a long time, the consequence of which is that the cattle and sheep upon it become diseased. The principal *Manufactures* are, that of blankets, at Witney; and those of gloves and articles of polished steel, at Woodstock: glove-making was established about the middle of the last century, and now furnishes employment to the lower classes for many miles around that town. A coarse kind of velvet, called Shag, is made at Banbury: the female poor in the southern part of the county are chiefly engaged in lace-making.

The principal *Rivers* are the Thames (or Isis), the Cherwell, the Thame, the Evenlode, and the Windrush, of which the four last-named fall into the Thames within the limits of the county. The *Thames*, which forms the entire southern boundary of the county, separating it from Berks, rises in Gloucestershire, and having been joined by different small streams, near Lechlade, first touches this county at its south-western extremity, being then imperfectly navigable, and bearing the name of Isis. Having received the waters of the Cherwell at Oxford, it becomes navigable, and pursues a very devious course, for the most part in a south-easterly direction, through an extensive tract of rich low meadows, to a short distance below Dorchester, where it is joined by the Thame, and first popularly called Thames. The *Oxford canal*, which is of immense advantage to the county, by opening a communication through other canals with Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and the Staffordshire collieries, enters at its northern extremity, and soon approaching the Cherwell, runs nearly parallel with the course of that river, which it crosses a few miles to the east of Deddington and

Woodstock, to the city of Oxford, where it communicates with the navigation of the Thames.

Several very curious *British* coins have been found in the county; and one of the most interesting remains of antiquity which it contains is the circle of high stones, called *Rollrich Stones*, in the vicinity of Chipping-Norton. Few considerable remnants of *Roman* military works exist in Oxfordshire: at Alcester, or Aldchester, in the eastern part, are the traces of a station, the *Alauna* of the Itinerary, and it is probable that there was another at Dorchester. Roman coins and pavements have been discovered, at different periods, in almost every quarter; and, in addition to these, may be noticed several sepulchral mounds formed of rude grassy squares of turf, which, says Dr. Plot, the Roman soldiers were accustomed to raise over the ashes of any eminent warrior, and the most remarkable of which is termed Astal Barrow, in the vicinity of the Akeman-street previously noticed: numerous urns and other funereal relics of the same people have also been dug up. Only one of the four consular or prætorian ways passed through Oxfordshire, namely the *Ikeneld-street*, which crossed the southern part of it, from north-east to south-west: entering from Buckinghamshire, at the parish of Chinnor, it proceeds along the base of the Chiltern Hills; leaves Lewknor, Shirburn, and Watlington to the north-west; crosses the vallum, or ridged bank, called Gryme's Dyke; and passing Ipsden, may be traced to an inclosure about three miles distant from the village of Goring, whence its course out of the county cannot be followed; but it is asserted by Dr. Plot, that it quitted it at Goring, and the name of the hamlet on the opposite bank of the Thames, *Streatley*, seems to corroborate this opinion. Of the vicinal ways, the principal was the *Akeman-street*, which enters from Buckinghamshire, in the parish of Ambrosden, whence it proceeds to the north of Gravenel or Gravenhill Wood, and Alcester, to Chesterton and Kirtlington, and crossing the river Cherwell, near Tackley, passes through Blenheim Park towards the village of Stonesfield; here it crosses the Evenlode, and then passes near Wilcote and Ramsden, to Asthally and Asthall, and thence to Broadwell Grove, where its form is bold and perfect, and whence it proceeds nearly in a straight line towards Gloucestershire. Several minor roads, traces of which are still visible, diverged from this, or crossed it in different parts of its course. Between Mongewell and Nuffield, towards the southern extremity of the county, is a vallum, or long earthwork, called Gryme's Dyke; it is very high, and only single until it approaches the vicinity of Nuffield, where it is double, with a deep trench between the ramparts: it has been conjectured that the other part of it was once likewise double-banked, but that the trench was filled up by one of the banks being thrown into it in the progress of agricultural improvements. Marks of the sanguinary contests between the Saxons and the Danes are distinguishable in many parts, consisting chiefly of military intrenchments, and sepulchral mounds, or barrows.

At the period of the general Dissolution, the number of *Religious houses*, exclusively of the colleges at Oxford, was about 40, including hospitals, &c.; the principal relic is St. Frideswide's abbey church, now the cathedral of the diocese. In the number and magnificence of its public and private buildings, Oxfordshire at least

rivals any other county in England. Blenheim House is well known as one of the most magnificent residences in the kingdom; and many other mansions of the nobility and gentry possess considerable beauty and grandeur, both of exterior appearance and interior decoration: among the chief are, Ditchley Park, Nuneham-Courtney, and Wroxton Priory. The medicinal *Springs* are very numerous, the greater number being of the various kinds of chalybeate; and within Cornbury Park is one resembling the water lately discovered at Dorton. In the extensive bed of gravel on which Oxford stands, and which forms one of the geological features of England, are found many remarkable *Fossils*, such as fragments of teeth, tusks, and bones of elephants; bones of the hippopotamus, horses' teeth, and horns of a species of stag.

OXHEY, a hamlet, in the parish and union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of St. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD; containing 744 inhabitants. An earthen vessel, containing some Roman seals, was turned up by the plough a few years since.

OXHILL (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Kingston division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Kington; containing 348 inhabitants, and comprising 1699 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; net income, £254; patron, Rev. Walter D. Bromley. The tithes were commuted for land and an annual money payment in 1797. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription.

OXNEAD (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of AYLSHAM, hundred of SOUTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. E.) from Aylsham; containing 56 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the navigable river Bure, and comprises 650 acres. It formerly belonged to the Paston family, of whom Clement Paston, in the reign of Elizabeth, built the Hall, to which his descendant, who was created Earl of Yarmouth, added a splendid banquet-room for the reception of Charles II. and his suite, in 1676; the whole, except a small portion now a farm-house, was long since taken down. A blanket manufactory is carried on. The living is a discharged rectory, united with the vicarage of Buxton to the rectory of Skeyton, and valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 5.: the tithes have been commuted for £180. The church is a handsome structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains some monuments to the Pastons, of which the principal is one to Clement Paston.

OXNEY, formerly a parish, now annexed to that of St. Margaret-at-Cliffe, union of DOVOR, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Dover; containing 20 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £113. 12., and the glebe consists of 4 acres. The church has long been in ruins.

OXSPRING, a township, in the parish of PENISTONE, union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (E.) from Penistone; containing 241 inhabitants. The township includes the hamlets of Roughbitchworth, Clay-Green, and Storrs; and comprises about 1000 acres, belonging to several proprietors, of whom A. Bosville, Esq., is lord of the

manor. The village is situated a little to the north of the river Don and of the road between Penistone and Sheffield.

OXTED (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of GODSTONE, First division of the hundred of TANDRIDGE, E. division of SURREY, 2½ miles (E. by N.) from Godstone; containing 1154 inhabitants. It comprises 3407a. 2r. 34p., of which about 1875 acres are arable, 958 meadow and pasture, 347 woodland, 46 hop-grounds, and the rest common, waste, &c. A fair is held on May 1st. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 6. 0½., and in the gift of C. L. H. Master, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £770, and there is a glebe-house, with about 36 acres of land. The church, which was much damaged by fire in 1719, has a square tower and turret; the interior is exceedingly neat, and a new gallery on the south side, with an organ, was erected in 1838, chiefly at the expense of the rector. A building in the cottage style was erected in 1837, at Hall hill, also by the incumbent, at a cost of about £400, for an evening school for adults. At Barrow Green is a very large barrow.

OXTON, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Great Neston; containing 546 inhabitants.

OXTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, S. division of the wapentake of THURGARTON and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Southwell; containing 841 inhabitants. This parish, through which runs the small river Dove, is situated on the south-eastern border of the ancient forest of Sherwood, but is said never to have formed part of that district; it comprises 3579 acres, of which 994 are common or waste land; the soil of which is chiefly a strong clay. The village is large, and lies in an open vale: stockings and lace are manufactured by a small portion of the population. There is a sheep-fair on the second Tuesday in September. The parish constitutes the endowment of two prebends, *Prima et Secunda*, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendaries (the appropriators), valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £195. The tithes have been commuted for £170, and the prebendal farm pays £6 per annum to the vicar: there is a glebe-house, with an acre of land in the parish of Blidworth, and upwards of an acre in that of Calverton. The church was erected about the time of Richard III., on the site, and from the materials, of a former building; and in 1841 it was enlarged and repewed at an expense of £700. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a free school, founded by Mrs. Sherbrooke, is endowed with a rent-charge of £20. In 1789, a barrow was opened in the neighbourhood, and found to contain some curious remains.

OXTON, a township, in the parish of TADCASTER, W. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 1½ mile (E) from Tadcaster; containing 57 inhabitants. It is on the north side of the vale of the Wharfe, and comprises by computation 590 acres of land, partly the property of the Earl of Harewood.

OXWICK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 3½ miles (S. by W.) from Faken-

ham; containing, with the hamlet of Pottesley, 80 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1039 acres, of which 749 are arable, 246 pasture and meadow, and 35 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 9. 2., and in the gift of J. Blake, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £224, and the glebe consists of nearly 35 acres. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style.

OZENDIKE, a hamlet, in the parish of RYTH, Lower division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. W.) from Selby; containing 47 inhabitants, and consisting of a few scattered farm-houses.

OZLEWORTH, or WOOSLEWORTH (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of TETBURY, Upper division of the hundred of BERKELEY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Wotton-under-Edge; containing 106 inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and the views embrace the cities of Bath and Bristol, about 20 miles distant. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 10. 5., and in the gift of Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £116. 10., and the glebe comprises 23 acres. The church has an octagonal central tower, rising from enriched Norman arches. A school is supported at the expense of the rector.

P

PACKINGTON (*HOLY ROAD*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY, partly in the hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, but chiefly in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER (though for electoral purposes wholly connected with Derbyshire), $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by E.) from Ashby; containing, with the chapelry of Snibston, 1024 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 15. 10.; net income, £258; patron and impropriator, Sir C. Abney Hastings, Bart. There is a chapel of ease at Snibston. An ancient benefaction of 16 acres of land, now producing £20 per annum, is appropriated to the relief of widows; and the produce of two cottages and some land, amounting to £38 per annum, left by Robert Breedon in 1464, is applied to the repair of roads.

PACKINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of WEEFORD, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Tamworth; containing 55 inhabitants.

PACKINGTON, GREAT (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Coventry; containing 340 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2257 acres, and is on the road between Birmingham and Coventry. There is a quarry of red sandstone, chiefly used for the roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. $2\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Aylesford, whose handsome seat here is beautifully situated in an extensive park

abounding with rich scenery, and finely diversified with wood and water. The great tithes have been commuted for £180, and the vicarial for £240; the glebe contains 46 acres. The church was rebuilt in 1789, after the model of the temple at Paestum. A school is partly supported by the Countess of Aylesford.

PACKINGTON, LITTLE (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of MERIDEN, Solihull division of the hundred of HEMLINGFORD, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 9 miles (W. N. W.) from Coventry; containing 151 inhabitants. It comprises 970 acres of productive land, and is intersected by the Derby railway and by the river Blyth, from the bank of which rises a sloping hill richly wooded. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; net income, £212; patron, Earl of Aylesford. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1818.

PACKWOOD (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of SOLIHULL, Warwick division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 352 inhabitants. This parish comprises by admeasurement 1640 acres, the property of the Earl Cornwallis, John Fetherston, Esq., and Wilson Aylesbury Roberts, Esq. The surface, though considerably elevated, is generally flat, and the soil chiefly marl and clay, peculiarly adapted to the growth of timber, of which some magnificent specimens of oak are to be seen in the grounds of Packwood House, the seat of the Fetherston family, who settled here from the castle of Fetherstonhaugh, in the county of Northumberland, in the 8th of Edward IV. This ancient mansion is a remarkably fine example of the timber frame-work buildings of the 14th century, with offices and stables in the Elizabethan style, and, from its numerous gables of curious and elaborate masonry, ornamented with sun-dials, having Latin inscriptions, has a singularly striking appearance; one of the fronts of the edifice is approached through an outer and an inner court-yard. The gardens are laid out in terraces, and adorned with shrubs clipped into fantastic devices; in one part of them is an ancient apiary of about 40 hives inclosed in brickwork, and in one of the walks a smoking-room of very early date. The Pleasant Mount, or Calvary, extending over two acres, and encircled with broad-cut hedges of box and yew, contains some very ancient yew-trees, of which three are symbolical of the Trinity, and others of the Twelve Apostles, with various other appendages illustrative of Our Saviour's suffering and the consequent propagation of Christianity. The Stratford canal and the road from Birmingham to Warwick pass through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100, with a good house, recently built; patron and impropriator, the Earl Cornwallis. The tithes have been commuted for £318. 10., and the glebe consists of 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure, and contains two piscinæ, and several handsome monuments to the Fetherston family. A school is supported by subscription.

PADBURY (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union, parliamentary borough, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 696 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from Buckingham to London, and is separated from the parish of Buckingham by the river

Ouse, over which is a neat stone bridge, built in 1827, in lieu of a former one, erected in 1742. It comprises nearly 2000 acres, of which more than half are leasehold under All Souls' College, Oxford. The manor-house is a spacious well-built edifice, adjoining the turnpike-road. The manufacture of lace is carried on, affording employment to the females. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £115. On the inclosure, in 1795, land was assigned in lieu of tithes. The church is an ancient edifice, and has three piscinæ in different parts. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PADDINGTON (*St. Mary*), a suburban parish, in the union of KENSINGTON, Holborn division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 25,173 inhabitants. The manor was given by King Edgar to the abbey of Westminster, and at the Dissolution was appropriated to the endowment of the then newly-founded bishopric of Westminster, since the abolition of which, in the reign of Edward VI., it has belonged to the see of London. The village consists principally of numerous modern streets and detached houses, and its population has, within the last 10 years, been nearly doubled; it is partially paved, and lighted with gas, under a local act. Besides much other building, a handsome street about 160 feet broad, called Westbourne-terrace, is in progress. The inhabitants are supplied with water from the West Middlesex water-works: the reservoir, originally constructed for the supply of Kensington Palace, and now belonging to the Grand Junction water-works, is situated in the parish. It is within the jurisdiction of the magistrates acting for the metropolis, and under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Police: debts under 40s. are recoverable at the court held at Kingsgate-street, Holborn. A customary market is held on Friday, for poultry, butter, eggs, &c. The Paddington canal, which communicates with all the principal canals in the kingdom, and on the banks of which are extensive wharfs and warehouses, was constructed in consequence of an act of parliament passed in 1795; it is joined by the Regent's canal, which unites it with the Thames at Limehouse. The Great Western railway to Bristol, one of the most stupendous works of the kind in the world, which is $117\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and was opened in August, 1840, has its commencement at this place, where is a commodious station; the company, by different acts, were empowered to raise, in joint stock, a capital of £3,750,000, and by loan £1,269,333, of which sums £3,119,816 were expended, up to June 1840, on railway works, and £367,530 on locomotive-engines. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £930; patron, Bishop of London. The church, which was formerly a chapel of ease to St. Margaret's, Westminster, was originally founded by Sir Joseph Sheldon, lessee of the manor, about the year 1700. The present edifice was begun in 1788, and consecrated April 27th, 1791; it stands on a piece of ground adjoining the old churchyard, and is a neat building, with a Doric portico on the south side, and a handsome cupola. In the church and adjacent cemetery lie the remains of John Bushnell, an eminent statuary, who died in 1701; Sir John Elliot, M.D., a popular writer, in 1787; Dr. Alexander Geddes, a learned Roman Catholic divine, interred in 1802;

Thomas Banks, an ingenious sculptor; Lewis Schiavonetti, engraver; and John Henry Petty, late Marquess of Lansdowne. A district church dedicated to St. John, in the later English style, with a campanile turret, was erected in 1831, at an expense of £8778: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £360; patron, Incumbent of St. Mary's. Another church, in the English style, with a tower and spire, was completed in 1843; of 1616 sittings, 616 are free. At Westbourne-Green is a chapel belonging to the Lock Hospital, of which the first stone was laid in May, 1841. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school was built in 1822. The poor have funds amounting to about £250 per annum, arising from lands and tenements.

PADDLESWORTH, with **SNODLAND**, a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Rochester; containing 500 inhabitants, of whom 9 are in Paddlesworth. The living is a rectory, united at an early period to that of Snodland, and valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8. A rent-charge of £8. 10. is paid to an impropiator. The church has been destroyed, and the inhabitants have attended at that of Snodland since the reign of Elizabeth.

PADDLESWORTH (*St. Oswald*), a parish, in the union of ELHAM, hundred of LONINGBOROUGH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Folkestone; containing 49 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Standford, to the vicarage of Lyminge: the tithes have been commuted for £90. The church is in the early English style.

PADDOCK, with **MARSH**, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HUDDERSFIELD, Upper division of the wapentake of AGBRIGG, W. riding of YORK, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (W.) from Huddersfield; containing 3536 inhabitants. This place forms an appendage to the town of Huddersfield, by a continuous range of houses, and the scenery around it is very picturesque; the inhabitants are employed in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on to a great extent. A district church, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £2500, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a neat edifice of stone raised from the adjacent quarry, in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and contains 800 sittings, of which 200 are free: the churchyard is a handsome plot of ground. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Huddersfield, with a net income of £150. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends; and a national school is supported by subscription.

PADFIELD, a township, in the parish and union of GLOSSOP, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 1656 inhabitants.

PADIHAM, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Burnley; containing 3789 inhabitants. The chapelry of Padiham comprises the townships of Padiham, Hapton, Simonstone, and part of Higham-Booth. The first-named township is situated on the road from Blackburn to Burnley, and comprises by computation 2000 acres: coal and stone abound. The cotton manufacture, which has been for

some time established, employs the population; and a fair is held for pedlery on the 12th of August, and cattle-fairs in May and September. The Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £131; patron, Le Gendre Pierce Starkie, Esq. A rent-charge of £41. 5. has been awarded as a commutation of the inappropriate tithes, and one of £10 for those payable to the curate, who has also a glebe of 2 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, was enlarged in 1822. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians. A school was erected and endowed by subscription, in 1698; and two national schools have been established.

PADLEY, NETHER, a hamlet, in the parish of **HOPE**, union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Stony-Middleton**; containing 48 inhabitants. It comprises 269 acres, of which 20 are common or waste land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for 12s., and the appropriate for £26. 5., payable to the Dean and Chapter of **Lichfield**.

PADSIDE, with **THORNTWHAITE**, a township, in the parish of **HAMPSTWHAITE**, union of **PATELEY-BRIDGE**, Lower division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Ripley**; containing 281 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 3126 acres, of which a portion is moorland. The hamlet is a scattered district on the east of the river **Washburn**.



Seal formerly used by the Corporation.

PADSTOW (ST. PETROCK), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the union of **ST. COLUMB MAJOR**, hundred of **PYDER**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 14 miles (W. N. W.) from **Bodmin**, and 249 (W. S. W.) from **London**; containing 2145 inhabitants, of whom 1791 are in the town. This place is of great antiquity, and was known, under the name of **Lodenek** at *Heglemith*, in the earliest

annals of Cornish history. According to **Borlase** and others, the first religious house, called **Laffenack**, was established here in 432, by **St. Patrick**; about a century afterwards he was succeeded by **St. Petrock**, and under the auspices of this popular saint a monastery was founded, in 513, which, having progressively increased in extent and holy reputation, was visited by **Athelstan**, on the occasion of his triumphant excursion into **Cornwall**, in 932. This sovereign conferred important privileges on both the monastery and the town, the latter of which he named after himself, *Adelstow*, or *Aldestow*. In ancient records, *Patrickstowe* and *Petrocstowe* are equally common; from the former of these, *Padestowe*, or *Padstow*, is more naturally derived, and perhaps the continued influx of Irish at the port from the earliest times may have had some influence on the change of name. In the year 981, when the monastery was in the plenitude of its prosperity, it was ravaged by Danish pirates, and burnt to the ground; on which event it became necessary to find a situation less exposed for the new foundation, which was fixed at **Bodmin**, and the sacred ashes of **St. Petrock** were trans-

ferred to its sanctuary. In 1346, the place was one of the few ports in **Devonshire** and **Cornwall** that furnished ships for the siege of **Calais**. In 1645, the Prince, afterwards **Charles II.**, was a short time here; and in the same year, when the town was in the possession of a party of parliamentary dragoons, a packet-boat coming in from **Ireland** was boarded and taken by them, with the assistance of the inhabitants; the despatches were thrown overboard, but were partly recovered.

The town is beautifully situated on an estuary of the **Bristol Channel**, formed by the junction of the **Camel** and **Alan** rivers about seven miles above **Padstow**. The eastern side of the town, which is embosomed in a richly-cultivated vale, opens on the harbour, the entrance of which is about two miles distant; the high land to the north and west is occupied by the grounds of **Place**, an ancient seat of the **Prideaux** family; and on the southern eminences and along the vale are the fine plantations of **Saunders Hill**, which command a varied and luxuriant prospect. In the immediate vicinity, however, nature assumes a severity and boldness of aspect seldom equalled: the cliffs of black granite on the coast, frequently visited by the scientific traveller, present curious specimens of geological strata peculiar to this part of the kingdom. The streets are paved, though roughly, and the town is plentifully supplied with water; the houses are roofed with fine blue slate, raised in the neighbourhood. The cliffs contain good limestone. Previously to the sixteenth century, the harbour was deemed one of the finest on the western coast of **England**, but from the accumulation of sand, the driving of which was so violent as, in the course of one night, to cover several houses on the coast, it became of less importance: the business was very considerable at the commencement of the present century, and it even now carries on a large coasting trade in corn, malt, and other merchandise, which are sent to **Liverpool**, **Bristol**, **London**, **Wales**, and **Ireland**; it has also an increasing trade with **America** and the **Baltic**. The number of vessels of above 50 tons' burthen registered at the port is 32, the aggregate tonnage being 3533; and about 200 persons are employed in ship-building, and rope and sail making. The market is held on Saturday, by prescription, for meat and provisions; and fairs take place on April 18th and September 21st.

In the 25th of **Elizabeth** the town was incorporated by charter; but about the middle of the seventeenth century, the municipal rights having been allowed to lapse by desuetude, the borough was placed under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 4.; net income, £202; patron, **Charles Prideaux Brune**, Esq.; impropiators, the family of **Hole**. The tithes have been commuted for £245, and the glebe contains 18 acres, to which there is a house, recently built. The church is a spacious structure, in the decorated and later English styles, erected at different periods; the richly-sculptured font and curious pulpit attract much attention. Here are places of worship for **Wesleyans** and **Baptists**; also a national school, instituted in 1819. In 1640, some charitable donations for the benefit of the poor were laid out in land, which produces £100 per annum. With slight exceptions, the remains of eight religious edifices, two in the town and six within the

parish, have entirely disappeared. The old provincial festivities of Christmas and May-day are attended with many singular customs, traditionally connected with the early history of the place. The learned Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, was born here in 1648.

PADWORTH (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, 10 miles (S. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 272 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, and skirted by the Kennet and Avon canal at its northern extremity, comprises 1085 acres, of which 549 are arable, 381 pasture, 75 wood, and 80 common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Lord Chancellor: a rent-charge of £250, in commutation of tithes, is received by the incumbent; and the glebe contains 28 acres, to which there is a house. The church is in the early Norman style; the chancel, which is semicircular at the east end, is separated from the nave by a fine Norman arch, enriched with mouldings, and sustained by two well-proportioned pillars, of which the capitals are ornamented with grotesque sculptures. Elizabeth Brightwell, in 1750, gave £200 old South Sea stock, for education. A school for girls is supported by Mrs. Griffith; and the poor have some small charitable bequests. The vallum or earthwork called Gryme's Bank, supposed to be either of Roman or Saxon origin, may be traced in the fields adjoining the rectory.

PAGHAM (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of WEST HAMNETT, hundred of ALDWICK, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chichester; containing, with the tythings of Aldwick, South Mundham, and Nytimber, and the hamlets of Lagness and Rosegreen, 1047 inhabitants. The manor belonged in the time of the Conqueror to the see of Canterbury, several of the archbishops of which occasionally lived here till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted to the king by Cranmer. Anselm was consecrated here in 1106, and Thomas à Becket was a frequent resident, with a large retinue. The foundations and moat of the palace may still be seen, at a short distance from the church, to the south-east. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and on the west by Pagham harbour, which is an estuary about a mile wide, formed by an irruption of the sea in the beginning of the fourteenth century. The hamlet of Aldwick, and the adjoining coast, have within the last fifty years been adorned by the erection of several beautiful villas, with well laid-out grounds, commanding extensive views. A fair is held on Easter-Tuesday, originally granted by King John, in 1204. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 9.; net income, £211; impropiator, J. B. Fletcher, Esq. The church, which was to a great extent rebuilt in 1837, is a cruciform structure in the early English style, of considerable beauty, with a tower at the north-west end of the west front, surmounted by a shingled spire. A national school has been established.

PAGLESHAM (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Rochford; containing 436 inhabitants. This parish, which includes the western portion of Wallasea island, is bounded on the north by

the navigable river Crouch, and on the south by the Bromhill, and comprises by computation 1840 acres, of which about 1200 are arable, 400 pasture, 10 woodland, and 130 common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the gift of the Bishop of London: the tithes have been commuted for £560, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice.

PAIGNTON (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of HAYTOR, Paignton and S. divisions of DEVON, 5½ miles (E.) from Totnes; containing 2501 inhabitants. This place was anciently held in demesne by the bishops of Exeter, who had a palace here, of which some fragments still remain. The parish comprises 4396 acres, whereof 92 are common or waste. The village is situated on Torbay, at its western extremity, and has a considerable trade in cider, for shipping which, and discharging coal, &c., vessels come within half a mile. In 1838, an act was passed for the construction of a harbour and other works. A small fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, with Marldon annexed, valued in the king's books at £52. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of the Heir of Sir S. Northcote, Bart., and the Rev. John Templar; appropriator, Precentor of Exeter. The vicarial tithes of Paignton have been commuted for £430, and the appropriate for £405. The church has an enriched Norman door, and the upper part of the tower and the transept are in the later English style; it contains a screen of elegant tabernacle-work, and a stone pulpit, richly ornamented with foliage. There is a place of worship for Independents. In 1800, Allan Balfield bequeathed £1000 three per cents., for education; and a national school has been established.

PAINSFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of ASHPRINGTON, union of TOTNES, hundred of COLERIDGE, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON. The chapel, which was dedicated to St. David, is in ruins. Here is a mineral spring, occasionally used for medicinal purposes.

PAINSHAW, or **PENSHER**, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, Northern division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Houghton; containing 1912 inhabitants. This place comprises 1054a. 3r. 12p., of which 542 acres are arable, 355 grass land, 44 wood, and 112 waste; it is situated on the road from Sunderland to Chester-le-Street, and is the property of the Marquess of Londonderry and Lord Durham. The surface is varied, and the higher grounds command some extensive and interesting prospects of the surrounding country, one of which, from the churchyard, embraces a fine view of the cathedral of Durham; the scenery is enriched with wood, mostly oak, and other timber of stately growth. The soil is partly clay, but chiefly a rich loam producing abundant crops; the substrata are principally freestone, limestone, and firestone, of which last considerable quantities are sent to various parts of the kingdom. The Durham Junction railway passes through the township. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, was erected in 1746, and a cemetery was added to it in 1756: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, the Rector of Houghton. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans in the village, and also in the hamlet of Shiney-Row, where are also a boys'

and a girls' school, supported by subscription, aided by a donation of £25 annually from the Stewart and Lambton families. On Painshaw Hill is a monument in the Grecian style, erected to the memory of the late Earl of Durham, after a design by John and Benjamin Green, of Newcastle.

PAINSWICK (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **STROUD**, hundred of **BISLEY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Gloucester, and 100 (W. by N.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Shepscomb, and the tythings of Edge, Spoonbed, and Stroud-End, 3730 inhabitants. The manor is noticed in Domesday book, under the name of *Wiche*, among the possessions of Roger de Lacy, and the prefix to its name is derived from one of its subsequent proprietors, Pain Fitz-John. The town is situated on the declivity of Spoonbed Hill, at the foot of which runs a branch of the Stroud river; and the roads from Stroud to Gloucester, and from Cheltenham to Bath, pass through it. The inhabitants are supplied with water from wells. The manufacture of cloth is extensively carried on in the town and neighbourhood, although on the decline; and there are quarries of freestone and weather-stone in the vicinity. The market is on Tuesday, but is very inconsiderable. There was formerly a large market for sheep on the first Tuesday after All Saints'-day (O. S.), which is now much reduced. Fairs take place principally for cattle and sheep, on Whit-Tuesday and September 19th. A court leet for the manor is held twice in the year, at which constables and tythingmen are chosen; and the parish is within the jurisdiction of the Cirencester court for the recovery of debts under £2.

The parish comprises 5840*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, of which about 2318 acres are arable, 2495 pasture, and 685 wood. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 15. 2*½*.; net income, £449; patrons, the Parishioners; impropiators, the Landowners. The church, a spacious edifice with a very lofty spire and a fine peal of twelve bells, was erected at different periods, and is remarkable for the incongruous combination of the Grecian and English styles: in the chancel are monuments of the Jerningham family, to which the manor belonged in the reign of Elizabeth; a handsome altar-piece was erected in 1743. There is a church at Shepscomb; and another has been built at the Slad, in the parish; containing 380 sittings, of which 300 are free. The Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians, have places of worship. A grammar school was founded in 1724, by Giles Smith, who bequeathed £200, which, with £200 more, raised by voluntary contributions, were vested in lands; other benefactions have since been made, and the produce is now £50 per annum. A national school for boys is supported by W. H. Hyett, Esq.: and a national and a Lancasterian school for girls by subscription.

On the summit of Spoonbed Hill is a camp, with a double intrenchment, called Kimsbury Castle, King's Barrow, or Castle Godwin; it comprehends a space of about three acres, and is supposed to have been a British fortress, afterwards used by the Romans, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was occupied by Earl Godwin, who headed an insurrection against the king, in 1052. During the siege of Gloucester by Charles I., his forces encamped on the hill; and it is

related that, after raising the siege, the king being seated on a stone near the camp, with his two elder sons, one of them asked him when they should return home,—“Alas! my son,” answered the unfortunate monarch, “I have no home to go to.” When the insurrections broke out in the west and other parts of the kingdom, in the reign of Edward VI., Sir Anthony Kingston, then knight-marshal, being lord of the manor of Painswick, caused a gallows to be erected on Shepscomb green, in the parish, for the execution of insurgents, and gave three plots of land in his lordship, since called *Gallows' lands*, for the purpose of keeping in readiness a gallows, two ladders, and halters. He appointed the tythingman of Shepscomb to the office of executioner, with an acre of land in the tything, as a reward for his services; and a field held by the tythingman for the time being, is still known by the appellation of Hangman's acre.

PAITON, or **PAILTON**, a hamlet, in the parish of **MONKS-KIRBY**, Kirby division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Rugby; containing 602 inhabitants. It comprises 1657 acres of a productive soil, and is intersected by the road from Coventry to Lutterworth, from which a road to Rugby branches off at this place. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £46. 16. 8., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicarial for £1. 13.

PAKEFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of **MUTFORD** and **LOTHINGLAND**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Lowestoft; containing 495 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast of the North Sea, and comprises by admeasurement 670 acres: the London and Yarmouth road runs through the village, to which belong a few fishing-boats. There is a lighthouse on the cliff. The living is a discharged rectory, in mediocreties, both valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £186; patron, Earl of Gosford: the glebe contains about 15 acres. The church has an embattled tower; under the altar is an ancient crypt. A school is supported by the Rev. F. Cunningham, who erected the building in 1815.

PAKENHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **THINGOE**, hundred of **THEDWASTRY**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 1102 inhabitants, and comprising 3602*a.* 11*p.* The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. 9.; net income, £281; patron, Lord Calthorpe; impropiator, Rev. Spring Casborne. There is a national school.

PAKENHILL, a tything, in the parish and union of **STROUD**, hundred of **BISLEY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**; containing 1948 inhabitants.

PALGRAVE, a hamlet, in the parish of **SPORLE**, union of **SWAFFHAM**, hundred of **SOUTH GREENHOE**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Swaffham. The hamlet contains only two farms and a few small cottages. Land was assigned to the poor, under an inclosure act, in 1804. Here was formerly a chapel.

PALGRAVE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **HARTISMERE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 1 mile (S.) from Diss; containing 730 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1474 acres, of which 34 are common or waste land: the road from Botesdale to Diss runs through the village, and that

between London and Norwich, by way of Bury, through the south part of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 3., and in the gift of Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 4 acres, to which there is a house. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, and has a handsome porch on the south. Here was formerly the chapel of St. John the Baptist. Thomas Martin, the antiquary, was buried at Palgrave.

PALLING (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Stalham; containing 425 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the eastern coast of the county, and comprises 824*a.* 2*r.* 18*p.*, of which 601 acres are arable, and 205 pasture. About ten boats are employed in fishing. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Waxham, and valued in the king's books at £2. 6. 8.: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £162. 14., and the vicarial for £93. 6. The church is in the later English style. At the inclosure, in 1812, fourteen acres were allotted to the poor.

PALLINGTON, a hamlet, in the parish of AFFPUDDLE, union of WAREHAM, hundred of HUNDRED'S-BARROW, Wareham division of DORSET; containing 152 inhabitants.

PAMBER, a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of BARTON-STACEY, Andover and N. divisions, though locally in the hundred of BASINGSTOKE, Basingstoke division, of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 484 inhabitants. The tithes are impropriate in the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford, and have been commuted for £270: there is no church. The annual proceedings of the manorial courts are recorded on a piece of wood furnished by the steward.

PAMINGTON, a tything, in the parish of ASHCURCH, union and hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (E.) from Tewkesbury; containing 140 inhabitants.

PAMPISFORD (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LINTON, hundred of CHILFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4½ miles (W. by N.) from Linton, and 9 (S. S. E.) from Cambridge; containing 333 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1467 acres, of which 150 are pasture, and the rest arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £85; patron, T. Mortlock, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1799. The church is principally in the Norman style. A national school is supported.

PANBOROUGH, a hamlet, in the parish of WEDMORE, union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of BEMPSTONE, though locally in the hundred of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, E. division of the county of SOMERSET, 5 miles (W.) from Wells; containing 81 inhabitants.

PANCRAS, ST., a parish, in the Holborn division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, a suburb to London; containing 129,763 inhabitants. This parish exhibits, in an extraordinary degree, the vast increase which, within the last half century, and particularly during the last twenty years, has taken place in the numerous districts bordering upon the metropolis. In the year 1765, it was a remote and

isolated spot, consisting of a few scattered dwellings, and containing only 60 inhabitants; and its ancient church, of diminutive size, suited to the smallness of the population, formed a romantic feature in the landscape. Since that period, however, large tracts of meadow land have been covered with buildings, and it is now one of the most extensive and populous parishes in the vicinity of London, comprising Kentish-Town, Camden-Town, Somers-Town, and part of Highgate. The streets are well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by the West Middlesex and New River companies, the latter of which has a large reservoir in the Hampstead-road. Of the principal buildings on the south side of the New-road, the most conspicuous is University College, which occupies an area of seven acres at the upper end of Gower-street, and is noticed under the head of London. The Colosseum, in the Regent's Park, which was sold by auction, in May 1843, for 23,000 guineas, was erected in 1824, for the exhibition of the grand panoramic view of London, and its environs for ten miles round, taken by Mr. Horner, from the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. It very much resembles the Pantheon at Rome, being a stately polygonal building of stone, 400 feet in circumference, with a massive and boldly projecting portico of six columns, of the Grecian-Doric order, supporting a cornice and triangular pediment; from the main building rises a spacious and well-proportioned dome, crowned with a parapet forming a circular gallery, from which an extensive and pleasing view of the country is obtained. Beyond the Colosseum, on that side of the park which is in the parish, are, Cambridge-place, a range of plain substantial houses; Chester-terrace, an elegant pile of building, consisting of a centre decorated with eight Corinthian pillars supporting an entablature and cornice, and two handsome wings; Cumberland-terrace, consisting of a centre and two continuous wings of the Ionic order, the tympana of the central pediment and of those in each wing being enriched with alto-relievos, and surmounted on the apex and at each end with finely-sculptured statues; and Gloucester-terrace, a handsome range, having in the centre six Ionic pillars supporting a cornice surmounted by an open balustrade. At the north-western extremity of the park are the gardens of the Zoological Society, laid out in walks and shrubberies, and divided into compartments, in which various buildings have been erected, for the reception of animals of every description, of which the collection is interesting and extensive. There are more than 600 species of mammalia, including *feræ* and *pecora*, 400 birds, 1000 reptiles, 1000 testacea and crustacea, and 30,000 insects, classed according to their respective genera, and secured within inclosures accommodated to their several habits, and well adapted to their complete exhibition. The cavalry barracks in Albany-road are neatly built of brick, and occupy an area of eight acres and a half; the buildings comprise accommodation for 400 men, with stabling for their horses, a riding-school, infirmary, magazine, and requisite offices for the establishment, and include an extensive ground for exercise. The Tottenham-street, now called the Queen's, theatre, is a plain building, of which the interior is well arranged for the reception of about 800 persons. Bagnigge wells, anciently noted for its chalybeate water, St. Chad's wells, and Pancras' wells, are in the parish. Brookes' mena-

gerie, in the New-road, has long been celebrated for a large collection of foreign birds, constantly on sale. On the line of the same road are the premises of numerous statuaries and masons, and show-rooms for ornamental marble chimney-pieces; and there are also several organ-builders and piano-forte manufacturers. The Regent's canal passes through the parish, in which are some wharfs; and near Euston-square is the well-built and handsome terminus of the London and Birmingham railroad. In addition to the newly-formed Cumberland market, for hay, there is an extensive general market for butchers' meat and provisions, in a part of Somers-Town called the Brill. The parish is under the controul of the stipendiary magistrates of the metropolis; and the jurisdiction of the county court in Kingsgate-street, Holborn, for the recovery of debts under 40s., also extends to it.

The LIVING is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, valued in the king's books at £9. 5.; net income, £1910; impropiator, W. Thiselton, Esq. The old parochial church, now used as a chapel, has undergone so many alterations and repairs, that it retains few vestiges of its original character. The churchyard has been long the burial-place of Roman Catholics, and contains the remains of many eminent foreigners, including the Archbishop of Narbonne, and seven bishops expelled from France; General Paoli; several French marshals; and the Chevalier D'Eon. Here also were buried, Mary Wolstoncraft Godwin; John Walker, compiler of the *Pronouncing Dictionary*; Tiberius Cavallo, a philosophical writer; Woollett, the eminent engraver; Webbe, the glee composer; Dr. J. E. Grabe, a learned divine; and Jeremiah Collier, a celebrated non-juring preacher. The living of the old church is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, the Vicar. The new parochial church in Euston-square, a splendid structure begun in May 1819, and consecrated May 7th, 1822, was built and furnished at an expense of upwards of £76,600, and is after the model of the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, with a lofty tower of three receding stages, resembling the Temple of the Winds. At the west entrance is a stately portico of six fluted Ionic columns, sustaining an entablature and cornice, surmounted by a triangular pediment; at the east end are two projecting wings forming the vestry and registry, the roofs of which, on the fascia, are supported on caryatides. The interior is chastely decorated, and the altar-piece is ornamented with six verd antique columns of Scagliola marble. A church was erected in Regent-square, by grant of the Parliamentary Commissioners, in 1824, at an expense of £16,025, and is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with a portico of the Ionic order, and an octagonal tower of two stages: the living is a district incumbency, in the patronage of the Vicar; net income, £400. Churches have been built also at Camden-Town and Somers-Town, by parliamentary grant; and a chapel, by subscription, at Kentish-Town: the livings are perpetual curacies, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter; net income of that of Camden-Town £200, and of Somers-Town £400. A further church, called Christ-Church, consecrated June 13th, 1837, and containing 1800 sittings, was erected at a cost of about £6000, raised by subscription; patron, Bishop of London. Trinity Church, Gray's-Inn-road, built of brick, with a

small steeple of stone, at a cost of about £7200, and capable of accommodating 1500 persons, was consecrated December 13th, 1838. Fitzroy proprietary episcopal chapel is a neat building of brick; and in Gray's-Inn-road is an episcopal chapel belonging to the Rev. Thos. Mortimer, B.D. A chapel to the church of St. James', Piccadilly, with an extensive cemetery; a chapel and cemetery belonging to St. Giles'-in-the-Fields; and the burial-grounds of the parishes of St. Andrew Holborn, St. George Bloomsbury, St. George the Martyr, and St. Martin-in-the-Fields, are also in the parish. A handsome building in the later English style, has been erected in Paradise-street, Gray's-Inn-road, at an expense of £2650, including the site, for the instruction of 600 children; the schoolroom is so arranged as to form a large free church on the Sabbath, and the whole edifice has a substantial and imposing aspect from the elegant simplicity of its decorations. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic and other Methodists, a Scottish church, and a Roman Catholic chapel: of these the Scottish church, in Regent-square, is in the later English style, with two lofty towers at the western entrance. The St. Pancras' female charity school, in Hampstead-road, is neatly built of brick, and accommodated to the reception of sixty-five girls, who are maintained and instructed. Some national schools are supported; there is a school in connexion with Roman Catholics; and numerous other schools are partly supported by charity.

The Foundling Hospital, situated on the north side of Guildford-street, between Brunswick and Mecklenburgh squares, was founded by charter of George II., in 1739, "for the maintenance and instruction of deserted infants," who are put under the care of nurses in the country till of a proper age to receive instruction. There are generally about 400 children in the institution, and the income is about £14,000 per annum, arising from funded property, the produce of sums given for admission to the chapel, the children's work, and subscriptions. The premises consist of a spacious and elegant chapel, which occupies the centre, and two wings containing dormitories, schools, and the apartments for the conductors of the establishment; the chapel is decorated with a fine altar-piece, painted by West, and the organ was presented by Handel, who devoted to the use of the charity the profits arising from the performance of his oratorio of the Messiah. The Welsh charity school, in Gray's-Inn-lane, was established in 1714, for the maintenance and education of children born of Welsh parents resident near London: the premises, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, are handsomely built of brick; and in the institution are preserved several interesting manuscripts illustrative of the history of the ancient Britons. St. Katherine's Hospital was originally founded by Matilda, wife of Stephen, in 1148, and the endowment was augmented by Eleanor, queen dowager of Henry III., for a master, three clerical brethren, three sisters, ten bedeswomen, and six poor clerks: the institution was also patronized by succeeding queens of England, and takes its name from Katherine, consort of Henry VIII. On the construction of St. Katherine's Docks, near the Tower, the old premises were taken down in 1826, and the establishment removed to the Regent's Park, where the present buildings were erected. They are handsomely built of

white brick, and comprise two ranges, each consisting of three separate houses, in the Elizabethan style, with an oriel window at the end front, for the residence of the brethren and sisters, between which is the chapel, an elegant structure in the later English style, with two angular turrets at the west end, crowned by bold pinnacles; the west front is ornamented with sculptures, and the entrance doorway and window above it are of good design; the windows of the chapel are of lofty dimensions and enriched with tracery, and the large east window is embellished with painted glass. Adjoining the chapel is a school, in which twenty-four boys and twelve girls are instructed; and opposite to the hospital, in the area of the park, is an elegant villa, built for the residence of the master of the hospital. The Small-pox Hospital, at King's-Cross, was instituted by subscription, in 1746, and the present edifice erected in 1767; it consists of a centre and two wings, built of brick, and surmounted by a central cupola and dome. Since the introduction of vaccination, the practice of inoculation has been abandoned, and upwards of 100,000 patients have been vaccinated in this institution. Near it is a fever hospital, of later date. The parish, under the poor law act, is superintended by twenty guardians.

PANCRASS WEEK or WYKE (*St. PANCRAS*), a parish, in the union of HOLSWORTHY, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Holsworthy; containing 540 inhabitants. It comprises 3500 acres, of which 1500 are common or waste land. The river Tamar and the Bude canal pass through the parish. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Bradworthy. At Lana is the site of an ancient chapel.

PANFIELD (*St. MARY AND St. CHRISTOPHER*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (N. W. by N.) from Braintree; containing 299 inhabitants. An alien priory of Benedictine monks, subordinate to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Caen, in Normandy, was founded here in the reign of William the Conqueror; but in that of Henry V. it became parcel of the possessions of the prior and convent of Canterbury, and at the Dissolution was granted to Sir Giles Capel. The parish is bounded on the north-east by the river Blackwater, and comprises 1475*a.* 19*p.*, of which about 1200 acres are arable, 130 pasture, and 120 wood; the surface is agreeably diversified, and the scenery enriched with foliage; the soil is generally a strong loam, resting on a substratum of clay. Panfield Hall, built in 1546, is a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of that period, subsequently modernised by frequent alterations and repairs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 10.; patron and incumbent, Rev. R. L. Page: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 7 acres, to which there is a house. The church is a small edifice, with a tower surmounted by a shingled spire; the altar-piece is handsome, and there are some remains of ancient stained glass in the windows.

PANGBOURN (*St. JAMES*), a parish and post-town, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from Reading; containing 804 inhabitants. The parish takes its name from a fine trout stream called the Pang, which runs through it, and falls into the Thames on the east; it comprises

1924*a.* 36*p.*, of which about 1340 acres are arable, 248 meadow and pasture, and 237 wood. The soil is in general a sharp gravel and chalk, and some of the land adjacent to the village is particularly fertile; the surface is hilly, and the summits of some of the neighbouring eminences command fine views of the rich scenery with which this part of the county abounds. The Great Western railway intersects the parish, in which there is a station. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of J. S. Breedon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £609, and the glebe contains about 3 acres, with a house. There is a place of worship for Independents. A school was founded in 1685, by John Breedon, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £40. In October, 1838, the excavators on the line of the railway, at Shooter's Hill, in the parish, lighted upon five human skeletons, the remains of Roman soldiers, in and about whose graves were spear-heads, spurs, and battle-axes of British and Roman manufacture, urns of *terra cotta*, and a large quantity of coins of various Roman emperors.

PANNALL (*St. ROBERT OF KNARESBOROUGH*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 3½ miles (S.) from Harrogate, on the road to Leeds; containing 1413 inhabitants. The parish includes a portion of Low Harrogate, and comprises 4628 acres, of which about two-thirds are meadow and pasture, and the remainder, with the exception of about 200 acres of plantation, good arable land; the surface is undulated, and the scenery beautifully varied. On Harlow hill is an observatory, erected in 1830, by Mr. John Thompson, furnished with glasses and other apparatus, and commanding an extensive view over the surrounding country. There are several handsome seats in the vicinity, among which are Pannall Hall; Moor Park, surrounded with thriving plantations; Beckwith House, in a richly-wooded demesne; and Rosehirst, finely situated on an eminence. The district for some miles round presents numerous desirable sites for residences. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.; net income, £240; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Simpson. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square tower; the nave was rebuilt in 1772. A district church has been erected at Low Harrogate, of which the living is in the patronage of the Vicar of Pannall. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a school was built in 1818. On the estate of Mr. Wright, of Beckwith House, a spring, similar to the Sulphur well at Harrogate, has recently been discovered a short distance west of the observatory; and within a few yards is another fine spring, similar in quality to the old spa at the south-east corner of Harrogate heath.

PANTEAGUE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and division of PONT-Y-POOL, hundred of USK, county of MONMOUTH, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from Usk; containing 2171 inhabitants. The parish is traversed by the road from Pont-y-Pool to Newport, and comprises 3455*a.* 10*p.*, of which about 633 acres are arable, 1188 meadow and pasture, 960 common pasture, and 456 woodland. The scenery is in some parts bold and mountainous, and in others picturesque, and diversified with extensive lakes, some of which stretch beyond the limits of the parish; the soil exhibits several varieties, but is principally distinguished by clay and loam. There

are iron and coal mines; and quarries of limestone and other stone are in operation, the material of which is used for building. About 1000 persons are employed at the iron-furnaces and forges, and at the tin-plate mills. The Monmouthshire and Breconshire canal passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 2½., and in the gift of Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £331, and the glebe comprises about 34 acres, to which there is a house. There are two chapels where the service of the Church is performed, one situated at Pont-y-moile, formerly a meeting-house belonging to the Society of Friends; and the other at Pen-yr-hoel, built at the expense of Mr. Leigh. Here is a place of worship for Independents.

PANTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of HORNCASTLE, E. division of the wapentake of WRAGGEOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (E. by N.) from Wragby; containing 150 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of C. Turnor, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £416, and the glebe contains nearly 24 acres.

PANXWORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Acle; containing 141 inhabitants, and comprising 582a. 2r. 30p. There are a corn-mill and a malting establishment. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Woodbastwick: the tithes have been commuted for £152, and the glebe contains 32 acres. The church is in ruins, and a new one is in contemplation.

PAPCASTLE, with GOAT, a township, in the parish of BRIDEKIRK, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 1 mile (N. W.) from Cocker mouth; containing 568 inhabitants. It comprises 1127 acres, of which 152 are common or waste land. The village is finely situated on an eminence above the river Derwent, and occupies the site of a Roman castrum, where a great number of urns and coins, remains of baths, &c., have been discovered. After the Conquest, the castle became the property of Waldeof, lord of Allerdale, who caused it to be demolished, and the materials to be used in the erection of Cocker mouth Castle, the seat of his descendants. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £54, and the vicarial for £21. 4.

PAPERHAUGH, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Rothbury; containing 52 inhabitants. It stands on the eastern extremity of the parish, and upon the northern brink of the Coquet river, along the margin of which a level and convenient road was formed some years since, from Weldon-bridge to Rothbury, at an expense of £1400, principally through the spirited exertions of Mr. Smart, of Trewitt House. The land by the river side is light and sandy, and produces good crops of barley and turnips; the higher parts of the township are thin moory soil.

PAPPLEWICK (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of BASFORD, N. division of the wapentake of BROXTOW and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Nottingham; containing, with Newstead liberty, 513 inhabitants, of whom 319 are in the township of

Papplewick. The township comprises by computation 963 acres: the village is situated on the eastern bank of the river Leen. Papplewick Hall, built in 1787, is an elegant stone edifice, in a small but beautiful park, commanding extensive prospects. A sheep fair is held in September. The living is a rectory; net income, £91; patron, Andrew Montagu, Esq. The church, which is in the later English style, was rebuilt in 1796, at the expense of the Right Hon. Frederic Montagu, whose estate here was formerly a portion of Newstead Priory adjoining. In the side of a hill in the neighbourhood, is a curious ancient excavation with passages and doorways, traditionally called Robin Hood's Stable.

PAPWORTH ST. AGNES (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, partly in the hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, but chiefly in that of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Huntingdon; containing 146 inhabitants. From the extensive ruins scattered throughout, Papworth appears to have been formerly a place of considerable importance; and the remains of the old manor-house, now a farm-house, still exhibit vestiges of decayed magnificence, especially in its fine fretted ceilings and very superior masonry. The parish is situated on the old north road, or Ermin-street, and comprises about 1230 acres, of which 331 are grass, 42 wood and plantations, and nearly all the rest arable. It lies in a valley, from which hills rise on all sides to the height of about one hundred feet by gradual ascent; the scenery is agreeably diversified with elm, ash, oak, larch, &c., and the soil is clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16. 3.; patron and incumbent, Rev. H. J. Sperling: the tithes have been commuted for £293, and the glebe contains 70 acres, to which there is a house, recently built. The church, which is in Cambridgeshire, is supposed to have been built in the fifteenth century; the tower is said to have been demolished by Cromwell's troops. There is a saline chalybeate spring, which at one time was in great repute.

PAPWORTH ST. EVERARD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of CAXTON and ARRINGTON, hundred of PAPWORTH, county of CAMBRIDGE, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Caxton; containing 117 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1091 acres, of which 120 are pasture, 30 woodland, 233 common or waste, and the remainder arable; the soil is clayey. The surface is undulated, and the scenery enriched with wood; the chief timber is oak, which, though not large in growth, is of good quality, and much used in building. The old north road to Huntingdon passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 15. 10., and in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £187. 10., and the glebe contains 23½ acres. The church is a small plain structure, and appears to have been originally much larger than at present.

PARADISE, a hamlet, in the township of BENWELL, parish of ST. JOHN, NEWCASTLE, union of NEWCASTLE, W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W.) from Newcastle. It is situated on the north shore of the Tyne, where is the extensive fishery of Mr. R. Hopper, and contains the colour-works of Messrs. Hoyle, Robson, and Company: the place is in the neighbourhood of several other works on the bank of the river.

PARBOLD, a township, in the parish of **ECCLESTON**, union of **WIGAN**, hundred of **LEYLAND**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from **Wigan**; containing 415 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £188. 16.

PARBROOK, a hamlet, in the parish of **WEST BRADLEY**, union of **WELLS**, hundred of **GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 46 inhabitants.

PARDSEY, with **ULLOCK** and **DEAN-SCALES**, a township, in the parish of **DEAN**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward above **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from **Cockermouth**; containing 350 inhabitants.

PARHAM (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **PLOMESGATE**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from **Woodbridge**; containing 514 inhabitants, and comprising 2212*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.* **Parham Hall**, a curious specimen of the domestic architecture of the time of **Elizabeth**, is situated in a fine park well wooded with oak and elm, and commanding extensive views of the south downs; the ceiling of the hall is stuccoed in compartments, and its west end distinguished with the arms of **Queen Elizabeth**; the gallery in the upper story is 158 feet long and 19 wide, and contains a series of curious family portraits. This was the seat of the lords **Willoughby**, of **Parham**. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Hacheston** consolidated; patron and impropriator, **F. Corrance, Esq.**: the great tithes have been commuted for £168, and the vicarial for £176. 13.; the glebe contains about 10 acres. The church, built by **William de Ufford**, Earl of **Suffolk**, who died in 1381, is in the later English style, with a square tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by a carved screen, and the eastern window is ornamented with stained glass. A national school was erected in 1841. The poet **Crabbe** resided for many years at **Parham Lodge**.

PARHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **THAKEHAM**, hundred of **WEST EASWRITH**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 8 miles (S. E.) from **Petworth**; containing 53 inhabitants. It comprises 1134*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.*, of which 292 acres are arable, 638 pasture and meadow, and 204 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the **Hon. R. Curzon**: the tithes have been commuted for £130, and the glebe contains 18 acres. The church, which is in the later English style, was repaired, and the tower added, in 1800; it has an ancient leaden font in good preservation. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of **Glastonbury**.

PARK, a ward, in the parish of **St. Stephen**, union of **St. Alban's**, hundred of **CASHIO**, or liberty of **St. Alban's**, county of **HERTFORD**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from **St. Alban's**; containing 1170 inhabitants.

PARK, a grieveship, in the parish of **ALLENDALE**, union of **HEXHAM**, S. division of **TINDALE** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**; containing 275 inhabitants.

PARK-END, a township, in the parish of **AUDLEY**, union of **NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME**, N. division of the hundred of **PIREHILL** and of the county of **STAFFORD**; containing 88 inhabitants.

PARKGATE, a hamlet, in the township of **LEIGHTON**, parish of **NESTON**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of

CHESTER, 12 miles (N. by W.) from **Chester**, and 192 (N. W.) from **London**. The importance of this place is derived from its being the resort of visitors during the bathing season: it consists principally of one long and irregular range of houses built of brick, fronting the estuary of the **Dee**, over which is a commodious ferry to **Flint**. Here is a custom-house for vessels loading from the contiguous collieries; and formerly the place was a sea-port of considerable note, and packets and other vessels were employed, especially in the trade with **Ireland**; but at present it is neglected as a packet station, vessels of burthen being prevented from approaching the quay, from the formation of a large sand-bank, which greatly impedes the navigation of the channel.

PARKHAM (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **BIDEFORD**, hundred of **SHEBBEAR**, Great **Torrington** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 6 miles (S. W.) from **Bideford**; containing 995 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the shore of the **Bristol Channel**, by which it is bounded on the north, and comprises 5330 acres, whereof 1426 are waste; the surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, and the views are interesting and extensive, embracing the **Welsh coast**, **Lundy Island**, **Clovelly**, **Hartland Point**, and **Bideford Bar**. **Lime** is extensively burned; and excellent sand for manure is obtained on the beach. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 8.; patron and incumbent, **Rev. Richard Walter**; net income, £635, with a glebe-house. The church has an enriched **Norman door**. Two schools are supported by subscription. **Bableigh**, in the parish, was long held by the family of **Risdon**, of which the county historian of that name was a member.

PARKHOLD, a township, in the parish and union of **LEDDBURY**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 2 miles (S. by E.) from **Ledbury**; containing 42 inhabitants. It is situated near the western base of the **Malvern hills**, on the borders of **Gloucestershire**, and contains 383 acres of a well cultivated soil.

PARK-LEYS, an extra-parochial district, in the N. division of the wapentake of **THURGARTON**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**; containing 10 inhabitants. It consists of one farm comprising 256*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.* on the hills adjoining **Kelham**.

PARK-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of **STANHOPE**, union of **WEARDALE**, N. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 3 miles (W.) from **Stanhope**; containing 851 inhabitants. It includes the village of **Westgate** and part of the hamlets of **Eastgate** and **Rookhope**, and comprises by computation 12,190 acres. The township extends from one mile east of **St. John's Chapel** to three miles west of **Stanhope**, and is watered by the **Wear**.

PARKSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **CANFORD MAGNA**, union and borough of **POOLE**, hundred of **COGDEAN**, **Wimborne** division of **DORSET**, 2 miles (E. by N.) from **Poole**; containing 862 inhabitants. A church has been built.

PARK-WARKS, with **PRATTS-PARK**, a township, in the parish of **SIMONBURN**, union of **HEXHAM**, N. W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from **Hexham**. The township comprises about 1100 acres of land, mostly arable, the property, with the exception of 175 acres, of **John Ridley, Esq.**, of **Park-End House**, a mansion beautifully

situated in a luxuriant vale, and surrounded by a well-wooded demesne, whence is a fine view of the tower of Chipchase Castle. The residence of the Misses Ridley is also in a very agreeable locality. Good limestone is obtained in the township. A rent-charge of £25 is paid to the rector of Simonburn.

PARLEY, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 194 inhabitants.

PARLEY, WEST, a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Wimborne-Minster; containing 254 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 17. 6.; and in the gift of Charles P. Brune, Esq.: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £250, and £44 are paid to the rector of Lydlinch; the glebe contains 20 acres. There is a place of worship for Independents.

PARLINGTON, a township, in the parish of ABERFORD, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S.) from Wetherby; containing 212 inhabitants. The township, including part of the town of Aberford, comprises nearly 1600 acres. Parlinton Hall, the seat of R. O. Gascoigne, Esq., is an ancient, spacious, and elegant mansion, finely situated in a richly-wooded park.

PARME, with MOORESBARROW, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union, and hundred, of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Middlewich; containing 36 inhabitants.

PARNDON, GREAT, a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Harlow; containing 417 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, of which the soil is remarkably fertile, and in a high state of cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £398; patrons, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley, the Governors of St. Thomas' Hospital, and another. The church is a small edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire. Here is a national school.

PARNDON, LITTLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, hundred of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Harlow; containing 85 inhabitants. It comprises 534 acres, whereof 79 are common or waste land. The Northern and Eastern railway passes the place. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £160; patrons, certain Trustees. The church is a small ancient edifice, beautifully situated near the river Stort, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a north aisle.

PARR, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Newton-in-Mackerfield; containing 3310 inhabitants. The township comprises 1701 acres, of which 250 are common or waste; it adjoins the eastern part of the town of St. Helen's, and is almost entirely a coal district. A church has been recently built, principally for the accommodation of the miners, and is very neat, and calculated to hold nearly 500 persons; the expense was defrayed by

a grant from the Chester Diocesan Society and by local subscriptions, and the colliers employed by one proprietor collected among themselves no less a sum than £50 in aid of its erection. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £94, and the impropriate for £136. 15. 9., payable to King's College, Cambridge.

PARRACOMBE, a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of SHERWELL, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON, 12 miles (N. E.) from Barnstaple; containing 446 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3791 acres, of which 1637 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 10. 10., and in the gift of L. St. Albyn, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 56 acres. There are vestiges of an ancient fortification in the neighbourhood.

PARSON-DROVE, a chapelry, in the parish of LEVERINGTON, union and hundred of WISBECH, ISLE of ELY, county of CAMBRIDGE, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Wisbech; containing 828 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £271; patrons, certain Trustees. The chapel is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. A school is supported by the produce of seven acres of land, yielding £16 annually.

PARTINGTON, a township, in the parish of BOWDON, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 5 miles (N. W.) from Altrincham; containing 457 inhabitants. The village is situated on the navigable river Mersey, where are extensive paper-mills, a mill-board manufactory, a large corn-mill, and two tan-yards. Rent-charges, as commutations for the tithes, have been awarded, amounting to £117. 15., of which £17 are payable to the vicar, and £100. 15. to the Bishop of Chester. There are places of worship for Calvinists and Independents.

PARTNEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, Wold division of the wapentake of CANDLESHOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. by E.) from Spilsby; containing 468 inhabitants. So early as the seventh century, a monastery is said to have existed here; and it is certain that in the time of Henry I. there was an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. Bede also mentions another religious establishment at this place, over which the abbess Edelhild presided. The parish is on the London and Louth road, and comprises 920a. 3r., of which two-thirds are pasture and meadow land; the soil is a sandy loam; the surface is undulated, and the situation of the village in a valley in the Wolds, with the pleasing diversity of ash, oak, and other wood, confers upon the scenery an agreeable and picturesque appearance. Large fairs for sheep and cattle, which are said to have originated from the monastery, take place on August 1st and 25th, September 18th and 19th, and October 18th and 19th. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Eresby: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe contains more than 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is in the later English style, but has been greatly altered by different repairs, and the chancel has been rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

PARTON, a township, in the parish of MORESBY, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Whitehaven; containing 663 inhabitants. Several ves-

sels were employed here in the coal trade until 1795, when the pier was washed away by an unusually high tide, since which the harbour has been resorted to by a few fishing-boats only. North of the village is an extensive iron-foundry. Some years ago, a tunnel was constructed through Rednees point, in continuation of a railway from the neighbouring coal-works to Whitehaven. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a free school, erected in 1818, by Joseph Williamson, Esq., and having an endowment of £32 per annum.

PARTON, with MICKLETHWAITE, a township, in the parish of THURSBY, union of WIGTON, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Wigton; containing 104 inhabitants.

PARWICK (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of WIRKSWORTH, S. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Ashbourn; containing 533 inhabitants. It comprises 3061 acres, of which 60 are common or waste. A railway from the Peak Forest canal to the Cromford canal crosses the northern part of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £108; patron, W. Evans, Esq.; appropriator, Dean of Lincoln. The church has some portions of Norman architecture. Schools were built in 1827, by Mr. Evans, who partly supports them.

PASSENHAM (*St. Guthlake*), a parish, in the union of POTTERS-PURY, hundred of CLELEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. by W.) from Stoney-Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Denshanger, 822 inhabitants. This is mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle as the place where the army of Edward the Elder lay whilst he was fortifying Towcester against the Danes. The Buckingham canal passes through the parish, which is situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and contains 3345a. 14p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of Viscount Maynard: the tithes were commuted for land in 1772. A school is supported by charity. Shrobb Lodge, in the parish, was the seat of the learned and industrious antiquary, Browne Willis.

PASTON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from North Walsham; containing 298 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast, and comprises 1375a. 9p., of which about 1281 acres are arable, 34 pasture, and 8 wood; the surface is varied, and to the west of the village is Stow Hill, a lofty ridge which divides the parish from that of Mundesley. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £121; patron, John Mack, Esq.; impropiators, the Landowners. The glebe contains 4 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated style; the chancel has several monuments to the Paston family, one of which is a beautiful recumbent effigy of Lady Catherine Paston, in white marble elaborately sculptured. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship. Here are the ruins of the old hall belonging to the Pastons, of whom Sir William, in 1620, gave eight acres of land, producing £10 per annum, to the poor.

PASTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Peterborough; containing, with the hamlets of Gunthorpe and Walton,

and the chapelry of Werrington, 962 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 11.; patron, Bishop of Peterborough. Certain tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803; and under the recent commutation act, a rent-charge of £140 is paid to the bishop, and a similar sum to the rector; the glebe contains 64 acres, with a house. There is a chapel of ease at Werrington. On Paston green are six almshouses, endowed with £12 per annum.

PASTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-NEWTON, union of GLENDALE, W. division of GLENDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S.) from Coldstream; containing 199 inhabitants. The township is situated on the river Beaumont, and comprises 2360 acres, of which 1453 are arable, 780 pasture, and 127 wood; the soil is a light loam, well adapted for turnip husbandry, and the surface is mountainous. There are some quarries of whinstone, which supply materials for building and for the roads. Prideaux Selby, Esq., of Swansfield, and Messrs. John and W. Baird, are the owners of the land; to the latter belongs Beaumont-hill farm, consisting of 550 acres. The road between Ford and Lowick intersects the township. The remains of a circular camp are still visible on the summit of Paston hill; it appears to have been a double intrenchment, the outer trench being 400 yards in circumference. At the western base of the same hill, in removing a cairn of stones in 1838, a small earthen urn was found, containing ashes and small pieces of burnt bones.

PATCHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of DEAN, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Brighton; containing 579 inhabitants. The village is on the road from London to Brighton, and the London and Brighton railway runs through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 5½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £110; impropiator, J. Paine, Esq. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style. A parochial school is supported by subscription. Within the parish is Hollingsbury encampment, near which a celt, and some other antiquities in bronze, were found in 1827.

PATCHING, a parish and hundred, in the rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Arundel; containing 249 inhabitants. The road from Portsmouth to Brighton, by way of Arundel, passes through the parish; the surface is hilly, and the soil various. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of West Tarring consolidated, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 4.; net income, £274. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and was formerly much larger; it was beautified in 1835, at the expense of Sir Richard Hunter, Bart., to several members of whose family tablets have been placed in the chancel.

PATCHWAY, with HEMPTON, a tything, in the parish of ALMONDSBURY, union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Bristol, on the road to Gloucester; containing 356 inhabitants.

PATELEY-BRIDGE, a market-town and parochial chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish and liberty of **RIPON**, W. riding of **YORK**, 12 miles (W. S. W.) from Ripon, and 224 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 797 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises the townships of **Bewerley** and **High and Low Bishopside**. The town is situated on the northern bank of the river **Nidd**, and is indebted for its importance to the adjacent lead-mines, which, though now partially exhausted, were formerly worked to a very great extent. The spinning of flax and the weaving of linen are carried on; and in the vicinity are quarries of excellent freestone, and clay for brick-making. A market, granted by **Edward II.**, in 1324, is held on Saturday; and there are fairs on Easter and Whitsun eves, May 11th, Sept. 17th (if on a Saturday, otherwise on the following Saturday), Monday after Oct. 10th, and on Christmas-eve. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Ripon. A church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, was erected in 1827, partly by a grant of £2000 from the Parliamentary Commissioners, and partly by subscription; it is a handsome structure in the later English style. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists. An ancient foundation, called **Rake's school** from the site of ground on which it stands, was augmented in 1806, with a bequest of £1800 stock, by Mrs. Alice Shepherd. The poor law union of **Pateley-Bridge** comprises ten chapelries or townships, containing a population of 7999.

PATMER, a hamlet, partly in the parish of **ALBURY**, hundred of **EDWINSTREE**, and partly in the parish of **BISHOP'S-STORTFORD**, hundred of **BRAUGHIN**, county of **HERTFORD**, adjacent to the town, and in the union, of **Bishop's-Stortford**. It belongs to the Bishop of London, who holds courts leet and baron, at which a constable and other officers are annually chosen, and misdemeanants punished.

PATNEY (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of **DEVIZES**, forming a distinct portion of the hundred of **ELSTUB** and **EVERLEY**, **Devizes** and **N.** divisions of **WILTS**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Devizes**; containing 196 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 8. 4.; net income, £225; patron, Bishop of Winchester. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778.

PATRINGTON (*St. PATRICK*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, 56 miles (E. S. E.) from **York**, and 189 (N. by E.) from **London**; containing 1403 inhabitants. This place, which is of great antiquity, is supposed by some antiquaries to be the *Prætorium* of **Antoninus**, and the point where the Roman road leading from the great **Picts'** wall terminates: about seventy years since, a stone, which had formed part of a Roman altar, was dug up. The town is pleasantly situated near a small river which empties itself into the estuary of the **Humber**, and although in a flat country, different points in the vicinity afford commanding views of the **Humber** and its fertile shores, and also of the opposite coast of **Lincolnshire**. The haven, about a mile distant, was formerly, according to tradition, capable of admitting large vessels; but it has become so obstructed by the accumulation of silt, as only to afford access to small craft, which convey corn

to **Hull** and **London**, and import lime and coal from the **West riding**. The market is on Saturday, principally for corn, the trade in which is considerable; and fairs are held on March 28th, July 18th, and Dec. 6th, for shoes, linen-drapery, woollen-cloth, copper and tin ware, toys, &c. The parish comprises by measurement 3500 acres, of which 2307 are arable, 1153 pasture, and 40 woodland, these last forming many plantations in the south-western part of the lordship; the soil is in general clay. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22; net income, £628; patrons, Master and Fellows of **Clare Hall**, **Cambridge**. The tithes, for the most part, were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1766; those of the west lands are payable in kind when in tillage; the glebe and land consist of 400 acres. The church is a spacious and handsome cruciform edifice, combining the decorated and later English styles, with a tower surmounted by a fine lofty spire. There are some places of worship for dissenters; and a school partly on the national plan. A few almshouses have recently been erected by a lady. The poor law union of **Patrington** comprises twenty-seven parishes or places, and contains a population of 8677.

PATRIXBOURNE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGE**, hundred of **BRIDGE** and **PETHAM**, lathe of **St. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from **Canterbury**; containing 251 inhabitants. A priory of **Augustine** canons, a cell to the abbey of **Beaulieu**, in **Normandy**, was founded here about 1200, and in 1399, or the year following, was made subject to the priory of **Merton**, in **Surrey**. The parish comprises 1602 acres, of which the soil is partly a rich loam, alternated with gravel and chalk; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the lower lands are watered by a stream called the **Little Stour**, which winds its course through the valleys. The living is a vicarage, with **Bridge** annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 7. $3\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Dowager Marchioness **Conyngham**, to whom the impropriation belongs: the great tithes have been commuted for £876, and the vicarial for £395. 16.; the glebe comprises 48 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style, with some portions of later date.

PATSHULL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **SHIFFNALL**, S. division of the hundred of **SEISDON** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from **Shiffnall**; containing 117 inhabitants. It comprises about 1700 acres of profitable land; the surface is generally level, and there are two fine lakes called respectively **Patshull** and **Snowdon Pools**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, **Sir George Pigot, Bart.** The tithes were commuted for land in 1799. The church is an elegant edifice, built by **Sir John Astley**, to whose memory it has a noble tomb, bearing recumbent effigies of himself and his lady.

PATTERDALE, with **HARTSOP**, a chapelry, in the parish of **BARTON**, **WEST ward** and [union, county of **WESTMORLAND**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from **Ambleside**; containing 573 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated, extending along the upper reach of **Ullswater**, amidst scenery of a most sublime character, the view being bounded by a vast amphitheatre of mountains, which surrounds the lake. It is intersected by numerous rills from the high grounds, and by others flowing

from the three tarns, Brotherwater, Hayswater, and Angle tarn, emptying themselves into the lake Ullswater: at the head of the last is an inn for the convenience of tourists, near which a large fair for sheep is held in October. There are several very productive quarries of fine blue slate in the neighbourhood; also considerable lead and silver mines. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patron, Earl of Lonsdale. The chapel is dedicated to St. Patrick, and contains a pulpit above 200 years old. A small school is endowed with £5 per annum.

PATTESLEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a hamlet, in the parish of **OXWICK**, union of **MITFORD** and **LAUNDITCH**, hundred of **LAUNDITCH**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from **Fakenham**; containing 16 inhabitants. This place, anciently a parish, comprises 320a. 3p., of which 218 acres are arable, 77 pasture and meadow, and 25 woodland. The living is a sinecure rectory, annexed to the vicarage of **Mattishall**, and valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 9.: a modus of eight guineas is paid in lieu of tithes. The church is in ruins, which may be still seen near the east end of **Pattesley House**.

PATTINGHAM (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of **SEISDON**, partly in the hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, but chiefly in the S. division of the hundred of **SEISDON** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 6½ miles (W.) from **Wolverhampton**; containing, with the township of **Rudge**, 903 inhabitants, of whom 802 are in **Stafford**. The parish comprises about 2100 acres; the soil is fertile, producing chiefly barley, with good turnip land, and the surface is hilly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; patron and impropiator, **Sir George Pigot, Bart.**; the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £342. In the cemetery of the church is an old Roman cross. A school, endowed with about £12 per annum, is conducted on the national system.

PATTISHALL (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **TOWCESTER**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from **Towcester**; containing 728 inhabitants. The road from **Stoney-Stratford** to **Coventry** intersects the parish, which comprises 2756a. 2r. 22p.; and the **Grand Junction canal** and the **London and Birmingham railway** pass in the neighbourhood. The living is a vicarage in two portions, respectively valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 10½., and in the patronage of the Crown and the **Rev. T. C. Welch**, alternately; net income, £136. **Thomas Young**, in 1684, endowed a school, of which the property consists of a schoolroom, dwelling-house, and garden, with about 11 acres of land; and the master also receives £5 per annum from the **Foxley charity**.

PATTISWICK (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of **BRAINTREE**, **Witham** division of the hundred of **LEXDEN**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 5½ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Kelvedon**; containing 375 inhabitants. It comprises about 1250 acres, of which 1050 are arable, 140 pasture, and about 100 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the **Bishop of London**: the tithes have been commuted for £1240, of which £900 are payable to the rector, and £340 to the incumbent; the former has 57 acres, and the latter 3½ acres, of glebe. The church, pleasantly situated on the village green, is a small edifice, with a shingled spire.

PATTON, a township, in the parish, union, and ward of **KENDAL**, county of **WESTMORLAND**, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from **Kendal**; containing 66 inhabitants.

PAUL (*St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **PENZANCE**, hundred of **PENWITH**, W. division of **CORNWALL**, 2 miles (S. by W.) from **Penzance**; containing 4664 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of **Mount's bay**, comprises 2662 acres, of which 582 are common or waste land; and includes the villages of **Mousehole** and **Newlyn**, where extensive pilchard and mackerel fisheries are carried on. A tin-mine, called **Wheal Gath**, is worked at **Ballogas**; and a tin smelting-house has been established at **Trezeife**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 11. 0½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £380. The church, occupying elevated ground, and having a lofty tower, seen at a great distance from sea, was thoroughly repaired and newly pewed in 1829, at an expense of £600. There are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Independents**, and **Wesleyans**; and a national school is partly supported by subscription. An almshouse for twelve men and women was founded in 1709, by **Capt. Stephen Hutchens**, who endowed it with £600, invested in land now producing about £100 per annum. At **Kerris**, in the parish, are remains of a **Druidical temple**, here called the **Roundago**, near which, in 1723, was discovered a small vault, eight feet long and six deep, in which was an urn of the finest red clay, containing small brass coins.

PAULL (*St. Andrew and St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **PATRINGTON**, S. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the township of **Thorn-Gumbald**, 870 inhabitants, of whom 599 are in **Paull township**, 2¼ miles (S. W.) from **Hedon**. The parish is situated on the river **Humber**, and comprises 5648 acres, of which 3424 are arable, and the rest meadow; the surface is level, but the scenery embraces fine views of part of **Lincolnshire**, the **Humber**, and the wolds. **Boreas Hill** is the seat of **Marmaduke Prickett, Esq.**; **Charles B. Blaydes, Esq.**, is lord of the manor. The village is a fishing-place, and celebrated for shrimps; it formerly contained an extensive dockyard, in which several ships of the line were built during the late war, including one of 74 guns. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 5.; net income, £160; patron, **Archbishop of York**: the impropriation belongs to the families of **Prickett** and **Blaydes**. Part of the tithes were commuted for land in 1811, and a money payment is made for those in the hamlet of **Boreas Hill**. The church is a cruciform structure in the later English style, with a tower at the intersection; and there is also a very ancient chapel of ease, the doorway of which consists of a Norman arch. The **Wesleyans** have a place of worship. At **Paull-Holme** are the remains of a religious house.

PAULERS-PURY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **POTTERS-PURY**, hundred of **CLELEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Towcester**; containing 1188 inhabitants. The road from **Stoney-Stratford** to **Daventry** passes near the village, the parish contains 2961a. 13p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 4. 2.; patrons, **Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford**.

The church contains a curious font. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. William Marriott, in 1721, bequeathed land now producing £11 per annum, applied in aid of a national school. The ancient Watling-street passes through the parish, in which coins of Constantine, Maximian, and other emperors, have been found. Dr. Edward Bernard, a learned astronomer and Savilian professor at Oxford, was born here in 1638.

PAULTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of CHEWTON, E. division of SOMERSET, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Bath; containing 2009 inhabitants, some of whom are employed in raising coal. The living is annexed, with those of Emborrow, Stone-Easton, and Farrington-Gurney, to the vicarage of Chewton-Mendip: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £74. 13., and the impropriate for £40; the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church contains 350 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £200 in aid of the expense. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription.

PAUNTLEY (*ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, hundred of BOTLOE, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Newent; containing 249 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres: the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the lower lands are watered by the river Leadon. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £64; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol: the tithes have been commuted for £450. The church has an enriched Norman door. Here are springs, the water of which is similar in quality to the Cheltenham waters.

PAVENHAM (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of WILLEY, union and county of BEDFORD, 7 miles (N. W.) from Bedford; containing 600 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Felmersham: the tithes were commuted for land in 1769.

PAWLETT (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 5 miles (N.) from Bridgewater; containing 595 inhabitants. The navigable river Parret bounds the parish on the east and south. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, Lord de Mauley. The great tithes have been commuted for £200, and the vicarial for £349. 10.; the glebe comprises 9 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PAXFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of BLOCKLEY, union of SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, county of WORCESTER, though locally in the Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Moreton-in-the-Marsh; containing 225 inhabitants.

PAXTON, GREAT (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from St. Neot's; containing 415 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1331 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a strong clay, and tolerably good wheat land; the surface is hilly between the village and St. Neot's, and the meadows are subject to inundation from the river Ouse, which separates the parish on the west from Little Pax-

ton. The living is a vicarage, with those of Little Paxton and Toseland annexed, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 11.; net income, £231; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811; there are 97 acres of glebe in this parish, and 60 in Little Paxton.

PAXTON, LITTLE (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ST. NEOT'S, hundred of TOSELAND, county of HUNTINGDON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from St. Neot's; containing 214 inhabitants. It comprises about 1350 acres, a great portion of which is a gravelly soil, and the surface chiefly level. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Great Paxton: the tithes were commuted for land in 1812.

PAYHEMBURY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Culmington and N. divisions of DEVON, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Honiton; containing 545 inhabitants. It comprises 2700 acres, of which 120 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 4. 2.; patron, Rev. T. T. Jackson; impropriator, W. Wyndham, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £137; the glebe comprises 81 acres. The church is a handsome structure, and has a fine wooden screen. Two schools are partly supported by subscription. At Leyhill is an old mansion, with a chapel; and at Hembury is an ancient intrenchment.

PAYTHORNE, a township, in the parish of GIBBURN, union of CLITHEROE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 9 miles (S.) from Settle; containing 201 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 2800 acres, chiefly the property of Lord Ribblesdale.

PAYTON, with ADFORTON, STANWAY, and GRANGE, a township, in the parish of LEINTWARDINE, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD; containing 288 inhabitants, and comprising 1565 acres.

PEAK, with WESTBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of EAST MEON, union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of MEON-STOKE, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 10 miles (W. by S.) from Petersfield; containing 56 inhabitants.

PEAK-FOREST, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Tideswell; containing 575 inhabitants. Here is a chapel, dedicated to King Charles the Martyr: the living is a donative; net income, £70; patron and impropriator, Duke of Devonshire. A school is endowed with £10 per annum.

PEAKIRK (*ST. PEGA*), a parish, in the union and soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. E.) from Market-Deeping; containing 192 inhabitants. It comprises 551a. 3r. 12p., and is skirted by the river Welland, which is navigable to Spalding for small vessels. The living is a rectory, with that of Glinton annexed, valued in the king's books at £18. 3. 11½., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough: the tithes have been commuted for about £600, and there is a glebe-house. The church was erected three centuries since. St. Pega, in 714, settled here in a cell, afterwards converted by Edmund

Atheling into a monastery, which, though twice destroyed by the Danes, existed till 1048: there are remains now called the Hermitage; and also the remnant of a Danish encampment at Boro Fen, about 3 miles distant.

PEALS, a township, in the parish of ALLENTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Rothbury; containing 87 inhabitants. The hamlet is situated on the north bank of the river Coquet, a mile and a half south-east from Allenton. The township is the property of Thomas Clennell, Esq.

PEASEMORE, a parish, in the union of WANTAGE, hundred of FAIRCROSS, county of BERKS, 7 miles (N.) from Newbury; containing 309 inhabitants. It comprises 2027*a. 2r. 8p.*, of which the soil is generally good, consisting of a rich loam, and the surface is hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 12. 1., and in the gift of Charles Eyre, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £663. 10., and the glebe comprises 65 acres. In the church is a memorial of William Coward, lord of the manor, who, though his income did not exceed £110 per annum, built the tower, and gave the great bell and communion plate, besides performing other acts of charity; he died in 1739. The Primitive Methodists have a place of worship; and there is a national school, erected in 1839.

PEASENHALL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Yoxford; containing 845 inhabitants, and comprising 1921 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a portion of the tithes, and in the gift of the Vicar of Sibton: the great tithes have been commuted for £432. 11., those of the vicar for £9. 15., and those of the perpetual curate for £120. The church is a plain edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and two schools are endowed with land producing annually £27. 10.

PEASMARSH (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of RYE, hundred of GOLDSBUR, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Rye; containing 902 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Rother, and intersected by the road from London to Rye, which passes through the village; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and from the higher grounds the views are very extensive and picturesque. Good building-stone is obtained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 2.; net income, £261; patrons, Master and Fellows of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge. The impropriation belongs to the families of Delves and Curteis, whose tithes have been commuted for £714. The church is in the early English style, and surmounted by a spire: the glebe-house has been recently rebuilt in the Elizabethan style, and is situated in a glebe of 3 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription. Wm. Pattison, a poet of considerable genius, was born here in 1706.

PEATLING MAGNA (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 308 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres: the Midland Counties' railway passes within two miles. The living is a discharged vicarage, united in 1729 to the rectory of Wil-

loughby-Waterless, and valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 2.: the glebe comprises about 48 acres. In the church are old monuments of the Jarvis family.

PEATLING PARVA (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of LUTTERWORTH, hundred of GUTHLAXTON, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 159 inhabitants. It comprises about 300 acres, of which the soil is in some parts light, and in others strong, and the surface elevated, but not hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £158. The lord of the manor, in 1665, gave ground for the poor, which produces £30 per annum. There are some mild chalybeate springs.

PEATON, a township, in the parish of DIDDLEBURY, union of LUDLOW, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP; containing 103 inhabitants.

PEBMARSH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of HALSTED, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Halsted; containing 614 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2024*a. 2r. 27p.*, of which 1714 acres are arable, 157 meadow land, 90 wood, 26 gardens, and 36 roads; the soil is various, but chiefly fertile. The village is pleasantly situated, and intersected by a rivulet, near which a silk-factory has been erected, affording employment to about 300 persons; and the straw-bonnet and lint manufactures are likewise carried on. A fair for toys is held on the 24th of June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Earl of Verulam: the tithes have been commuted for £583, and there are $26\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. The church is a handsome edifice in the later English style, with a tower: its revenues once belonged to the abbey at Clare, in Suffolk. There is a national school; also a Sunday school, endowed with £7. 14. a year.

PEBSBURY, a hamlet, in the parish of HUISH-EPISCOP, union of LANGPORT, E. division of the hundred of KINGSBURY, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 66 inhabitants.

PEBWORTH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of EVESHAM, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with the hamlet of Broad Marston, 829 inhabitants, of whom 540 are in the township of Pebworth. The parish comprises about 3000 acres, of which the soil is a strong rich clay; the surface varies, being in some parts hilly, and in others level. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 2., and has a net income of £98: the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Millard and T. Shekell, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school is endowed with £15, and a Sunday school with £5, per annum. Several mineral springs rise in the parish, which are said to resemble the Cheltenham waters.

PECKFORTON, a township, in the parish of BUNBURY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Tarporley; containing 309 inhabitants. Horseley bath, a mineral spring formerly in considerable esteem, is in the township.

PECKHAM, a hamlet, in the parish and union of CAMBERWELL, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON

and of the county of SURREY, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from London; containing 12,563 inhabitants. This pleasant and populous village consists chiefly of one long continuous line of handsome buildings, extending eastward from the village of Camberwell nearly to Forest-Hill; on the north is the Kent-road, and East Dulwich is on the south. It is well lighted with gas, and includes numerous detached mansions and elegant villas inhabited by opulent families. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and enriched with thriving plantations and tastefully-disposed grounds attached to the principal houses; and the hills in the immediate vicinity command extensive and varied prospects. A branch of the Surrey canal passes within a short distance, and a large silk-factory has been established in the neighbourhood within the last few years; a fair was formerly held on the Rye, a spacious green, but it has for many years been suppressed. In Hill-street is a proprietary Episcopal chapel, in the later English style, with a low tower surmounted by a spire; the interior has been recently embellished by the insertion of stained glass in the windows. There is also an Episcopal chapel on Rye Green, a neat structure with a campanile turret and cupola, erected for the use of his tenants by the late Thomas Bayly, Esq. Christ Church, to the north of the Kent-road, near the Surrey canal, is a plain brick edifice in the early English style, with pinnacles of stone at the angles; the nave is separated from the aisles by a series of eight pointed arches, and the interior, which is neatly arranged, is lighted by lancet-shaped windows. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, on the south of Deptford-lane, and on the road to the Nunhead cemetery, is a handsome structure of brick, with a square tower crowned by pinnacles of stone and surmounted by an octagonal spire; it is partly in the Norman style, of which the entrance into the tower is a neat specimen, and partly in the early English style, erected on a site given by William Edmonds, Esq., and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on the 7th May, 1841; the altar-piece is a handsome screen of stone in the early English style, richly carved. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and a national, a Lancastrian, and an infant school are supported by subscription.

Peckham House, opened in 1823, for the reception of 50 private insane patients, and also adapted for the admission of 250 pauper lunatics under the direction of the Metropolitan Commissioners, is a spacious and well-arranged building, surrounded by nearly 5 acres of garden and pleasure ground. Attached to the institution is a farm of 80 acres, situated on Forest Hill, in which the pauper lunatics are employed in husbandry and other pursuits. In Peckham New Town, is the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, instituted in 1827, for the support of decayed members, under the patronage of the late Duke of Sussex, who laid the first stone of the building; it is a handsome structure of brick, occupying three sides of a quadrangular area, which is tastefully laid out in lawns and parterres. The central range has a portico of six lofty Ionic columns, sustaining a triangular pediment, and surmounted with a cupola; the buildings contain 101 tenements, and the grounds around the asylum comprise about six acres. A house which was formerly occupied by Dr. Milner as an academy, is still regarded with peculiar interest, and has

obtained the appellation of Goldsmith House, having been the residence of Oliver Goldsmith, who was usher under Dr. Milner for some time previously to his going abroad; and a pane of glass on which are some lines written with the point of a diamond by the poet, was taken out of one of the windows by the late occupier, and is still carefully preserved.

PECKHAM, EAST (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of TWYFORD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Tonbridge; containing 2166 inhabitants. It comprises 3365a. 36p., of which 2746 acres are arable, meadow, and pasture land; and is situated on the river Medway, which has a large wharf here. There are four distinct hamlets in the parish, and the inhabitants of two are nearly all employed in a large oil-mill and tannery. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14; net income, £900, of which £40 are received out of the rectorial tithes; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury: the rectory is valued in the king's books at £23. The church is an ancient plain building, with a tower and small spire. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has lately been erected in the centre of the parish, affording accommodation for 600 persons. There is also a meeting-house for Wesleyans. A national and a parochial school have been established; and a small row of almshouses has been built by T. H. Borrmann, Esq.

PECKHAM, WEST (*St. DUNSTON*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LITTLEFIELD, lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (N. E.) from Tonbridge; containing, with Oxenoath, 535 inhabitants. A commandery of Knights Hospitallers was founded here in 1408, by John Colepepper, one of the judges of the common pleas. The parish comprises about 1600 acres, of which 1100 are in cultivation, producing hops, fruit, and corn, and the remainder is for the most part woodland. A fair is held on Whitsun-Thursday. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 5. 10.; net income, £177; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Rochester. There are 14 acres of glebe in this parish, and a farm of 20 acres in that of Tudeley. The church is a small building with a tower surmounted by a spire, situated on an eminence. A school is partly supported by Lady Geary.

PECKLETON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (N. E.) from Hinckley; containing, with Tooley-Park hamlet, 347 inhabitants. This place, called in ancient writings *Pecklington*, *Peculden*, and *Peycelton*, contains about 1500 acres, including a portion of the disafforested chase of Leicester, of which, by an act of inclosure in 1771, 109 acres were allotted to Peckleton, tithe-free, ten acres being by the same act allowed to the incumbent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £474; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. M. Cooper. The church is an ancient structure, with a low embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles, and surmounted by a crocketed spire: in the chancel are three stone stalls in the decorated style, and in the east window are some fragments of stained glass, with portraits of a male and female saint: there are also numerous armorial bearings and other memorials of ancient families. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PEDMORE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **BROMSGROVE**, Lower division of the hundred of **HALF-SHIRE**, Stourbridge and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by E.) from Stourbridge; containing 291 inhabitants, several of whom are employed in making nails. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Stourbridge to Bromsgrove, comprises 1465*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*, interspersed with coppice wood; the soil is generally light, with some stiff clay on the hills, and is chiefly adapted to the growth of turnips and barley. There is a stone quarry, from which Old Swinford church was built. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £407; patrons, the Feoffees of Old Swinford hospital. The church is a very ancient structure, with some remains of Norman architecture. There is a Church Sunday school.

PEDWARDINE, with **BORESFORD**, a township, in the parish of **BRAMPTON-BRYAN**, union of **KNIGHTON**, hundred of **WIGMORE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Presteign; containing 102 inhabitants. Here was formerly a castle belonging to the family of Hay, barons of Pedwardine, and now earls of Kinnoul.

PEEL, **LANCASHIRE**.—See **HULTON**, **LITTLE**.

PEELE, with **HORTON**, a township, in the parish of **TARVIN**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Chester; containing 45 inhabitants.

PEERSTON-JAGLIN, or **PURSTON**, a township, in the parish of **FEATHERSTONE**, Upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 2 miles (S. W.) from Pontefract; containing 254 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1000 acres, and the village is pleasantly situated on the road to Wakefield. Purston Lodge is the residence of Thomas Hall, Esq. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PEGSWORTH, a township, in the parish of **BOTHAL**, union of **MORPETH**, E. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Morpeth; containing 207 inhabitants. It comprises 1266*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*, of which 1001 acres are in tillage, 224 grass, and 41 woodland, the whole the property of the Duke of Portland. Collieries have long been wrought here. The village, which is well built, stands on a rock, on a bare and exposed, but dry and fertile, eminence. The tithes have been commuted for £209. 9. Pegsworth is remarkable as the birthplace, in 1580, of Matthias Wilson, who, under the name of Edward Knott, was the champion on the Roman Catholic side, in opposition to Chillingworth, and possessed very considerable talents.

PELDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **LEXDEN** and **WINSTREE**, hundred of **WINSTREE**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 7 miles (S. by W.) from Colchester, on the road to Maldon; containing 493 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south-east by Mersea Channel, comprises 2188 acres, whereof 33 are common or waste, and is pleasantly situated on rising ground; the soil, a strong loam, is very fertile, and the lands are in good cultivation. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 10., and in the gift of Earl Waldegrave: the tithes have been commuted for £575, and the glebe consists of $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower of stone. Here is a national school.

PELHAM, BRENT (*Virgin Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BISHOP'S-STORTFORD**, hundred of **EDWINSTREE**, county of **HERTFORD**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Buntingford; containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Furieux-Pelham** consolidated in 1771, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; patron and appropriator, Treasurer of St. Paul's. The great tithes have been commuted for £245, and the vicarial for £120; the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church has a square embattled tower; the chancel is less than it formerly was, the south side having fallen down some years since.

PELHAM, FURNEUX (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BISHOP'S-STORTFORD**, hundred of **EDWINSTREE**, county of **HERTFORD**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Buntingford; containing 682 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with that of **Brent-Pelham**, and valued in the king's books at £9: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £545. 10., and the vicarial for £151; the appropriate glebe comprises 144 acres, and the vicarial 6. The sum of £19 is also payable out of the tithes to the rector of **Stocking-Pelham**. The church has a chapel, the burial-place of the **Calvert** family, on the south side of the chancel; at the west end is a square tower, embattled, and surmounted by a short spire. Mrs. Wheatley, in 1754, founded a small school.

PELHAM, STOCKING (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BISHOP'S-STORTFORD**, hundred of **EDWINSTREE**, county of **HERTFORD**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Buntingford; containing 160 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the borders of the county of **Essex**, and consists of 628 acres, of which 549 are arable, 66 pasture, and 13 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. $7\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of N. Calvert, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £140, and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church has a small wooden tower with a low spire.

PELHAM'S LANDS, near **FOSDYKE**, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **BOSTON**, wapentake of **KIRTON**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 42 inhabitants.

PELSALL, a township, in the parish of **WOLVERHAMPTON**, union of **WALSALL**, S. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.) from Walsall; containing 1026 inhabitants. Pelsall was the seat of Robert de Corbeuil, one of William the Conqueror's barons, and his descendants. The township comprises 1194 acres, of which 215 are common or waste, and contains several extensive coal-beds, of which two mines are in operation, one in the centre of the township, and the other at Pelsall Wood, where are large iron-works, in connexion with which two blast-furnaces have just been erected: part of the population is employed in making nails. The **Wyrley** and **Essington** canal runs through the township. Here is a living which is a perpetual curacy; net income, £96; patron, Dean of Windsor, as incumbent of the ancient deanery of **Wolverhampton**. The church, erected in 1798, part of an older structure being incorporated, is in a dilapidated state; but the first stone of a new and enlarged church, to contain 632 sittings, of which 484 will be free, was laid May 1st, 1843. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a small school is endowed with £15 per annum.

PELTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, Middle division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 2 miles (W. by N.) from **Chester-le-Street**; containing 2500 inhabitants. The township is intersected by the **Pontop** and **South Shields** railway, and comprises 998 acres of land, of which two-thirds are pasture, and the remainder arable; the soil is principally a dry gravel, and the western part is very hilly and beautifully wooded. Two public quarries are worked for the use of the freeholders. The village is straggling, and situated on high ground, and a little to the east of it is the **Flatts**, a large house of brick, once the seat of the **Allans**, of whom **Thomas Allan, Esq.**, who died in 1741, was one of the principal coal-owners on the river **Wear**; it subsequently passed to the **Lambton** family, by purchase. **South Pelawe** colliery, partly in the township, was opened in 1839, and is of 70 fathoms depth; it is the property of **Messrs. Charles Perkins and Company**. The district comprises **Urpeth**, **Ouston**, **Pelton**, and half of **Edmondsley**: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Incumbent of **Chester-le-Street**; net income, £160, with a house. The church, a neat edifice in the early English style, was erected in 1842, at a cost of £1500. There are several schools within the district, in connexion with the Church; and the Independents and Methodists have each a place of worship.

PELYNT (*St. NUNN*), a parish, in the union of **LISKEARD**, hundred of **WEST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from **West Looe**; containing 834 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 6½.; patron and impropriator, **J. W. Buller, Esq.**, whose tithes have been commuted for £400, and those of the vicar for £235: there are 50 acres of glebe. The church contains a curious monument to the memory of **Francis Buller**, who died in 1615. At **Trelawny**, in the parish, there yet remains a portion of a castellated mansion erected by **Lord Bonville** in the fifteenth century.

PEMBERS OAK, with **LILWALL** and **CHICKWARD**, a township, in the parish and union of **KINGTON**, hundred of **HUNTINGTON**, county of **HEREFORD**; containing 380 inhabitants.

PEMBERTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **WIGAN**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 2¼ miles (W. S. W.) from **Wigan**; containing 4394 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 2500 acres, of which 1657 are arable, 807 pasture, 23 woodland, and 13 waste; the population is chiefly employed in coal-mines, which are worked here to a considerable extent. A district church in the later English style, with turrets, was erected in 1832, at an expense of £4766: the living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Rector of **Wigan**; net income, £150. A school is partly supported by an endowment of £8 per annum. In the neighbourhood is **Hawkey Hall**, a very ancient building, the original proprietors of which came over with the Conqueror.

PEMBRIDGE (*St. PETER*), a parish, and formerly a borough, in the union of **KINGTON**, hundred of **STRET-FORD**, county of **HEREFORD**, 15½ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Hereford**; containing 1306 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river **Arrow** and the road from **Leominster** to **Kington**, and contains 6257 acres, of which 70 are common or waste land. Courts leet and

baron are held annually; and there are fairs on **May 13th** for hiring servants, &c., and **Nov. 22nd** for the sale of cattle; but the market, granted by **Henry I.**, has long since declined. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £36. 10. 2½.; net income, £845; patrons, President and Fellows of **Corpus Christi College, Oxford**. The church is a large and lofty structure, with a detached steeple of curious construction. The **Wesleyans** have places of worship; and there is another belonging to the **Home Missionary Society**. Two schools are supported by an endowment of **William Carpenter**, in 1650, augmented by a bequest of **Henry Bengough**, in 1818; they are conducted on the national system. Here are almshouses, erected and endowed in 1661, by **Jeffrey and Bishop Duppa**, for six persons, each to receive £5 per annum. **Alice Trafford**, also, widow of **Thomas Trafford, D.D.**, in conformity with the desire of her husband, in 1686, erected and endowed an almshouse for six persons, each of whom likewise receives £5 per annum.

PEMBURY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **TONBRIDGE**, hundred of **WASHINGSTONE**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 3½ miles (S. E.) from **Tonbridge**; containing 1093 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 8.; net income, £353; patron, impropriator, and incumbent, **Rev. S. Woodgate**. A gallery has been erected in the church. Here is a national school; also an almshouse for six blind persons, erected in 1716, by **Charles Selby**, in pursuance of the will of **Charles Amherst**, who had, in 1702, bequeathed a rent-charge of £213 for its maintenance.

PENALTH, a parish, in the division of **TRELLECK**, hundred of **RAGLAN**, union and county of **MONMOUTH**, 1¾ mile (S. E. by S.) from **Monmouth**; containing 533 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the right bank of the river **Wye**, and contains about 2000 acres. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and annexed to that of **Trelleck**. The church is an ancient structure, standing on the slope of a hill overlooking the **Wye**.

PENBIDDLE, a hamlet, in the parish of **LLANVI-HANGEL-CRUCORNEY**, union and division of **ABERGAVENNY**, hundred of **SKENFRETH**, county of **MONMOUTH**; containing 94 inhabitants.

PENCOMBE, a parish, in the union of **BROMYARD**, hundred of **BROXASH**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4 miles (W. by S.) from **Bromyard**; containing 410 inhabitants, of whom 383 are in the township of **Pencombe**. The parish comprises 3955a. 39p.; it abounds in building-stone, but of an ordinary quality. A court leet is held once in three years; and, by ancient custom, the lord of the manor claims a pair of gilt spurs whenever a mayor of **Hereford** dies while in office. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the family of **Arkwright**: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 119 acres. There is an endowed chapel, of which the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. A school is partly supported by subscription.

PENCOYD (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of **ROSS**, Upper division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from **Ross**; containing 225 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 860 acres by measurement, is intersected by the

road from Hereford to Ross; the soil is productive, and inferior sandstone is obtained. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Marstow, and endowed with the vicarial tithes, the rectorial being in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: the tithes have been commuted for £68, and there are about 14 acres of rectorial glebe.

PENDEFORD, a prebend, in the parish of TETTENHALL, union of SEISDON, S. division of the hundred of SEISDON and of the county of STAFFORD, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 328 inhabitants.

PENDLEBURY, a township, in the parish of ECCLES, union and hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Manchester; containing 2198 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture and printing of cotton. The Bolton and Bury canal and the Manchester and Bolton railway run through the township. There is a place of worship for Independents. Agecroft Hall, here, is a fine ancient fabric, supposed to have been built before the time of Richard II.; it was the birth-place of Cardinal Langley, and a staining of the royal arms, still remaining in the window of its chapel, was presented by John of Gaunt to that family.

PENDLETON, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of CLITHEROE, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Clitheroe; containing, with the hamlet of Sabden, 1469 inhabitants, of whom about 1000 are employed at a calico-printing establishment. The Clitheroe and Blackburn road passes through the township.

PENDLETON, a chapelry, in the parish of ECCLES, union and hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Manchester; containing 11,032 inhabitants. The Liverpool and Edinburgh road, the Bolton and Bury canal, and the Manchester and Liverpool, and Manchester and Bolton railroads, pass through the chapelry. There are several cotton-mills, with dyeing, printing, and bleaching establishments, and a flax-mill, together affording employment to numerous persons, the remainder of the inhabitants being chiefly occupied in the manufacture of silk, in handicraft trades, and at the neighbouring collieries. A small library was established in 1829. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £344; patron, Vicar of Eccles. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was built by Messrs. S. Brierley and John Fletcher, in 1777, and was purchased by subscription among the inhabitants shortly afterwards; it was originally used as a meeting-house for Methodists, and the celebrated John Wesley first officiated in it. An additional church was erected in 1831, at an expense of £7505; and the Independents, Wesleyans, and Methodists of the New Connexion have places of worship.

PENDOCK, a parish, in the union of TEWKESBURY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, though locally in the Lower division of that of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6 miles (W.) from Tewkesbury; containing 270 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Tewkesbury to Ledbury, and comprises 1168a. 2r. 29p., of which about two-thirds are arable, and nearly one-third meadow and pasture, with 35 acres of woodland: the Malvern Hills

form a grand object in the scenery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 11.; net income, £280; patrons, the family of Beale. The church is an ancient and neat building of stone, containing 140 sittings. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PENDOMER, a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, W. division of SOMERSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Yeovil; containing 81 inhabitants. At this place, in 659, Kenwalk, the West Saxon, defeated the Britons, and pursued them to Pedridan, now Petherton, about eight miles distant. Stone for roads and building is obtained. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 4. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of William Helyar, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £177, and there are 77 acres of glebe. The church is a neat structure in the early English style, and contains a monument of a Knight Templar.

PENGE, a hamlet, in the parish of BATTERSEA, union of CROYDON, E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Croydon; containing 270 inhabitants. The London and Croydon railway crosses the hamlet, in which one of its stations is situated. Land was assigned to the vicar of Battersea, in lieu of tithes, under an inclosure act, in the 7th and 8th of George IV. Almshouses were opened in 1841, for the reception of poor, aged, and married freemen of the company of watermen and lightermen of the river Thames, and their wives or widows; the houses are thirty in number, built on about two acres of freehold land given by Mr. Browne, and among the contributors to their erection were, the Queen Dowager, who presented 100 guineas; Alderman Lucas, £100; Mr. Browne, £430; and the company, 1000 guineas. Additional houses are in progress.

PENHOW (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Caerleon; containing 252 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1600 acres, of which 600 are wood, and the remainder arable and pasture; the soil is calcareous, adapted for corn, though the grazing land in some places, and near the village, is very good; the ground is undulated, and pleasantly diversified. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £194; patron, John Cave, Esq. There are still some remains of Penhow Castle, which belonged to the illustrious family of Seymour, who came over to England about the time of the Conquest; the situation is exceedingly picturesque, on an eminence overlooking the road from Chepstow to Newport.

PENHURST, a parish, in the union of BATTLE, hundred of NETHERFIELD, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (W. by N.) from Battle; containing 103 inhabitants. Iron-stone abounds, and there was formerly an extensive furnace. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Ashburnham, and valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4.: the tithes have been commuted for £125. 15., and there are 50 acres of glebe. The church is principally in the later English style, with a square tower at the west end.

PENISTONE (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a market-town and parish, in the union of WORTLEY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with

the chapelry of Denby, and the townships of Gunthwaite, Hunshelf, Ingbirchworth, Langsett, Oxspring, and Thurlstone, 5907 inhabitants, of whom 738 are in the township of Penistone, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Barnsley, and 177 (N. N. W.) from London. The town is situated on the south bank of the river Don, and consists of four streets diverging at right angles; the houses are in general well built. A few families are employed in the weaving of linen by hand looms. The market is on Thursday, principally for cattle and sheep; and fairs take place on the Thursday before Feb. 28th, the last Thursday in March, May 12th, and the Thursday before October 10th. The parish comprises by measurement 21,338 acres, of which about 2000 are moorland, 100 wood and plantations, and of the remainder about one-third is arable, and two-thirds are pasture. The substratum contains coal, which is wrought to a limited extent; and there are quarries of good stone, of which large quantities are sent to London, chiefly consisting of flags for pavements. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 14. 2.; net income, £147, with a glebe-house; patron, Alexander W. R. Bosville, Esq. The church is a neat structure, with a tower, and from its elevated situation forms a conspicuous feature in the landscape. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was founded in 1604, and endowed by several benefactors with houses, lands, and rent-charges, now producing £100 per annum. A national school for girls was built in 1821, by subscription, and endowed with £400 in the 3½ per cents. Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, the celebrated professor of mathematics in the University of Cambridge, was born at Thurlstone.

PENKETH, a township, in the parish of PRESCOT, union of WARRINGTON, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3½ miles (W.) from Warrington; containing 652 inhabitants. It comprises 800 acres, of which 105 are common or waste land. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £40, and the impropriate for £99. 9. 5., payable to King's College, Cambridge. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PENKHULL, a township, in the parish and union of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (S. E. by E.) from Newcastle-under-Lyme; containing 7947 inhabitants. This large village, which covers the heights above the town of Stoke, appears to be one of the oldest seats of the earthenware manufacture in the neighbourhood; so early as 1600 there were three coarse brownware potteries.

PENKRIDGE (*St. Michael*), a parish, and the head of a union, partly in the W., but chiefly in the E., division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 6 miles (S.) from Stafford, and 128 (N. W.) from London; containing, with the chapelries of Coppenhall, Dunston, and Stretton, 3129 inhabitants, of whom 2488 are in the township of Penkridge. This place is of great antiquity, and is supposed by Camden to have been the Roman *Pennocrucium*. Part of its modern name is evidently deduced from the river *Penk*, on which it stands, but whether the remainder denotes the bank of this stream, or is a corruption of *bridge*, is a matter of conjecture. The town, which, from its low situation, is subject to frequent inundations, consists

chiefly of two streets. The Bull bridge, which here crosses the Penk by several small arches, was erected a few years ago; and about half a mile higher up the river is the ancient Cuttlestone bridge, which gives name to the hundred. There are some iron-works. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes to the east; and here is a second-class station of the Grand Junction railway. The market, formerly held on Tuesday, is now disused; but fairs take place on April 30th, Sept. 2nd, and Oct. 10th, the first of which is said to be one of the greatest marts for cattle in the kingdom, and the second is a noted horse-fair. Races are held in September, upon a course on the north side of the town. The petty-sessions for the east and west divisions of the hundred are occasionally held here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £189; patron and impropriator, Lord Hatherton. The church is principally in the later English style, but the east window is of the decorated character, with elegant tracery; it was made collegiate by King John, and given by him to the see of Dublin, the archbishop of which was dean, under whom were thirteen prebendaries, whose revenues, at the Reformation, were valued at £106. 15. 1. Here is a place of worship for Methodists. In 1731, Francis Sherratt gave land for the education of boys, producing, with other bequests, £36 per annum; and in 1819, school-rooms were built by Lord Hatherton, in which children are instructed at his expense on the national system, aided by the endowment. The poor law union of Penkridge comprises 21 parishes or places, and contains a population of 16,074. Congreve, a hamlet in the parish, long the seat of an ancient family of the same name, is the birthplace of the learned divine and critic, Dr. Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, who died in the year 1808.

PENMAIN, a hamlet, in the parish of MYNYDD-YSLWYN, union of NEWPORT, Lower division of the hundred of WENTLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, 12 miles (N. W.) from Newport; containing 2474 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Independents.

PENN (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of AMERSHAM, hundred of BURNHAM, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Beaconsfield; containing 1040 inhabitants. It comprises 3889 acres, of which 380 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; patron and impropriator, Earl Howe. The great tithes have been commuted for £371. 12., and the vicarial for £338. 13., and the glebe comprises 42 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a school, founded in 1750, by Sir Nathaniel and Eleanor Curzon.

PENN (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, in the union, and N. division of the hundred, of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 942 inhabitants, of whom 716 are in the liberty of Upper Penn, and 226 in Lower Penn, the former situated 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wolverhampton. The parish comprises 3985a. 2r. 13p., of which 190a. acres are in Lower Penn; the substratum belongs to the new red sandstone formation; the land is mostly arable, the soil generally good, and the scenery very beautiful. Among the gentlemen's seats are, Penn Hall; the Lloyd, the residence of the Rev. W. Dalton, A.M.; and the villa of Thomas Moss Philips, Esq. The Wolverhampton canal skirts the west end of

the parish, and the village is seated on the road between Wolverhampton and Himley. Locks, keys, coffee-mills, nails, &c., are made in private houses for the warehouses in Wolverhampton. A manorial court is held by the Duke of Sutherland's agent to decide upon encroachments on Penn-Wood common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop of Lichfield: the tithes have been commuted for £895, of which £687. 10. are payable to the subchanter and vicars-choral of Lichfield Cathedral and their lessees, £170 to the vicar, and £37. 10. to the Duke of Cleveland. The church, a brick building, with a square tower, was enlarged (a second time) in 1844, by the addition of a side aisle, and has also been repewed and beautified. The Rev. Charles Wynn, in 1699, gave a messuage, with a rent-charge of £6, in support of a free school, in aid of which Dr. Sedgewick, in 1747, gave an annuity of £10; the income is now nearly £105, and the school is open to all the parish. An almshouse was founded in 1761, by Ann Sedgewick, for five aged women, and is endowed with £25 per annum.

PENNARD, EAST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 657 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with West Bradley annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 4. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £190; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Bath and Wells. A school is partly supported by Mrs. Napier. The old Roman Fosse-way bounds the parish on the south-east.

PENNARD, WEST (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of WELLS, hundred of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES E. division of SOMERSET, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Glastonbury; containing 819 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Bath and Wells, whose tithes have been commuted for £310, and who has an acre of glebe. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with £10 per annum.

PENNINGTON (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Ulverstone; containing 388 inhabitants. It comprises 1632a. 2r. of ancient inclosure, and 1122 acres of common, inclosed by an act obtained in 1821. Iron-ore and blue slate abound. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £150; impropiator, the Arabic Professor in the University of Oxford. The church contains 75 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense.

PENNINGTON, a township, in the parish and union of LEIGH, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 3833 inhabitants. It includes part of the market-town of Leigh. The manufacture of cotton is extensively carried on; and the neighbourhood produces coal, and lime of a very superior quality. Here is a national school; and at Pennington Hall is a small meeting-house for Swedenborgians.

PENNINGTON, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of MILFORD, union of LYMINGTON, hundred of RINGWOOD, Lyminster and S. divisions of the county

of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 731 inhabitants. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, was erected by subscription in 1839; it is endowed with £1000, and contains 330 sittings, 160 of which are free.

PENRITH (*ST. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 18 miles (S. E. by S.) from Carlisle, and 283 (N. N. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlets of Carleton and Plumpton-Head, and the district of Inglewood-Forest, 6429 inhabitants, of whom 6145 are in the town. This place is of considerable antiquity: its name is evidently of British origin, and, signifying "the red hill or summit," has reference either to the nature of the adjacent soil, or to the red freestone with which the town is built. Old Penrith, the *Bremeten-racum* of the Romans, is situated about five miles north-by-west of the present town. At the Conquest, the honour of Penrith was a royal franchise, which, after repeated changes, was assigned to Alexander III., King of Scotland, in consideration of his ceding all claim to the counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmorland, at that time the subject of frequent contests between the sovereigns of England and Scotland. From him it descended to John Balliol, on whose defection it was seized by Edward I., and given to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham: having repeatedly lapsed to the crown, in 1696 it was granted to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland, and was sold by the late duke, in 1783, to the Duke of Devonshire. During the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., the town suffered greatly from the incursions of the Scots, who, in the latter, ravaged the country, fired towns and villages, and enslaved many of the inhabitants; but the invaders becoming infected by the plague, which then raged here, and conveying the contagion into Scotland on their return, nearly one-third of the people of that kingdom fell a sacrifice. A second visitation of this disease, in the years 1597 and 1598, swept away upwards of 2000 inhabitants of this town and parish.

The town is pleasantly seated in a fine fertile vale, which is inclosed by eminences of varied cultivation, and watered by three small rivers, the Eamont, the Lowther, and the Petteril. It consists principally of one long street, situated at the junction of the main roads from London and Lancashire to Glasgow, and is well paved, and lighted with oil; the houses, many of which are modern, are built chiefly of red freestone, covered with plaster and whitewashed, and roofed with slate. About the year 1400, a water-course was cut through the town from the river Petteril, to the Eamont, at the expense of William Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle. On Beacon Hill, so called from having been anciently crowned with a beacon, is a square stone edifice, erected in 1719, the windows of which command an extensive and diversified prospect, combining nearly all the varieties of landscape scenery. Towards the north is an excellent race-course, with a handsome grand stand, where, on the four last days of the first week in October, races and stag hunts are numerous and respectably attended. There are also, an assembly-room (occasionally used as a theatre), a bowling-green, newsroom, and subscription and circulating libraries, in the town; and many picturesque and beautiful walks in its neighbourhood. The manufacture of checks, gingham, calico, and other cotton goods, was formerly carried on to a con-

siderable extent, but is now on the decline: the mineral produce of the vicinity consists of red freestone, slate, and limestone. The principal market is held on Tuesday, at which a large quantity of corn is pitched, and there is a smaller one for butchers' meat on Saturday: fairs for cattle take place on March 1st, April 24th and 25th, and the third Tuesday in October; and fairs for hiring servants occur on the Tuesday at Whitsuntide and at Martinmas. New shambles were erected, and the old market-cross, shambles, and moot-hall, were removed from the market-place, in 1807. The market and fairs are under the regulation of the bailiff appointed by the Duke of Devonshire, whose steward presides at a court baron, every third Monday, the powers of which extend to the recovery of debts under 40s.: the county court is held here four or five times a year, and petty-sessions on alternate Tuesdays; also a quarter-session for the county, on the Tuesday in the first week after October 11th. A house of correction was built in 1826, at an expense of £400, defrayed out of the county rate.

The parish comprises 7663a. 3r. 27p. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 3.; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The church, which was given by Henry I. to the see of Carlisle, then newly founded, was rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1722, and is a plain, neat, and spacious edifice; the altar is placed in a semicircular recess, adorned with appropriate paintings in very good style, and the building contains many monuments preserved from the former structure. In the churchyard are two stone monuments, called the Giant's Grave, or the Giant's legs; they are about 12 feet high, and 15 feet distant from each other, and are traditionally said to have been raised to commemorate the exploits of Sir Ewen Cæsarius, an ancient hero, against the robbers and wild boars that infested Inglewood Forest. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Scottish Seceders. The free grammar school was instituted in 1340, by Bishop Strickland, who, having established a chantry here, required his chantry priest to teach music and grammar, at a salary of £6 per annum; it was refounded by Queen Elizabeth, and the endowment is at present about £30 per annum. It is entitled to share, with others in Westmorland and Yorkshire, in five exhibitions of £50 per annum each at Queen's College, Oxford, the bequest of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, in 1739. William Robinson built a school for girls, and in 1661 endowed it with £20 a year, to which the sum of £5 per annum was added by the executors of Mrs. Joan Lascelles. A school of industry for 50 girls was established in 1813; and there is a national school, erected in 1816, a commodious stone building, situated in Benson's Row. The poor law union of Penrith comprises 39 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,989.

The remains of the ancient *Castle* are westward of the town: the fabric is supposed to have been erected as a protection from the incursions of the Scots; it was repaired and enlarged by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who resided here, and was sheriff of Cumberland for five years in succession. The site favours the opinion of its having been a Roman encampment, being irregularly quadrilateral. The building exhibits no indication of very ancient date, being built of red stone, and the ruins

are remarkable more for their extent than their magnificence: the chief objects of interest are the projecting corbels in the eastern front, which appear to have supported an open corridor; there are some large vaults, which were probably prisons: the walls, broken in many places, and intersected with remaining windows, assume, from different points of view, many striking varieties of perspective scenery. After the great civil war, the edifice was dismantled, and part of the materials sold. About half a mile north of Penrith is a square mount, measuring 20 yards on each side, which is generally supposed to have been used, during the rebellion, as a place of execution for Scottish rebels. Three miles east-by-south of the town, on the north side of the river Eamont, are two remarkable excavations in a perpendicular rock, styled Giant's Caves, according to fabulous tradition the residence of Isis, a giant. On the south bank of the same river is a circular intrenchment designated King Arthur's Round Table.

PENROSE (*St. CADOCUS*), a parish, in the division and hundred of RAGLAN, union and county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (N.) from Raglan; containing 358 inhabitants. The parish consists of a large portion of elevated and highly undulated ground, from parts of which some pleasing and extensive prospects are obtained; the soil is of a clayey quality. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llantilio-Cressenny: there is a glebe of 50 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower.

PENRUDDOCK, a hamlet, in the parish of GREYSTOCK, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Penrith. The Independents have a place of worship.

PENRYN, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, in the parish of GLUVIAS, union of FALMOUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (N. W.) from Falmouth, and 266 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 3337 inhabitants. This place, comprising the manors of Penryn Borough and Penryn Forryn, has from time immemorial belonged to the bishops of Exeter, who had formerly a residence here, and under whose patronage the town first rose into importance. Bishop Bronscombe, in 1258, procured for the inhabitants the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair; and, about the year 1270, founded a collegiate church at the place, for a provost, eleven prebendaries, seven vicars, and six choristers, which he amply endowed and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and which continued till the Dissolution, when its revenues were valued at £210. 13. 2. An additional fair was obtained in 1312, by Bishop Stapleton, who was privy councillor to Edward II., and lord high treasurer of England. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, Penryn was garrisoned for the king, but, being attacked by the parliamentary forces, it surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of an emi-



Corporation Seal.

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nence at the head of an inlet from Falmouth harbour, and consists principally of one spacious street, from which others diverge at right angles. The houses are in general neatly built; the town is paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are supplied with water by streams issuing from the adjacent heights, one of which in its descent forms an interesting cascade. The adjacent country is well cultivated, and interspersed with gentlemen's seats; and the scenery, including some fine views of Falmouth harbour and the coast, is varied and picturesque. A new road has been formed from Falmouth and Redruth, to avoid the steep streets of the town; and another to avoid the hill called Antron, adjoining the town on the Helston road. The quay, also, has been extended to nearly twice its original length, and an iron swing bridge constructed over the river within the last few years, the expense of which improvements amounted to more than £2000. The port is a member of that of Falmouth, and has a considerable trade in the shipping of granite from quarries in the neighbourhood (of which large quantities are sent to London), arsenic, leather, and paper; and in the importation of flour, corn, coal, timber, and saltpetre. There are warehouses on the quay for flour and grain, which are brought from Ireland, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight, this place being the granary for supplying the adjoining mineral district. The manufacture of paper, woollen-cloth, arsenic, and gunpowder is carried on; and in the neighbourhood are some tanneries, breweries, and corn-mills. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with meat, fish, poultry, and vegetables. Fairs for cattle are held on the Wednesday after March 6th, May 12th, July 7th, October 8th, and December 21st.

Penryn, which is a BOROUGH by prescription, received its first charter of incorporation from James I., and a second one was bestowed by James II., in the first year of his reign. The government is now vested, however, in a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the mayor, the late mayor, and others, are justices of the peace, the county magistrates having concurrent jurisdiction. Though it is said to have made a return to parliament in the reign of Edward VI., the town appears to have regularly exercised the elective franchise only since the first year of the reign of Mary: by the act of 1832, the limits of the borough, which contained 250 acres, were extended so as to include the town of Falmouth; the mayor is returning officer. There was formerly a chapel in the town, but it long since fell into decay, and the inhabitants attend the parochial church of Gluvias, which is not more than 100 yards distant from the town. The Bryanites, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. A free grammar school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with a rent-charge of £6. 13. 4., but is now discontinued; a national school, erected in 1837, is supported by subscription. John Verran, in 1758, bequeathed £1000, which have been invested in the three per cents., for the support of eight men or women; and James Humphrey, Esq., in 1823, left £3000 to be invested, and the dividends appropriated to the payment of certain annuities, and, on the death of the annuitants, paid in sums of £10 per annum to individuals in reduced circumstances.

PENSAX, a chapelry, in the parish of LINDRIDGE, union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, but locally in the Upper division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 6 miles (S. W.) from Bewdley; containing 541 inhabitants, and comprising 1193 acres. There are coal-mines in the chapelry, which are worked to a considerable extent. The chapel is dedicated to St. James. A school is partly supported by subscription.

PENSBY, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of CHESHIRE, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Great Neston; containing 31 inhabitants.

PENSCCELLWOOD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of NORTON-FERRIS, E. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Wincanton; containing 397 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Stour, comprises 1100 acres by measurement; the surface is in general hilly, and there are several quarries of building-stone. The manufacture of shoe-thread and sacking affords employment to about 100 persons. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 9½, and in the patronage of the Earl of Ilchester and Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart., of whom the former has two turns, and the latter one: the tithes have been commuted for £156. 12. 8., and there are 32 acres of glebe, with a house. On the site of an ancient Danish camp in the parish, a tower, 120 feet in height, was erected by an ancestor of Sir H. R. Hoare, to commemorate the celebrated visit of Alfred the Great, in the disguise of a minstrel, to the tent of Guthrum, whom he afterwards defeated and converted to Christianity.

PENSFORD ST. THOMAS (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Bristol; containing 360 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the river Chew. There are several considerable copper-mines in the neighbourhood, and these, with adjacent coal-mines, afford employment to a great portion of the population. The village is situated partly in this parish and partly in that of Publow; a market formerly held by charter in the latter part, has been disused for some years, but there are still fairs on May 6th and November 8th. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Stanton-Drew. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

PENSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of St. ANDREW, PERSHORE, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. by W.) from Pershore; containing 100 inhabitants, and comprising 704 acres.

PENSHER, DURHAM.—See PAINSHAW.

PENSHURST (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of SEVEN-OAKS, hundred of SOMERDEN, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Tonbridge; containing 1470 inhabitants. The parish comprises upwards of 4000 acres, and the river Eden meanders through it in divided streams, and unites with the Medway in its course to Tonbridge. Stone is quarried, of a quality suitable for building; and the manufacture of paper is carried on. A fair is held in June. At White Port, the South-Eastern railway is carried through a short tunnel 25 feet in dia-

meter. Penshurst Place, adjoining the village, is a noble pile erected at various periods, on the site of an ancient mansion which, in the time of William the Conqueror, belonged to the Penchester family, but, since that of Edward IV., to the Sidneys, from whom Sir Philip Sidney was descended: the hall was built in the reign of Edward III. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 6. 0½., and in the gift of Sir J. S. Sidney, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £1020, and the glebe comprises 35 acres, with a house. The church, which was probably erected in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, is a handsome edifice, with three chancels, and is rich in ancient monuments. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Two national schools have been established; and five almshouses have been erected, partly by Sir J. S. Sidney, in exchange for land on which some ancient almshouses stood, and partly by subscription. In the neighbourhood are remains of a Roman fortification. Dr. Henry Hammond, a learned English divine, was rector of the parish. Penshurst gives the inferior title of Baron to the family of Smythe, Viscounts Strangford.

PENSTHORPE, or **PENTESTHORPE**, a parish, in the union of **WALSINGHAM**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Fakenham; containing 19 inhabitants. It comprises 750a. 11p., of which 572 acres are arable, 151 pasture and meadow, and 15 woodland and waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of certain Trustees: the tithes have been commuted for £170. The church has been long in ruins. Roman urns have been found in gravel-pits.

PENTERRY, a parish, in the union and division of **CHEPSTOW**, hundred of **CALDICOT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 3¼ miles (N. by W.) from Chepstow; containing 38 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Wye, and comprises about 460 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaff, the appropriators; net income, £65. The tithes have been commuted for £55. 4. 10.

PENTLOW (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **SUDBURY**, hundred of **HINCKFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 2¼ miles (E. by N.) from Clare; containing 364 inhabitants. This parish, which is partly bounded by the river Stort, is about seven miles in circumference; the surface is chiefly elevated, with some small tracts of low meadow land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the Rev. John Bull: the tithes have been commuted for £510, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church, situated on low ground, is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with an embattled tower of stone and flint; on the north side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Kemp, in which is an elegant tomb with recumbent figures of Judge Kemp and his wife.

PENTNEY (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **FREEBRIDGE-LYNN**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Swaffham; containing 592 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2492 acres, of which 1190 are arable, 1082 pasture and meadow, 170 plantation, and 50 roads and waste; the soil, formerly wet and marshy, has been greatly improved by draining the lands, for

which an act of parliament was obtained in 1815. The village is situated on the north bank of the river Nar, and consists of numerous widely-detached houses. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patron, Rev. Robert Hankinson; impropriator, Rev. Dr. George Thackeray. The church is an ancient structure in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. At the inclosure of the parish, 62 acres were allotted to the poor for fuel; and a house and some land, now producing £18 per annum, have been bequeathed for widows. About a mile to the westward is the remaining gate-house of a priory of Black canons, founded in honour of the Holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Mary Magdalene, by Robert de Vallibus, a follower of the Conqueror; at the Dissolution there were twelve canons, whose revenue was estimated at £215. 18. 8. In the grounds of the priory, three long swords, and some silver coins of the reigns of the Edwards, have been discovered by the plough. Between the priory and the church is an ancient cross with a lofty shaft.

PENTON-GRAFTON, with **WEYHILL**, a parish, in the union and hundred of **ANDOVER**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Andover; containing, with the hamlets of Clanville and Nutbin, and part of Appleshaw-Bottom, 375 inhabitants.

PENTON-MEWSEY (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ANDOVER**, Andover and N. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 2¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Andover; containing 249 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 8½., and in the gift of the Rev. J. Constable: the tithes have been commuted for £286, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. A school was erected in 1815, by subscription, and is endowed with £6 a year, the bequest of John Read in 1651.

PENTONVILLE, a hamlet, in the parish of **ST. JAMES**, **CLERKENWELL**, Finsbury division of the hundred of **OSSULSTONE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**; containing 9334 inhabitants. A chapel, a neat edifice, was erected in 1788, since which period a considerable number of streets has been formed, constituting one of the most populous and respectable suburbs of the metropolis.—See **CLERKENWELL**.

PENTRICH (*ST. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of **BELPER**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing, with the chapelry of Ripley, 3054 inhabitants, of whom 539 are in the township of Pentrich, 2¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from Alfreton, on the road from Birmingham to Sheffield. The parish, previously to the Reformation, was a domain of the abbey of Darleigh, and had anciently a market. At Butterley are iron-works, established about 1793, underneath which the Cromford canal is conducted, through a tunnel 2966 yards in length; and in the neighbourhood is the reservoir of the Nottingham canal, covering many acres. There are also considerable stone and iron works; and hosiery and various other articles are manufactured. Fairs are held on the Wednesday in Easter-week, and on Oct. 23rd. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Ripley annexed, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £265; patron and impropriator, Duke of Devonshire. Attached

to the glebe-house, is a small glebe of a few acres. The church is an ancient edifice. There are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians; and a national school, erected by the Duke of Devonshire, in 1819, is supported by subscription. The Romans had a camp on the adjoining common, near which passed the Ikeneld-street.

PENTRIDGE (*St. RUMBOLD*), a parish, in the union of WIMBORNE and CRANBORNE, hundred of CRANBORNE, Wimborne division of DORSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Cranborne; containing, with the hamlet of East Woodyates, 244 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the north-eastern extremity of the county, upon the borders of Wiltshire, and on the road from Blandford-Forum to Salisbury; it comprises an area of 1764 acres, of which 248 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £205, and the glebe comprises 49 acres. A school is partly supported by subscription. On Penbury-hill, which commands an extensive prospect, was formerly a beacon.

PENWORTHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of PRESTON, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the chapelry of Longton, and the townships of Farrington, Howick, and Hutton, 5498 inhabitants, of whom 1372 are in the township of Penwortham, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Preston. This place was distinguished by a Benedictine priory, founded in honour of the Virgin Mary, on lands granted by Warine Bussel to the abbey of Evesham, in the time of the Conqueror; and several monks of that establishment were placed here, whose revenue at the Dissolution was £114. 16. 9. The petty-sessions for the hundred of Leyland are held at Penwortham on Mondays, once in five weeks, in turn with Chorley, Cuerdon, Leyland, and Rufford. One of the heaviest cuttings on the line of the North-Union railway was made through Penwortham Hill, and the embankment of the Ribble valley, here, for the same railway, was also a work of considerable labour: the bridge continuing the line over the Ribble is a bold and massive structure, consisting of 5 semi-elliptical arches, each of 120 feet span, the piers being 20 feet in thickness, and the way 44 feet above the level of the water, the whole constructed of gritstone, principally from Longridge quarry. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron, L. Rawston, Esq., who, and the Le Grone family, are improprators. A free grammar school was founded at Hutton in 1552, by Christopher Walton, who endowed it with houses and lands now producing an annual income of about £675.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the division and hundred of RAGLAN, union and county of MONMOUTH, 5 miles (S. W.) from Monmouth; containing 48 inhabitants. The parish comprises 614a. 26p., of which 261 acres are arable, 253 meadow and pasture, and 96 woodland; and is situated on the old road from Usk to Monmouth. Stone is quarried for building, and the repair of roads. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llangoven: the tithes, which belong to the bishop, archdeacon, and chapter of Llandaff, have been commuted for £50. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower. A school is supported by Samuel Bosanquet, Esq.

PENZANCE, a sea-port, incorporated market-town, and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of MADRON, having exclusive jurisdiction, locally in the W. division of the hundred of PENWITH and of the county of CORNWALL, 67 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and 282 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 8578 inhabitants. This town,

which is the most westerly in England, was in 1595 burnt by the Spaniards, who, having landed near Mousehole, about two miles and a half distant, set fire to that place and to the village of Newlyn, and laid waste the coast. On this occasion Sir Francis Godolphin summoned the inhabitants of the neighbourhood to his assistance, and attempted to protect the town from their devastation; but his followers being seized with a sudden panic, he was obliged to abandon it to its fate. On the day following, the Cornish men, having rallied, repelled the invaders without sustaining any further injury. The town was speedily rebuilt, and continued to flourish as a port, carrying on a considerable coasting trade, and having many privileges, which had been granted to the inhabitants by Henry VIII., and subsequently confirmed by James I., who gave them a charter of incorporation. During the civil war, the place was plundered by the army under Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646, in resentment for the favourable reception given by the inhabitants to the royalist forces under Lords Goring and Hopeton; after the Restoration it was made one of the stannary towns by Charles II. It is situated on the north-west side of Mount's bay, nearly opposite to St. Michael's Mount and Marazion, and consists of several streets, which are lighted with gas, and well paved; the houses are in general modern and neatly built, and the inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring about two miles and a half distant, which is conveyed into a reservoir at the head of North-street. A public library was established in 1818, and there are also subscription and commercial newsrooms. The Penwith Agricultural Society, founded in 1813, holds its regular meetings for the distribution of premiums for improvements in husbandry and agriculture at this place. The Royal Geological Society of Cornwall was established here in 1813, by Dr. Paris, under the patronage of George IV., and has a splendid collection of minerals illustrative of the sciences of geology and mineralogy, and a laboratory. A Museum, also, has been established within the last few years, chiefly for natural history; many foreign and native specimens have been presented, and the institution appears to be promising well. The agreeable situation of the town, and the mild temperature of its climate, have rendered it a favourite resort for invalids: baths have been prepared for the accommodation of visitors, and assemblies are held in a suite of rooms well adapted to the purpose. The environs, likewise, abound with beautiful scenery, affording pleasant rides and promenades; and the numerous boats for water excursions, and the shipping in Mount's bay, add greatly to the interest and cheerfulness of the place.



Corporation Seal.

The harbour is very commodious for shipping, and a pier, originally constructed in 1766, and which was extended in 1785, and again in 1812, is now more than 600 feet in length; at the extremity of it a lighthouse was built in 1816, which is illuminated only when there are ten feet of water in the harbour. A northern arm is about to be run out from the eastern end of the town, towards the head of the present pier, so as to form a basin, and give increased shelter for shipping; and it is also in contemplation to make a floating-dock within, capable of containing steamers and large vessels. The TRADE of the port consists principally in shipping off copper-ore, china-clay, and pilchards; and in importing timber, iron, hemp, tallow, grocery, and shop goods of various sorts, for the supply of the neighbourhood. The pilchard fishery is carried on, chiefly at Mousehole and Newlyn, and the fish are brought to be shipped at this place, whence also are shipped about two-thirds of the Cornish tin, of which nearly the whole is coined here and at Truro. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 32, and the aggregate burthen 3284 tons; the amount of duties paid at the custom-house during the year 1840, was £29,562. A packet sails weekly to the Scilly Islands, and a steam-packet plies between the place and London every fortnight. About 4000 blocks of tin are coined here every three months, and there are two tin smelting-houses near the town, and several establishments for making the tin into bars and ingots for exportation. The regular market-days are Tuesday and Thursday, and there is also a market on Saturday: a very handsome market-house was erected in 1839, at an expense of £8000. The fairs are on March 25th, the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, Sept. 8th, and the Thursday before Advent-Sunday. The government, by charter of James I., bestowed in the year 1615, was vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, twelve assistants, &c.; but the corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of justices of the peace is four, and the borough is divided into two wards. A grant of anchorage, keelage, and bushelage was made to the inhabitants by Henry VIII.: the dues from the pier, amounting to about £2100, and the tolls of the markets to £800 per annum, form part of the revenue of the corporation. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session on the Friday following those for the county; and a court of record every alternate Friday, for the recovery of debts under £50. Petty-sessions for the Western division of the hundred take place here on the first Wednesday in every month; and the hundred court is held by the steward, every third Tuesday, in which debts can be recovered to an unlimited amount. A handsome guildhall has recently been built. A town-gaol and house of correction, in which is a tread-wheel, was built in 1826, at an expense of £700, defrayed by a rate upon the inhabitants:

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rev. M. N. Peters; net income, £156. The chapel, built in 1490, and originally dedicated to St. Mary Buryton, was partly burned by the Spaniards in 1595, and remained in ruins till 1680, when it was repaired and enlarged by the corporation; a cemetery was then inclosed, and the limits of the chapelry were made identical with those of the town. The building was taken

down in 1832, and a chapel has been erected on the site, which contains 2000 sittings, whereof 1000 are free; the expense was estimated at £4500, and the edifice is of granite, in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans; also a synagogue. A grammar school is partly supported by the corporation, who allow the master £50 per annum. A school of industry for girls is chiefly maintained by subscription, and another school for girls partly by Mrs. Moore; a national school has likewise been erected. The poor law union of Penzance comprises 19 parishes or places, and contains a population of 50,100. There was anciently a small oratory, dedicated to St. Anthony, near the pier, of which some vestiges were existing within the last 50 years. A mile to the west of the town are the remains of a considerable intrenchment called Castle Horneck, consisting of earth and pebbles; and half a mile to the north is another, named Castle Lescudjack. Two miles to the north is a very extensive triple intrenchment styled Castle-an-Dinas; and about four miles to the north of the town is one of the largest cromlechs in the county. Sir Humphrey Davy, the eminent natural philosopher and chymist, and late president of the Royal Society, was a native of the town.

PEOPLETON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Pershore; containing 316 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Worcester to Evesham, and consists of 147 *la. 3r. 15p.* of a productive soil. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10.; net income, £147; patron and incumbent, Rev. George Dinely.

PEOVER, INFERIOR, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 104 inhabitants.

PEOVER, NETHER, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 248 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £110; patron, Lord de Tabley. The chapel is dedicated to St. Oswald. There is a school, erected and endowed with the proceeds of land, purchased with £400 bequeathed by the Rev. Richard Cumberbach, in 1720, and producing £50 per annum.

PEOVER, SUPERIOR, a chapelry, in the parish of ROSTERN, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 580 inhabitants. The township comprises 2905 acres, of which 23 are common or waste. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patron, Sir H. Mainwaring, Bart.; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school, built about 1730, has an endowment of £10 a year.

PEPER-HAROW (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of HAMBLEDON, First division of the hundred of

GODALMING, W. division of SURREY, 3 miles (W.) from Godalming; containing 140 inhabitants. It comprises 1516a. 4p., of which 354 acres are arable, 330 pasture, 130 woodland, and 600 waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 7. 6., and in the patronage of Viscount Middleton: the tithes have been commuted for £155, and there are 61½ acres of glebe. The church is picturesquely situated in Peper-Harow Park, the seat of his lordship, which contains some very fine timber, and is watered by the river Wey; it was considerably enlarged, and a handsome tower erected, in 1826, by the late Viscount.

PERCY BANKS, a hamlet, in the township of CHIRTON, parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, projecting into the river Tyne opposite Jarrow Slake. Here is an extensive manufactory of tiles and bricks, employing between 40 and 50 hands, established in 1809, on land belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, by John Sadler, Esq., who has also erected a commodious dwelling, with hot-houses, &c. fronting the river, and who, during his long tenancy, has expended a large sum of money. The mine of clay here which supplies the factory, appears to be inexhaustible, stretching over a surface of 40 acres, and being 40 feet deep; it is of a blue colour, and exceedingly pure, and there are only 20 inches of soil above it.

PERITON, a hamlet, in the parish of MINEHEAD union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 51 inhabitants.

PERLETHORPE, a chapelry, in the parish of EDWINSTOWE, union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2¼ miles (N. by W.) from Ollerton; containing 87 inhabitants, and comprising 4127 acres. The village, which is small, is situated on the east side of Thoresby Park, within which most of the townships in the chapelry are inclosed. Thoresby was formerly the seat of Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, whose eldest daughter, Lady Mary Wortley Montague was born here: the mansion, which was destroyed by fire in 1745, and rebuilt, is now the seat of Earl Manvers, and is a fine structure of stone, with a rustic basement, and a tetra-style portico of the Ionic order. The chapel is a very handsome edifice, erected by one of the Pierrepont family, upon the site of a former one; the windows exhibit both ancient and modern specimens of stained glass, and over the altar is a painting, by West, of Peter denying Christ.

PERRAN-ARWORTHAL (*St. PERAN*), a parish, in the union of FALMOUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 3 miles (N.) from Penryn; containing 1755 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1250 acres, is pleasantly situated, and in many parts the scenery is highly picturesque: Perran Vale is finely wooded, and watered by a stream abounding with excellent trout; and at Bisson is an ancient bridge of five arches over the river Carnon, which flows through the parish. Near Perran-Will is an extensive manufactory of arsenic, the material for which is procured from the horizontal flues of the several tin roasting-houses in the county. Lead, copper, and tin ores are occasionally procured in the parish, and at Bisson-Bridge is a smelting-house; the making of nails is also carried on to a considerable extent, and a

large blanket and carpet manufactory affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants. Carnon steam-works are partly within the parish, in which stream gold has been found. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Stithians: the great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the small for £99; there is a glebe of 4 acres. Here are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans; and schools are partly supported by a private individual.

PERRAN-UTHNOE (*St. PERAN*), a parish, in the union of PENZANCE, hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Marazion; containing 1438 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1127a. 2r. 36p., whereof 50 are common or waste, is bounded on the south by Mount's bay, and is intersected by the roads from Falmouth and Truro to Penzance. It is said that a chapel was founded here about 460 by St. Kyran or Pyran, an Irishman and contemporary of St. Patrick. The South Wheal Neptune copper-mine, under the sea, and the St. Peran tin-mine, afford employment to a part of the population; and stone is quarried for building. At Gold-Sithney, a large fair for cattle, coarse cloths, hardware, &c., is held on the 5th of August. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Dowager Lady Carrington: the tithes have been commuted for £290, and there are about 17 acres of glebe, exclusive of gardens. The church, which is surmounted by a tower, contains several monuments. A chapel in Gold-Sithney, dedicated to St. James, and long in a dilapidated state, has been lately taken down. There are places of worship for Methodists; and a school, in connexion with the National Society, was recently erected by Lady Carrington.

PERRAN-WHARF, or COVE, partly in the parish of PERRAN-ARWORTHAL, and partly in that of MYLOR, union of FALMOUTH, E. division of the hundred of KERRIER, W. division of CORNWALL, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Truro. This place is beautifully situated on a branch of the river Fal, and in a fertile vale, finely wooded, and thickly studded with pleasing villas. The new road from Truro to Falmouth passes through the village; and a railroad, communicating with the Redruth and Gwennap mines, has been constructed to the wharf, for facilitating the conveyance of mineral and other produce. A considerable trade is carried on in coal, lime, and slates, and in timber from Canada and Norway. Here is also a large foundry for the manufacture of steam-engines.

PERRANZABULOE, or PERRAN-IN-THE-SAND (*St. PERAN*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from St. Michael, or Mid-shall; containing 3161 inhabitants. This place comprises 10,995 acres, of which 3404 are common or waste land; it is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and includes the small harbour of Perran Porth, in which are several seams employed in the pilchard fishery off the coast. The beach is a firm smooth sand, well adapted for sea-bathing, and is much frequented for that purpose. The western portion of the parish is very populous, and is inhabited chiefly by miners, who live in detached cottages, thickly scattered over the commons, and are engaged in the mines of tin, copper, lead, and zinc, with which the vicinity abounds. A fair is held

on Easter-Tuesday, sometimes at Millingy, and sometimes at Penhallow, in the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of St. Agnes annexed, valued in the king's books at £24; net income, £419; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The great tithes of Perranzabuloe have been commuted for £395, and the vicarial for £265. The ancient church was collegiate for a dean and canons in the time of Edward the Confessor, and had the privilege of sanctuary; it was overwhelmed by the sand, as was also another subsequently erected; and a third church was afterwards built near the village of Lambourn, and consecrated in 1805; it is a cruciform structure, with a tower, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school partly supported by subscription. Near the village of Lambourn is St. Peran's well, to which miraculous efficacy was formerly attributed in the cure of diseases; and about a mile and a half from the well is St. Peran's Round, one of the ancient Cornish amphitheatres, for the celebration of games and sports; besides which there are several old earthworks in the parish.

PERRIVALE, a parish, in the union of BRENTFORD, hundred of ELTHORNE, county of MIDDLESEX, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Harrow; containing 46 inhabitants. It is on the bank of the Brent river, and a short distance from the Paddington canal, and comprises 627 acres, of which 34 are common or waste. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of Lady T. Croft; net income, £185.

PERROT, NORTH (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of HOUNDSBOROUGH, BERWICK, and COKER, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (E.) from Crewkerne; containing 431 inhabitants. The parish is separated from Dorsetshire by the river Parret, from which it takes its name. A good quality of stone, applicable to building purposes, is found; and sail-cloth, girth-web, and twine are manufactured. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 18. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, Rev. Henry Hoskins: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and the glebe comprises 44 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, erected about the period of Henry VII., with a plain tower, supported by four enriched arches; an altar-piece has lately been put up from the chisel of Westmacott, jun., in alto-relievo, representing the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci. Schools are supported by subscription. Part of a moat and bridge denotes that a fortified building once stood here.

PERROT, SOUTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM, and REDHONE, Bridport division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Beaminster; containing 387 inhabitants. It consists of 1451a. 2r. 28p., and is situated on the road from Dorchester to Crewkerne. Limestone is quarried for burning. The living is a rectory, with that of Mosterton annexed, valued in the king's books at £17. 14. 2., and in the gift of John Wills, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £225, and the glebe comprises 77 acres.

PERRY-BAR, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish of HANDSWORTH, union of WEST BROMWICH, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from Birmingham. This

district, or township, which comprises 4042a. 2r. 10p., and is separated from the township of Handsworth by the river Tame, has long been partly the property of the Goughs, whose representative, John Gough, Esq., J.P., is lord of the manor. Perry Hall, the family seat, lately rebuilt, is surrounded by a moat, and situated in a park ornamented with timber of stately growth; and about half a mile from the church is Oldford Mill, occupied by John Willmore, Esq., and having neat gardens. The village is near the new road to Walsall. The Grand Junction railway passes through the township, in a line nearly parallel with the river Tame; and to the north of the village, and railway, is a new branch of the Birmingham canal, opened for public traffic on the 14th February 1844, and intended to assist in carrying off the produce of the Staffordshire collieries and iron-works. The line was originally suggested by the late Mr. Watt, and the work was executed under the direction of Mr. James Walker, civil engineer, with great improvements in the towing-paths, bridges, and locks, the last passing a boat in one minute, which those on the old canals cannot do in less than five minutes. It is in contemplation to extend this branch, to form a junction with the Birmingham and Liverpool canal, thus shortening the water communication between Liverpool and London. The church, dedicated to St. John, was erected at a cost of £6000, defrayed by Mr. Gough, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1833; it is in the early English style, and the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed by Mr. Gough with £200 per annum. Indeed that gentleman has expended not less than £16,000 in the erection and endowment of the church and parsonage-house, which latter is contiguous to the church, and harmonizes with it in style. There is a place of worship for Independents, attached to which is a school; and two schools in connexion with the church are supported by Mr. Gough.

PERRY, EAST, a hamlet, partly in the parish of GRAFFHAM, hundred of LEIGHTONSTONE, and partly in that of GREAT STAUGHTON, hundred of TOSELAND, union of ST. NEOT'S, county of HUNTINGDON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Kimbolton; containing 223 inhabitants.

PERRY-HILL, a tything, in the parish of WORPLESDON, union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKEING, W. division of SURREY; containing 611 inhabitants. The parochial church stands in the tything.

PERSHALL, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (N. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 115 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £65. 17. 11., of which 18s. are payable to the vicar, and £64. 19. 11. to the prebendary of High Offley.

PERSHORE, a market-town, and the head of a union, partly in the parish of ST. ANDREW, and partly in that of HOLY CROSS, Upper division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 9 miles (S. E.) from Worcester, and 102 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing, exclusively of those portions of the parishes which are without the town, 2813 inhabitants. The name of this place, variously spelt *Persore*, *Pearshore*, and *Pershore*, is thought by Camden to be derived from *Periscoran*, in allusion to the numerous pear-trees which grew in the vicinity. A

convent was founded here, according to William of Malmesbury, by Egelward, Duke of Dorset, or, as others suppose, by Oswald, nephew of Ethelred, King of Mercia, about 689, for Secular clerks. It was remodelled by Edgar, as a monastery for Benedictine monks, about 984, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Paul, and afterwards to Edburga, eighth daughter of Edward the Elder. The buildings suffered repeatedly from fire, especially in 1287, when a considerable part of the town was also destroyed: at the Dissolution, the revenue was valued at £666. 13. The only remains are the church of the Holy Cross, and the Abbey house, the latter having undergone such alterations that every vestige of its ancient character has been removed. The town is pleasantly situated on the lower road from Worcester to London, and on the western bank of the Avon, which is here navigable, and is crossed by a bridge on the south. The principal street is about three-quarters of a mile in length; the greater part is well paved, and the houses are of respectable appearance. The market is on Tuesday; and fairs are held on Easter-Tuesday, June 26th (called the Great Fair), the first Monday in August, and the Tuesday before November 1st. The town returned two burgesses to parliament in the reign of Edward I., since which period the privilege has been discontinued. As to civil jurisdiction the parishes of *St. Andrew* and *Holy Cross* are distinct. That of *St. Andrew* embraces several chapelries, and comprises 6537 acres, of which about 700 are in the town portion; and that of *Holy Cross*, including also some hamlets, contains 4377 acres. The living of *St. Andrew's* is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of Besford annexed, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 2.; net income, £588; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The church consists of a choir and south transept, the remains of a noble cruciform edifice; and is partly Norman, but principally in the early English style. The church of the *Holy Cross* is later English, and was formerly the conventual church of the abbey: the living is held as a curacy with the vicarage of *St. Andrew's*. Land was assigned in lieu of certain tithes, in 1762 and 1802. There is a place of worship for Baptists. The poor law union of Pershore comprises forty parishes or places, and contains a population of 13,382.

PERTENHALL (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of *St. Neot's*, hundred of *Stodden*, county of *Bedford*, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from *Kimbolton*; containing 420 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1800 acres, of which the soil is a stiff clay, with some gravel, and the surface hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £215; patron, *Rev. J. K. Martyn*: the tithes have been commuted for £30. 7. 6. Here was formerly a preceptory of the *Knights Templars*, of which only the site, surrounded by a moat, is now remaining. There is a chalybeate spring called *Chadwell*.

PERTHOLEY, a parochial chapelry, in the union of *Abergavenny*, Lower division of the hundred of *Usk*, county of *Monmouth*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from *Usk*. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of *Llantrissant*. The chapel is dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*.

PERTWOOD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of *Mere*, formerly a distinct portion of the hundred of

Warminster, though locally in that of *Dunworth*, *Hindon* and *S.* divisions of *WILTS*, 2 miles (N. W.) from *Hindon*; containing 24 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 428a. 17p., is intersected by the road between *Shaftesbury* and *Warminster*. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of *H. Seymour, Esq.*: the tithes have been commuted for £70, and the glebe comprises 10 acres. The church, a very small structure, has a chance of ancient date, supposed to have been erected anterior to the Reformation.

PETER, ST., a parish, and a member of the cinque-port liberty of *Dovor*, locally in the hundred of *Ring-slow*, or *Isle of Thanet*, union of *Thanet*, lathe of *St. Augustine*, *E.* division of *KENT*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from *Ramsgate*; containing 2978 inhabitants. The value of the land is very considerable; and potatoes, artificial grasses, and canary, radish, and spinach seeds, are grown for the London seedsmen. The village is frequented by visitors from *Margate*; and the *Ranelagh Gardens*, here, disposed with some taste, are also much resorted to. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the Archbishop of *Canterbury*: the tithes have been commuted for £1726, of which £458 appertain to the Archbishop, £737 to the Dean and Chapter, and £531 to the vicar: of the glebe-land, $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres belong to the Archbishop, and 39 to the Dean and Chapter. The church, which is remarkable for its neatness, is principally in the early Norman style, and contains an ancient tomb of the *Norwood* family, of *Dane Court*, and some tablets; it was erected in 1184, as a chapel of ease to *Minster*, and made parochial in 1200; the east window was restored in 1838. At *Broadstairs*, in the parish, a chapel of ease was erected by subscription, in 1828; and there are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school. In 1805, *Robert Brown, Esq.*, erected a building at a cost of £1400, which he gave to the parish for a workhouse; and on the poor being removed to the union poor-house, it was purchased, in 1837, by *Mrs. Nuckell*, and, with about an acre of ground, assigned as an almshouse for the aged poor.—See *BROADSTAIRS* and *KINGSGATE*.

PETER, ST., CHEESEHILL, county of *SOUTH-AMPTON*.—See *WINCHESTER*.

PETER-CHURCH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of *Dore*, hundred of *Webtree*, county of *Hereford*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from *Hereford*; containing 745 inhabitants. The parish, which is situated on the river *Dore*, comprises 7000 acres, part arable, part pasture, and 100 acres woodland; the soil is a stiff clay, and the chief produce wheat and oats. The village, which lies in the "golden valley," is surrounded by lofty hills and woods: there are also several good stone-quarries. A wool-fair is held at Midsummer. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £327; patrons, *Governors of Guy's Hospital*, *London*; impropiator, *W. Buibb, Esq.*: there are two acres of glebe. The church is partly in the Norman style. Here are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and two schools, one of which is endowed with £50 per annum, from funds bequeathed by *Edward Goff*, in 1813. A spring, called *St. Peter's Well*, is supposed to have great virtue in curing diseases of the eye.

PETERBOROUGH (*St. John the Baptist*), a city having separate jurisdiction, the seat of a diocese, and the head of a union and of the liberty of NASSABURGH, or PETERBOROUGH, in the N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 42 miles (N. E. by E.) from Northampton, and 79 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the precinct of Minster-close, and exclusively of the chapelries of Dogsthorpe, Eastfield with Newark, and Longthorpe, in that part of the parish which is within the liberty, 6107 inhabitants. The original name of this place, according to ancient records, was *Medeswelhamsted*, or *Medeshamsted*, from a whirlpool in that part of the river *Aufona*, now the Nene, near which the town was built. During the heptarchy, Peada, fifth king of Mercia, having embraced the Christian faith, laid the foundation of a monastery, about 655, which was completed by his brother Wulfhere, in atonement for having murdered his own sons, for their attachment to the Christian doctrine, prior to his own conversion to Christianity. From this establishment, which was dedicated to St. Peter, and soon became celebrated for the magnificence of its buildings and the richness of its endowments, the town derived the name *Petriburgus*, whence its present appellation. The monastery continued to flourish until about the middle of the ninth century, when the Danes, having laid waste the neighbouring country, plundered the towns, massacred the monks, and burnt the conventual buildings. In this state of desolation it remained for more than a century, till it was restored by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, with the assistance of King Edgar, and of Adulph, the king's chancellor, who appropriated all his wealth to the rebuilding of the monastery, of which, after its restoration, he was made abbot. In the reign of the Conqueror, Hereward, the last of the Anglo-Saxon warriors who distinguished themselves by their exploits, having heard that William had given away his paternal lands to a Norman, set sail from Flanders whither he had retired, and having landed in Lincolnshire, made an incursion into this city, and setting fire to the gates and outbuildings of the convent, which he was unable to storm, opened for himself a passage through the flames, plundered the treasury, and having committed various outrages, retired to his ships with an immense booty. Against this invader, and for the protection of the abbey from similar attacks, Abbot Turolde erected a fort, or castle, which, from his name, was called Mont Turolde: this mound, or hill, is on the outside of the deanery garden, and is now called Tot-hill, or Toot-hill. In 1116, the monastery and town were greatly injured by fire, to which accident may be attributed the existence of the present cathedral, commenced two years afterwards by Abbot Salisbury; and at this period the town, which had previously stood on the eastern side of the monastery, was rebuilt on the situation it now occupies. The place suffered materially in the war between John and the confederate barons, many of whom took refuge in the monastery here and in Croyland abbey, from which sanctuaries they were forced by the king's soldiers, who plundered the religious houses and carried off great treasures. This was a mitred abbey of the Benedictine order, the abbots having been summoned to parliament in the reign of Henry III.: at the Dissolution its revenue was esti-

mated at £1972. 7. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and the conventual church, on the establishment of the see, became the cathedral of the diocese. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the parliamentary forces under the command of Cromwell, destined for the siege of Croyland, were stationed in the town, where they committed numerous depredations, defacing the cathedral, which they stripped of its plate and ornaments, and pulling down part of the cloisters, the chapter-house, and the episcopal palace, which were sold by order of the parliament.

The CITY is pleasantly seated on the north side of the river Nene, over which is a wooden bridge, and consists of several regular and well-formed streets; the houses are in general neatly built, and many of them have been modernised in the recent improvements which have been effected under the provisions of an act of parliament in 1790: the town is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. About the end of February, 1834, a destructive fire broke out, which consumed about sixty dwellings of an inferior class. The environs are pleasant, and afford much agreeable and diversified scenery. A book society was established in 1730: a small theatre is opened usually in June, for six weeks; and assemblies are held at stated times, generally for the benefit of the dispensary and the national school. The trade is principally in corn, coal, timber, coke, lime, bricks, and stone, the produce of the neighbourhood. The river Nene is not navigable for shipping, but boats pass to Northampton, where it communicates with the Grand Junction canal; and in the opposite direction, vessels proceed through Wisbech to Lynn, to the former of which packets sail twice a week. The market is on Saturday; and fairs commence on July 9th and October 1st, each for three days, for cattle, timber, and various kinds of merchandise. The liberty, or soke, of Peterborough is co-extensive with the hundred, and comprises 32 townships and hamlets; the civil government is vested in the lord of the hundred, a *custos rotulorum*, and magistrates chosen by the crown, with powers equal to those of judges of assize, and in a high bailiff of the city, appointed by the dean and chapter, who are lords of the manor; constables and other officers are elected at the court leet held annually. The city first sent members to parliament in the 1st of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly returned two: the out-parish, by the act of the 2nd and 3rd William IV., cap. 64, has been incorporated with the ancient borough (which comprised only 1300 acres), enlarging the extent to 5953 acres; the high-bailiff is returning officer. Courts of quarter-session, for all offences committed within the soke, are held on the day preceding those for the county; also a court of record, for the recovery of debts to any amount, but in which those above £5 are seldom sued for. The town-hall, erected in 1671, is a neat building, under which is a covered area for the use of the market. There are two small gaols; and in 1839, an act was passed for building a new gaol for the liberty of Peterborough. The great borough fen between Peterborough and Crowland, containing nearly 7000 acres, was, until the year 1815, subject to the pasturage of the cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the soke; but it has since that period been inclosed, and a new parish, called Newborough, formed.

The city was anciently included in the DIOCESE of Lincoln, from which, with the counties of Northampton and Rutland, it was separated by Henry VIII., in 1541, and erected into an episcopal see, when the last abbot of Peterborough was made bishop, and the conventual church of the monastery was appropriated as the cathedral, and the abbot's house as the episcopal palace. By the provisions of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, the county of Leicester has been annexed to the diocese. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, five canons, four minor canons, a master and eight choristers, six singers, an organist, two schoolmasters, twenty scholars, a steward, and six almsmen. The diocese contains 521 benefices: the bishop has the patronage of the archdeaconry, chancellorship, canonries, and six benefices, with an income of £4500; the dean and canons form the chapter, which has the patronage of the minor canonries and seven benefices, with a net revenue of £5118. The *Cathedral* is a spacious and venerable structure, partly Norman, and partly in the early English style, with a low lantern tower rising from the centre. An ancient gateway entrance of the Norman style, which has received some later English additions, leads into a small quadrangle, on one side of which are the conventual buildings, which retain much of their original character; and opposite the entrance is the magnificent west front of the cathedral, consisting of three lofty arches in the early English style, of unparalleled beauty, but greatly diminished in effect by a small porch (over which is the chapel of St. Thomas à Becket), which, though of elegant design, is not in accordance with the general character of this part of the building. Each of the three magnificent arches is surmounted by a decorated gable, pierced with Catherine-wheel windows; on either side is a highly-enriched turret, surmounted by a spire, and at the north-west angle of the nave is a square tower with angular turrets crowned by pinnacles, with which a similar tower at the south-west angle formerly corresponded. The nave, which is Norman, is separated from the aisles by finely-clustered piers and arches, of lighter character than generally prevails in that style, and is an excellent specimen of just proportion and elegant arrangement; the roof, which is of wood, is divided into compartments, panelled, and ornamented with paintings and with gilt fillets and mouldings. The choir has a groined roof of wood; on the south side is the shrine of St. Tibba, generally mistaken for the cenotaph of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was buried near the spot, but whose remains were afterwards removed to Westminster; and on the north was the tomb of Catherine of Arragon, destroyed by the parliamentary troops under Cromwell, and which has been replaced by a marble slab to the memory of that queen. The east end is circular, and there are several chapels in the later English style, with fanciful tracery of elegant design; the windows generally seem to have been enriched with tracery, subsequently to



Arms of the Bishopric.

their original formation, and many of them have been enlarged. To the south of the south transept are the remains of what was probably the refectory, and the infirmary of the convent, exhibiting a beautiful specimen of the early English style: the cloisters, of which part only remains, appear to have been singularly beautiful, and to have combined various styles, from the early Norman to the later English. Among the monuments are three of abbots of the twelfth century, and one, behind the altar, for the abbot and 84 monks massacred by the Danes in the year 870, of black and blue marble, formed like a shrine, and sculptured with figures of Christ and the Apostles. The Cathedral Close exhibits several interesting remains of English architecture, and has a gateway communicating with the town, another leading to the bishop's palace, and a third, of considerable beauty, to the deanery.

The city comprises only the parish of *St. John the Baptist*, of which the living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £575; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Peterborough. Land and a money payment were assigned in lieu of tithes in 1811. The church, a spacious structure, recently repaired and partly rebuilt, has a handsome altar-piece, painted by Sir Robert Ker Porter. At Longthorpe is a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and other Methodists. The free grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monastery, and placed under the controul of the Dean and Chapter, is endowed for twenty scholars, nominated by them, who receive £2. 13. 4. annually. There belong to the school three exhibitions, of £6 per annum each, to St. John's College, Cambridge, founded by Edmund Munstevens, Esq., in the patronage of the Bishop and Dean; and in the same college are a fellowship and two scholarships, founded by Francis Dee, Bishop of Peterborough, for boys of his kindred and name, who have been educated at the school, or at Merchant Taylors', London; also three exhibitions of seven shillings per week, with preference to boys educated here. A charity school was founded in 1721, by Mr. Thomas Deacon, who endowed it with land; and the funds arising from the bequest, including a sum for distribution among the poor, amount to about £338 per annum. The union of Peterborough comprises thirty-nine parishes or places, of which nineteen are in the county of Northampton, a similar number in that of Huntingdon, and one in that of Lincoln, the whole containing a population of 23,314. An ancient hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard, and dependent on St. Peter's abbey, was founded in the reign of Stephen; and an hospital near the abbey gate was established in 1180, by Benedict, Abbot of Peterborough, to the honour of Thomas à Becket, whose life he wrote. Among the eminent natives of the place were, Abbot Benedict, just mentioned; John of Peterborough, an English historian in the beginning of the fourteenth century, also abbot of the monastery; Archdeacon Paley, celebrated as a divine and moralist, born in 1743; and Sir John Hill, a popular writer, supposed to have been born in 1716. The title of Earl of Peterborough, now extinct, was bestowed on the family of Mordaunt by Charles I., and was held by Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, a distinguished military officer, in the reigns of Anne and George I.

PETER'S, a tything, in the parish of **PORTBURY**, union of **BEDMINSTER**, hundred of **PORTBURY**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 55 inhabitants.



Arms.

PETERSFIELD, a borough, market-town, and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of **BURITON**, hundred of **FINCH-DEAN**, **Petersfield** and **N.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing, with the tything of **Sheet**, 1838 inhabitants, of whom 1448 are in the borough, 24 miles (E. N. E.) from **Southampton**, and 54 (S. W.) from

London. The town is situated on the road from **London** to **Portsmouth**; the streets are partly lighted by subscription, tolerably paved, and the houses well supplied with water; in the centre of the market-place is a fine equestrian statue of **William III.**, erected at the expense of the late **William Jolliffe, Esq.**, one of the representatives for the borough. Great improvements have been made in the roads in the neighbourhood, and others are in progress. The market, which is also for corn and cattle, is held every alternate Wednesday; and fairs take place on July 10th, for toys, &c.; October 6th, for lean-cattle; and December 11th, for sheep. The town, which was incorporated by charter of **Elizabeth**, is governed by a mayor and commonalty; the mayor, whose office has become merely titular, is appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, held in January, at which a constable and two tythingmen are also chosen. The borough made one return to parliament in the 35th of **Edward I.**, and then discontinued until the reign of **Edward VI.**, from which period it returned two members, but was deprived of one by the act of the 2nd of **William IV.**, cap. 45. By that act, also, the privilege of voting was extended to the £10 householders of the old borough (which contained 252 acres), and of an adjoining district, together comprising by estimation an area of 22,925 acres; the mayor is returning officer. Petty-sessions are held on every alternate Monday. The town-hall was rebuilt a few years since, at the expense of **Hylton Jolliffe, Esq.** The parish comprises by measurement 3388 acres. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Buriton**: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £50. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Peter**. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported. A college was founded and endowed with £3000, by **Richard Churcher**, in 1722, for boarding and educating twelve boys, who should be subsequently apprenticed to masters of ships "voyaging" to the East Indies; the institution was further regulated by act of parliament obtained in 1744, and the annual income is £568. The poor law union of **Petersfield** comprises thirteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 7461.

PETERSHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **RICHMOND**, First division of the hundred of **KINGSTON**, E. division of **SURREY**, 12 miles (S. W. by W.) from **London**; containing 636 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2800 acres, of which about 100 are arable, 140 pasture, 83 gardens and lawns, and the remainder woods and parks, chiefly the property of

the crown. The village is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the **Thames**, and in it and the vicinity are many handsome residences. **Ham House**, a noble mansion in the parish, belonging to the Countess of **Dysart**, is said to have been erected by **James I.**, in 1610, as a residence for his son **Henry**, Prince of **Wales**, and underwent great alterations, and was furnished at a large expense by **Charles II.** It is a curious specimen of that age; the ceilings are painted by **Verrio**, and the rooms are adorned with many valuable paintings, and ornamented with that massy magnificence of decoration then in fashion; the furniture is also very rich. In the centre is a large hall surrounded by an open gallery, and the balustrades of the grand staircase are of walnut wood, and embellished with military trophies. The park contains very fine timber of large growth, especially elms, Scotch firs, and lime-trees. The celebrated **John, Duke of Argyle**, was born in the mansion. In 1790, **George III.** purchased a residence here for his late Majesty, **William IV.**, when Duke of **Clarence**, who sold it some time afterwards to the Earl of **Huntingtower**, at whose decease it was again bought, in 1835, by the crown, and pulled down, when the grounds were thrown into **Richmond Park**. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Kew**. The church, which is a brick edifice, supposed to have been erected about the commencement of the sixteenth century, has recently been enlarged. **Petersham** gives the title of Viscount to the family of **Stanhope**, earls of **Harrington**.

PETERSTONE (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union and division of **NEWPORT**, hundred of **WENTLLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from **Newport**; containing 137 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the **Bristol Channel**, and comprises 1928 acres, together with a salt-marsh computed at 180 more, the whole forming fine pasture and arable land in nearly equal portions; the surface is generally flat, and the soil a rich clay. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £57; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of **Bristol**, whose tithes have been commuted for £130, and those of the incumbent for £25: the appropriate glebe comprises 63 acres. The church, supposed to have been erected about the commencement of the thirteenth century, is a fine edifice, consisting of a nave and aisles, with a strong and lofty tower, supported by buttresses from the foundation; it is 99 feet long by 38 broad, and contains 117 sittings, of which 87 are free.

PETERSTOW (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **Ross**, Lower division of the hundred of **WORMELOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, 3 miles (W. by N.) from **Ross**; containing 255 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from **Ross** to **Hereford**, and comprises 1530 acres, of which 30 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10., and in the gift of **Guy's Hospital, London**: the tithes have been commuted for £403, and the glebe comprises 18 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PETHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDGE**, hundred of **BRIDGE** and **PETHAM**, lathe of **St. Augustine**, E. division of **KENT**, 6 miles (S. S. W.) from **Canterbury**; containing 646 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of **Waltham**, and valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 2½. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £440, and the impro-

prate for £450; the appropriate tithes of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as rector of Swardling district, have been commuted for £30. 7. 6. The vicar's glebe comprises two acres, and the impropriate rector's three. The church is principally in the early English style. Here is a national school. The parish is bounded on the east by the ancient Stane-street.

PETHERICK, LITTLE (*St. PETROCK*), a parish, in the union of ST. COLUMB-MAJOR, E. division of the hundred of PYDER and of the county of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Padstow; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1162 acres, of which 240 are common or waste; it is situated near the shore of the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by a small river, which is navigable for barges, and flows into the Camel. A handsome bridge has been built by subscription over this tributary stream, which adds much to the beauty of the surrounding scenery; the village is seated in a small and pleasingly sheltered valley, and, with the church, of which the tower is mantled with ivy, has a truly picturesque appearance. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. S.; net income, £203; patron, Sir William Molesworth, Bart. There are about 34 acres of glebe, and a glebe-house, built in 1813. The interior of the church was beautified in 1831, at the expense of the rector and his son. A school is partly supported by the rector; and there is an almshouse for two widows, endowed with a small portion of land.

PETHERTON, NORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of NORTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Bridgwater; containing 3759 inhabitants. The navigable river Parret, the Bridgwater and Taunton canal, and the Bristol and Exeter railway, pass through the parish, which comprises by measurement 10,500 acres. The village consists of a well-built street on the road from Bridgwater to Taunton, and had formerly a large market principally for corn, which has long been disused; but two considerable fairs are still held for cattle and pedlery, on May 1st and the Monday before November 30th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £27. 7. 11.; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. J. Toogood; impropriators, the Landowners. The great tithes have been commuted for £1018. 16., and the vicarial for £896. 16.; £70 also are payable to the incumbent of Newton, and £3 to the vicar of Lyng. The church is a fine structure, with a lofty and very handsome tower, in the later English style. Newton chapel, in the parish, is a perpetual curacy independent of the vicarage, and in the patronage of Sir T. Acland, Bart. Thomas Wroth, in 1721, bequeathed £500 for clothing and educating twenty boys, with which sum land was purchased, now producing about £40 per annum. The celebrated sculptor, John Bacon, was descended from a family who possessed the estate of Maurcell, in this parish; and several of the name lie buried in the church, where are monuments to their memory.

PETHERTON, SOUTH (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a market-town and parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of SOUTH PETHERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Crewkerne, and 130 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, with the tythings of Compton-Durville, South Harp, and Over Stratton, 2597 inhabitants. This place is stated by Camden to have been

the residence of Ina, King of the West Saxons. The parish comprises 3200 acres, and is intersected by the road from Exeter to London; it derives its name from the river Peder, or Parret, which passes the town on the east, and over which, on the old Roman Fosse-way, is a stone bridge of three arches, formerly of wood, but rebuilt in its present state by the parents of two children who were drowned in the river, and whose effigies are placed upon it to commemorate the event. The town consists of three principal streets, which, uniting, form a triangle; a few of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of dowlas, sail-cloth, and kid gloves, and on the river are several corn-mills. The markets, once considerable, but now on the decline, are on Thursday and Saturday; and a fair, chiefly for lambs, takes place on July 6th. Courts leet for the manor and hundred are held in October. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol; the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Quantock and others. The tithes have been commuted for £1328, of which £155 are payable to the Dean and Chapter, £623 to the impropriators, and £550 to the vicar; the glebe comprises about 2 acres. The church is a spacious cruciform edifice, with an octangular tower surmounted by a spire. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyans. The free school was founded about 1732, by William Glandfield, who bequeathed £60, augmented in 1739 by Mary Prowse, who bequeathed £100, and by a further bequest from Thomas Musgrave, commuted for £100 in the four per cents. In 1720, a large earthen vessel, full of Roman coins, was dug up in a field near the bridge; and other Roman antiquities have at different times been discovered in the vicinity.

PETHERWIN, NORTH (*St. PATERNUS*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Lifton and N. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Launceston; containing 1066 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10.; net income, £135; patron, Duke of Bedford; impropriators, the families of Reed, Hawke, and Veale. There is a good vicarage-house, with 150 acres of glebe land. The church is a spacious structure, of which the greater portion appears to have been built about the time of Edward III.; but some Norman details prove that the original church was of still more ancient construction. There are places of worship for Bible Christians, Methodists, and Wesleyans.

PETHERWIN, SOUTH (*St. PATERNUS*), a parish, in the union of LAUNCESTON, N. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (S. W. by S.) from Launceston; containing 997 inhabitants. Fairs for toys are held on the second Tuesdays in May and October. The living is a joint vicarage with Trewen, valued in the king's books at £9. 2. 6.; net income, £349; patrons and impropriators, Vice-Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford. The great tithes of South Petherwin have been commuted for £313, and the vicarial for £250. 10.; the glebe consists of 9 acres. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school chiefly supported by the Earl of St. Germans.

PETISTREE (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of WILFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. by W.) from Wickham-Market; containing 303 inhabitants. In this pa-

rich is the small hamlet of Bing, which appears to have been formerly larger, as a claim was made in the 14th of Edward I., of a right to hold a market every Thursday. The living is a discharged vicarage, to which that of Loudham is annexed, the church of that parish having been demolished: both were consolidated with Bredfield in 1827. The tithes of the trustees of the Bluecoat school, Ipswich, have been commuted for £220, and those of the vicar for £96. 10.; there is a glebe of one acre. Two small schools are partly supported by subscription.

PETROCKSTOW, a parish, in the union of TORRINGTON, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Black Torrington and Shebbear, and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Hatherleigh; containing 616 inhabitants. It comprises 3026 acres, of which 1080 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 0. 2½., and in the gift of Lord Clinton: the tithes have been commuted for £271, and the glebe comprises 49 acres. At Berrymoor is a saline spring, used for medicinal purposes.

PETSOE, a hamlet, in the parish of OKENEY, union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, 2½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Olney. This was formerly a parish, but the church, dedicated to St. James, having been demolished, the living, a discharged rectory, was annexed to that of Okeney.

PETT (*St. Mary and St. Peter*), a parish, in the hundred of GUESTLING, union and rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Hastings; containing 385 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south-east by the English Channel, and comprises by measurement 1945 acres, of which 1150 are pasture, 531 arable, 33 wood, 199 shingle, and 13 roads. Its surface is undulated in some parts, and the views are extensive and picturesque; from Chick Hill the French coast may be distinctly seen in clear weather. The Royal Military canal passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 15. 10.; net income, £460; patron and incumbent, Rev. Henry Wynch. There are 11 acres of glebe, and a good glebe-house. The church is a neat edifice, the chancel of which contains several monuments to the Wynch family. In many parts of Pett Level, trees have been dug up in a sound state, supposed to have lain there since Oct. 1250, when the sea overwhelmed and destroyed a large tract of land.

PETTAUGH (*St. Catherine*), a parish, in the union of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, hundred of THREDLING, E. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S.) from Debenham; containing 266 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 795 acres, chiefly a heavy, stiff, clayey soil; but in some places the land is of a better quality, and the whole is well adapted for pasture; the surface is broken into gentle undulations. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 1., and in the gift of John Tollemache, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and there are 18 acres of glebe. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square tower.

PETTERELL-CROOKS, a township, in the parish of HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Penrith; containing 517 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £76. 5. 11., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

PETTON, a parish, in the union of ELLESMERE, hundred of PIMHILL, N. division of SALOP, 6¼ miles (S. S. E.) from Ellesmere; containing 39 inhabitants. The parish, which is on the road from Shrewsbury to Chester, comprises 900 acres, and is celebrated for the beauty of its situation, and the size and abundance of its timber. The Ellesmere canal is about two miles distant. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 4. 2.; net income, £142; patron, the Lord Chancellor. The church, which is on a wooded hill, was built on the site of a more ancient edifice, in 1727; on the carved oak pulpit is the date 1635. Near Petton Park, a handsome residence, is a mound supposed to have been used to keep up a communication between the castle of Middle, about four miles distant, and that of Ellesmere; near it many curious coins have been discovered, and in another part of the park is a moat, still entire, with the remains of a drawbridge.

PETWORTH (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of ROTHERBRIDGE, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 14 miles (N. E. by N.) from Chichester, and 49 (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 3364 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey *Peteorde*, together with the adjacent manors, formed part of the possessions of the Percy family, earls of Northumberland, who had a baronial castle here near the site of the present mansion. On the demise of Josceline, the 11th earl, the estates were conveyed by his daughter and heiress in marriage to Charles, Duke of Somerset, by marriage with whose daughter Catherine, they passed, in 1766, to Sir William Wyndham, Bart., ancestor of the earls of Egremont, and are now the property of Colonel Wyndham, who is lord of the manor. Petworth House, the seat of Colonel Wyndham, is a noble mansion, situated in a park twelve miles in circumference; the front is 324 feet in length, and the interior is remarkable for the elegance of its embellishments; the state apartments are spacious, and fitted up in the most costly style. In one of the rooms is a superb collection of carvings by Grinlin Gibbons; in others are extensive collections of statuary and sculptures of the antique, with many of the finest works of Flaxman, Westmacott, Rysbrach, Nollekens, and modern artists, and some paintings by the first masters. This splendid mansion has been frequently honoured with royal visits: in 1551, Edward VI. was entertained here for several days; in 1703, Charles, King of Spain, afterwards emperor, paid a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Somerset; and in 1814, the late Earl of Egremont had the honour of entertaining his majesty George IV., then Prince Regent, accompanied by the Emperor Alexander of Russia, the grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, Frederick, King of Prussia, and the Prince, afterwards King of Wurtemberg, with their respective suites.

The town is situated on an eminence open on all sides, near the navigable river Rother, and on the road from London to Arundel and Chichester. It consists of several irregular streets, lighted with gas; many of the houses are large and modern, interspersed among those of older date, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. The Rother runs from west to east, and joins the river Arun at Stopham, above five miles south-east, to which place it is navigable from Midhurst; it is crossed by a bridge at Coultershall, in this parish, where is a wharf for coal, &c. There is a Literary and Scientific

Institution, which has lectures occasionally. The market is on Saturday for corn; and fairs take place on Holy-Thursday and Nov. 20th, for cattle and corn. In the centre of the town is a handsome court-house, with a bust of William III. in a niche at one end, erected about fifty years since by the late Earl of Egremont; the lower part is used as a store. A capital court baron for the honour and manor of Petworth by the lord of the manor, and a court leet under the Duke of Norfolk, for the hundred of Rotherbridge, are held annually; and the Epiphany and Easter quarter-sessions for the western division of the county take place in the court-room; as also does a petty-session of magistrates, the first and third Saturdays in the month. The house of correction for the western division of the county, situated here, was completed in 1788, on Howard's plan; but within these few years it has been greatly altered, and a new building for the female prisoners was erected in 1835, containing twelve separate cells.

The parish comprises 5982a. 2r. 12p., of which 3118 acres are arable, 1265 meadow and pasture, 1236 woodland, and 167 common and waste. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £41. 10. 5., and in the gift of Colonel Wyndham: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £850, and the glebe comprises 157 acres; the rector of Duncton also receives £350 out of the tithes. The church, erected about the time of Henry VII., has been nearly rebuilt under the direction of C. Barry, Esq., at a cost of about £16,000, defrayed by the late Earl of Egremont; it now consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, with an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, at the east end of the north aisle, in which some members of the family of Percy, earls of Northumberland, are buried, and in which is a handsome monument by Carew, erected at the expense of the late earl, in 1837, to the memory of the Percys. The tower, surmounted by a beautiful spire, 180 feet high, is at the east end of the south aisle. The interior of the church is exceedingly neat; the windows of the chancel, St. Thomas's chapel, and the south aisle, are of stained glass; and his lordship also gave a splendid organ, which cost £600. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinists. The free school, which was founded in 1753, by the Rev. John Taylor, who bequeathed the sum of £3200 for various purposes, has merged into a large school on the national system, established by the Earl of Egremont, and endowed by his lordship with money in the three per cents., producing £80 per annum. Thompson's Hospital, for twelve men and women, was instituted in 1618, by Thomas Thompson, Gent., and originally endowed with land for the payment of £5 a year to each of the inmates; which sum, from the accumulation of the funds, has been increased to £20. Almshouses were established in 1746, by Charles, Duke of Somerset, for twelve widows, including a bequest by the Countess Dowager of Northumberland of £1000 for the support of six: from the increase of the income, there are at present 22 inmates and 26 out-pensioners. In 1835, the late Earl of Egremont erected almshouses for four men, and invested £3000 in the three per cent. consols. for their support. There are likewise several bequests to the poor generally, of which the principal is one of about £40 per annum by Richard Ayres, in 1673. The union of Petworth comprises five parishes, and contains

a population of 9681. Several rectors of Petworth have been made bishops; and the Rev. Charles Dunster, a celebrated critic and poet, was incumbent, and is buried here.

PEVENSEY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, and a member of the town and port of HASTINGS, in the union of EASTBOURNE, locally in the lowey and rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hailsham, and 60 (S. E. by S.) from London; containing 323 inhabitants. Somner considers this to have been the *Anderida* of the Romans; it was by the Saxons called *Peofensea*, by the Normans *Pevensel*, and is now vulgarly pronounced Pemsey. It was anciently much resorted to as a sea-port, and various historical circumstances connected with it occur so early as the invasion of England, by Sweyn, King of Denmark; and again in the reign of Edward the Confessor, in 1049, when Godwin, Earl of Kent, is stated to have taken several ships from it. It is distinguished as the place of landing of the Conqueror, in 1066, who thence proceeded to, and fortified Hastings' Castle, previously to the conflict at Battle, eight miles distant. On ascending the throne, William gave Pevensey to his half-brother, Earl Robert, who protected it with a noble castle, now in ruins. It subsequently reverted to the crown, and was by Henry I. bestowed on Gilbert de Aquila, from whom it afterwards assumed the name of the Honour of the Eagle, the castle being esteemed the head of that honour. Henry I., in 1101, encamped here with a large army, to oppose his brother Robert, Earl of Normandy, who was supposed to design an invasion of the kingdom. The lordship afterwards passed through several hands: John of Gaunt had a grant, in tail general, of the castle and leucata of Pevensey, from whom it descended to the king, in the person of his son and heir, Henry IV. It was, by the latter, given to Sir John Pelham, and continued in that family till 1415, since which period it has been in various hands, and was purchased in 1730, by the Hon. Spencer Compton, ancestor of the present proprietor, the Earl of Burlington. It lies in the parishes of Pevensey, Hailsham, and Westham.

Pevensey is now a small village, standing on a rivulet which runs into Pevensey bay. Its decline from the importance it once possessed has been, like that of other places in the neighbourhood, principally owing to the receding of the sea, from which it is now a considerable distance, being only accessible to small boats, which crowd up the stream. Sessions for the liberty are held quarterly; and over the prison, which is a small building, is the town-hall. The parish contains 4351 acres, of which 225 are common or waste; the surface is level, and was much subject to inundation previous to a late improvement in the drainage, but the tract over which the sea formerly flowed, called Pevensey Level, now comprises some of the richest fattening pastures for cattle in England. The town has still a corporation, consisting of a bailiff, jurats, and commonalty. A fair for live stock is held on the 5th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 7. 8½; patron and appropriator, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Chichester: the tithes have been commuted for £1153, and there are 80 acres of appropriate glebe, and 10 of vicarial. The church is chiefly in the early English style, and has three aisles, a

chancel covered with ivy, and a large and low tower; in the chancel is a handsome monument to John Wheatley, Esq. Here is a national school. The remains of Pevensey Castle, an interesting relic of antiquity, are situated on a craggy steep, commanding a beautiful view of the adjacent country. The external walls are circular, and inclose an area of nine acres, being, together with the towers, tolerably entire for the height of twenty-five feet; they display throughout an abundance of Roman bricks, affording the strongest presumption of there having originally been a Roman fortress on the spot. Tradition informs us, that the rock on which the castle is built was once on a level with the sea; and, from fossils and shells of various sorts, occasionally met with about the base, the account is most probably true. The Duke of York, in the reign of Henry IV., was for some time confined within the walls of this castle; as was also Queen Joan, of Navarre, the last wife of Henry IV., who, with her confessor, Friar Randal, was accused of a design to destroy the king. James I. of Scotland, by order of Henry IV., suffered a captivity in the castle for about eighteen years. In 1840, on removing some earth within the castle, a great many brass coins, in a series extending over the reigns of six or seven Roman emperors, were discovered. Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VIII., and, from his jocularities, thought to have given origin to the appellation of "Merry Andrew," was a native of the village.

PEVINGTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CALEHILL, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Charing; containing 9 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of Pluckley, and valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4. The church is in ruins.

PEWSEY, county of BERKS.—See PUSEY.

PEWSEY (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of KINWARDSTONE, Everley and Pewsey, and S. divisions of WILTS, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Marlborough; containing 1825 inhabitants. A market for corn takes place every Tuesday, and the petty-sessions for the division are held here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Earl of Radnor: the tithes have been commuted for £1200, and the glebe comprises 131 acres. The church has been enlarged, and ninety free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £25 in aid of the expense. A school is conducted on the national system. The poor law union comprises twenty-three parishes or places, and contains a population of 12,259.

PEWSHAM, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of CHIPPENHAM, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. E. by S.) from Chippenham; containing 480 inhabitants.

PEXALL, with HENBURY, a township, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Macclesfield; containing 453 inhabitants.

PEYTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BAMPTON, union of TIVERTON, Collumpton and N. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Bampton; containing 315 inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, a village, in the township of MURTON, parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $2\frac{3}{4}$

miles (N. N. W.) from North Shields; containing 65 inhabitants. It lies a little to the south-west of the road between Tynemouth and Morpeth.

PHILLACK (*St. Felix*), a parish, in the union of REDRUTH, E. division of the hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, 9 miles (W. by S.) from Redruth; containing 4055 inhabitants. This parish comprises about 2575 acres, of which 872 are common or waste; it is situated on the shore of St. Ives bay in the Bristol Channel, and includes the port of Hayle and several villages, of which Hayle Copper House is the principal, and is described under its own head. The northern parts of the parish have been overwhelmed with sand, supposed to have drifted from the coast of the bay in the twelfth century; the remainder is rich in mineral wealth. The Great Wheal Alfred, a copper-mine which formerly yielded 1000 tons of ore per month, and some others, are within the parish; but none are at present in operation, except the North Wheal Alfred, and even that is not productive. There is an iron factory, in which the largest steam-engines in the kingdom are made; and at Angarrack is a smelting-house for tin. A canal has been formed from the iron-works to the sea, and a railroad from Hayle to Redruth. The living is a rectory, with that of Gwithian annexed, valued in the king's books at £45. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. William Hockin: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £619. 19. 6., and there are 25 acres of glebe, of which part is common. On the northern extremity of the Towan was formerly a chapel, of which only the site remains. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. An ancient cemetery was discovered a few years since, on enlarging the churchyard; and several stone graves, in which were perfect skeletons, were found on the removal of a sand bank, together with stone basins, and some stags' horns. There was once a castle at Hayle Bar Riviere, in the parish, and another called Castle Kayle, of which latter the moat is still visible.

PHILLEIGH, or FILLEY (*St. Felix*), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, 6 miles (S. W.) from Tregoney; containing 456 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 2376a. 1r. 9p., is situated on the eastern shore of Falmouth harbour, and bounded on the west and north by the navigable river Fal, in its course to Tregoney; the shore is enriched with wood to the water's edge, and the landscape is very beautiful. Stone for building is quarried, and much of it conveyed to Truro by the river. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the Heir of the Rev. Bedford Kenyon: the tithes have been commuted for £350, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church, which is of Norman architecture, is very ancient, and in a tottering state. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported. Within the limits of the parish are two or three beacons, and some vestiges of encampments.

PHILLYHOLME, a tything, in the parish of HAWKCHURCH, union of AXMINSTER, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Bridport division of DORSET; containing 453 inhabitants.

PHOSIDE, a hamlet, in the parish of GLOSSOP, union of HAYFIELD, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Chapel-en-le-Frith; containing 656 inhabitants.

PICKENHAM, NORTH (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Swaffham; containing 269 inhabitants. It comprises 1589*a. 3r. 14p.*, of which 1100 acres are arable, and the remainder chiefly meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Houghton-on-the-Hill annexed, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 2., and in the gift of the Rev. Henry Say: the tithes have been commuted for £471. 10., and there are 110 acres of glebe. The church is an ancient structure, with a square tower.

PICKENHAM, SOUTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SWAFFHAM, hundred of SOUTH GREENHOE, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. E. by S.) from Swaffham; containing 170 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1830 acres, of which 1262 are arable, 390 meadow and pasture, and 113 woodland. The Hall, the seat of W. L. W. Chute, Esq., lord of the manor, is a handsome mansion. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Mr. Chute: the tithes have been commuted for £303. 12., and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a circular tower, and contains several monuments to the Chute family: on the north side of the nave are the remains of a chapel in which Sir Henry Hobart, Knt., lord chief justice of the common pleas, was interred, in 1638. A school is partly supported by the rector.

PICKERING (*St. Peter*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Goadland and Newton, and the townships of Kingthorpe and Marishes, 3901 inhabitants, of whom 2992 are in the town, 26 miles (N. N. E.) from York, and 222 (N. by W.) from London. The origin of this place is of very remote antiquity, being dated 270 years before the commencement of the Christian era, and ascribed to Peridurus, a British king, who was interred here, on the brow of a hill called Rawcliff. According to local tradition, its name is derived from the circumstance of a *ring* having been lost by the founder whilst washing in the river Costa, and subsequently found in the belly of a *pike*. An ancient castle, of great strength, which occupied an eminence near the northern extremity of the place, where are still extensive ruins, was the prison of Richard II. after his deposition, and previously to his removal to Pontefract, where he was murdered. During the great civil war this fortress was dismantled by the parliamentary forces. The town, which is long and straggling, is situated on a declivity, at the bottom of which, and through a part of the town, flows a stream named Pickering beck. The castle hill commands a fine view of the fertile vale of Pickering, and on one side is a barren mountainous district called Black or Blake Moor, which extends to a considerable distance, and furnishes materials for making brooms. On the river Costa, which rises at Keldhead, and upon the Old Beck stream, are several flour-mills. The Whitby and Pickering single track railway, twenty-four miles long, was opened in 1838, and has one of its termini at Backhouse Lane, in this town. The market is on Monday; and fairs are held on the Mondays before February 14th and May 13th, on September 25th, and on the Monday before November 23rd, and also on the

second Monday in all the other months, principally for cattle. Pickering was formerly of more importance than it is at present, having been the chief town in the district; and in the 23rd of Edward I. it sent members to parliament. It is the head of an honour in the duchy of Lancaster, having jurisdiction throughout the lythe and wapentake, which are co-extensive, including two market-towns and forty-six townships. A manorial court, for all actions under 40*s.* arising within the honour, takes place on Monday in the first whole week after Easter-Monday, and on the first Monday after Old Michaelmas-day, at the court-house in the castle. The township comprises 12,152 acres, of which 4500 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Dean of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 9.; net income, £158. The church is an ancient and spacious edifice, with a lofty spire. At Newton is a chapel of ease; and there are places of worship in the parish for the Society of Friends, Independents, and Wesleyans. The free school is supported by the interest of various endowments and rent-charges, amounting to about £80, with some small legacies, vested in trustees, and applied, under their direction, for the instruction of poor children. The union of Pickering comprises twenty-eight parishes or places, and contains a population of 10,251. On Pickering Moor are vestiges of two Roman encampments of great strength, and there are several others between the barrows and the town, as well as on the western moors.

PICKHILL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of THIRSK, partly in the wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, but chiefly in that of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Thirsk; containing, with the townships of Ainderby-Quornhow, Holme, Howe, Sinderby, and Swainby with Allertorpe, 696 inhabitants, of whom 356 are in the township of Pickhill with Roxby. This place, called by Spelman, in his "*Villare Anglicum*," *Pickhall*, is bounded on the east by the river Swale, and on the west by the old Roman road now called Leeming-lane. The parish comprises an area of 4991*a. 1r. 12p.*, of which 2131*a. 38p.* are in the township of Pickhill with Roxby; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly varied; the soil in some parts is a strong clay, and in others a sandy loam, but fertile, and the lands generally are in good cultivation. The villages of Pickhill and Roxby are contiguous, and now form one village under the former appellation. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; net income, £152; patrons and impropiators, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes have been commuted for £1360. 8., and the glebe comprises 21 acres in this parish, and 13 acres in that of Wensley. The church is an ancient structure, for the repair of which 22 acres of land at Sinderby were bequeathed by William Grant and William Byerley, in 1590. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and several bequests have been left for distribution among the poor. Here was anciently a castle, though not a vestige is now remaining, except the moat with which it was surrounded; and there are some fields which still retain the name of the Roman fields.

PICKLE, or PICKHILL, a small hamlet, in the township of CARLTON-HIGHDALE, parish of COVERHAM,

union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 9 miles (S. W.) from Middleham. It consists of a single farm, belonging to the Dixon family, out of which the poor have an annual payment, and of which the tithes are attached to the living of Coverham.

PICKLESCOTT, a township, in the parish of SMETHCOTT, union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP; containing 143 inhabitants.

PICKMERE, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Northwich; containing 241 inhabitants.

PICKTON, a township, in the parish of PLEMONSTALL, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Chester; containing 113 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £80.

PICKTON, a township, in the parish of KIRK-LEAVINGTON, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S.) from Yarm; containing 58 inhabitants. This place, sometimes written *Pyketon* (Peak-town), belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to a family of the same name, and was afterwards the property of the Thwengs, but it is now in the hands of various persons. The township is in the district called Cleveland, and comprises about 870 acres: the hamlet consists of a few houses scattered irregularly on a gently rising eminence, and commands a pleasing prospect to the south.

PICK-UP-BANK, with YATE, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 1068 inhabitants.

PICKWELL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, and forming a detached portion of the hundred of GARTREE, locally in that of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing, with the hamlet of Leesthorpe, 163 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 2363 acres, is situated to the south of the road from Melton, through Oakham and Bedford, to London. The soil is of various qualities; near the village it is a light red earth, in some parts clay and sand mixed, and in others clay only; the surface is varied with hill and dale. Stone of an inferior kind is quarried for the repair of roads, and fossils have been found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16; net income, £519; patron, Lord Barham: the glebe consists of about 60 acres of a fine quality of land. There is a national school. Lady Hicks, afterwards Lady Campbell, in 1651, bequeathed a rent-charge of £6 to the poor. Dr. William Cave, an eminent Church historian, was born here in 1637.

PICKWORTH (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTVEN, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Falkingham; containing 265 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. $3\frac{1}{2}$; patron, Duke of St. Alban's.

PICKWORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Stamford; containing 132

inhabitants. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Great Casterton, and valued in the king's books at £4. The old church was demolished in the seventeenth century, and the living united to Great Casterton in 1734, from which time the inhabitants resorted to the church of Great Casterton till the year 1823, when a church was built here, at the expense of the late rector, the Rev. Richard Lucas. There is also a national school.

PIDDINGHOE, a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of HOLMSTROW, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Lewes; containing 263 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Lewes to Newhaven, and bounded on the east by the Ouse, or Lewes river, and on the south by the English Channel. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 14. 2.; net income, £157; patron, Rev. James Hutchins; impropiator, Earl of Chichester. The church, which is principally of flint, with a circular tower, is in the early English style.

PIDDINGTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Northampton; containing, with the hamlet of Hackleston, 981 inhabitants, of whom 545 are in Piddington hamlet. The parish comprises about 2653 acres, and is intersected by the road from Northampton to London, which passes through Hackleston; the soil is a cold clay. Shoes are manufactured by a large number of the men, and lace by the women. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to that of Horton: the church was erected about 1500. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and schools are supported, on the national plan. Mrs. Judith Willoughby, in Queen Anne's reign, left £14 yearly for apprenticing boys. About 1781, were discovered the remains of a Roman building, among which was a handsome tessellated pavement.

PIDDINGTON (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of BICESTER, hundred of BULLINGTON, though locally in that of PLOUGHLEY, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Brill; containing 427 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2228a. 3r. 26p., and is bounded on the south by Musvill Hill, at the bottom of which the village is situated; the land from the village to the northern boundary is rather flat, and subject to occasional floods. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £173; patrons, the Parishioners.

PIDDLE, NORTH (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Pershore; containing 158 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Worcester to Alcester, comprises by measurement 794 acres: there are several quarries of stone for the repair of roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 1. 3., and in the gift of Earl Somers; the income arises from land assigned in 1813, in lieu of tithes, and consisting of 151 acres, now valued at £1 per acre. The church, a small plain edifice, appears to have been erected about the twelfth century.

PIDDLEHINTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish and liberty, in the union of DORCHESTER, Dorchester division of DORSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Dorchester; containing 394 inhabitants. The parish comprises by

measurement 2264 acres, of which the substratum is chalk: the village lies in a valley, watered by the small river Piddle, and surrounded by downs. The valley is cultivated in water meadows and orchards, and on the hilly grounds corn is grown, and large flocks of sheep are fed; there are also large dairy-farms, supplying butter and cheese to the London market. The manor formerly belonged to a religious house in France, but, on the final separation of the two countries, became escheated to the crown, and was given by Henry VI. to Eton College. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 9., and in the gift of the College: the tithes have been commuted for £373, and the glebe comprises 47 acres. The church, which is small and neat, was built about the early part of the fifteenth century.

PIDDLETOWN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **DORCHESTER**, hundred of **PIDDLETOWN**, Dorchester division of **DORSET**, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Dorchester; containing 1168 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Piddle, and comprises 7653 acres, of which 752 are common or waste land; it is situated on the road from London to Exeter. Bricks are made. Here was formerly a market, long since disused; and two fairs, originally granted by Henry VIII., are still held on April 8th and October 29th, for horses, oxen, hogs, and sheep. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £31. 2. 11.; patron, Marquess of Hastings; impropiator, Earl of Orford, whose tithes have been commuted for £908, and the vicarial for £520. There are 12½ acres of glebe. The church is a large structure with an embattled tower, partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style; the south cross aisle contains some fine tombs of alabaster of the Martin family: the edifice was partly erected about 1505. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a parochial school is supported by subscription. A rent-charge of £6 per annum is appropriated to the poor.

PIDDLETRENTHIDE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CERNE**, liberty of **PIDDLETRENTHIDE**, Cerne division of **DORSET**, 7½ miles (N. by E.) from Dorchester; containing 671 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5.; net income, £211; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Winchester. The great tithes have been commuted for £420, and the vicarial for £88; the glebe comprises 3 acres. John Harding, in 1750, left the sum of £431. 13., the interest to be applied for teaching children; and there is a national school.

PIDLEY CUM FENTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **St. Ives**, hundred of **HURSTINGSTONE**, county of **HUNTINGDON**, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Somersham; containing 516 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with that of Colne, to the rectory of Somersham: the tithes of Pidley and Fenton have been commuted for £478. A school is endowed with £20 per annum, arising from part of a bequest by Richard Brocklesby, in 1713.

PIECOMBE, or **PYCOMBE**, a parish, in the union of **CUCKFIELD**, hundred of **POYNINGS**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Brighton; containing 564 inhabitants. The parish lies wholly on the South Downs, including, at the northern extremity, the fort of Wolstonbury, from which the prospects are

very extensive. The road from London to Brighton, by way of Hixted and Cuckfield, and the London and Brighton railway, pass through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 8. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £321, and there are nearly 30 acres of glebe. The church is in the later English style. A school is conducted on the national plan. On excavating for the railway, Roman urns, coins, bones, &c. were discovered.

PIERRE, ST., a parish, in the union and division of **CHEPSTOW**, hundred of **CALDICOT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing, with Runston, 84 inhabitants. The parish is beautifully situated at the mouth of the Severn, between the new and old ferries which cross the river, and comprises 455a. 2r. 28p., whereof 313 acres are arable, 113 pasture and meadow, and 29 woodland. The road from Chepstow to Newport passes through it. St. Pierre House, an ancient mansion, the seat of Thomas Lewis, Esq., and for many centuries the residence of his ancestors, is surrounded by a well-wooded park, stocked with deer. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of Mr. Lewis: the tithes have been commuted for £119, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church, an ancient edifice, stands close to St. Pierre House.

PIERSE-BRIDGE, a township, in the parish of **GAINFORD**, union of **DARLINGTON**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Darlington; containing 224 inhabitants. This place occupies the site of a considerable Roman station, the *Ad Tisam*, probably, of Richard's Fourth *Iter*; the north and west sides of the vallum, and part of the south side, being still conspicuous. The Roman road, called Watling-street, passes to the east of it, at the distance of a few yards; and many coins and other antiquities, particularly a fine altar and several urns and inscriptions, have been found. The place is also noticed by Leland, who states that "there is a prati chapel of our Lady, hard by Persebrige, of the foundation of John Balliol, King of Scottes;" and of this chapel, which was dedicated to the Virgin, and valued at the Dissolution at £2. 2. 4., there were some remains at the close of the last century. Here was likewise, it is said, another chapel in honour of St. Helen. The township is chiefly the property of the Duke of Cleveland, and comprises 920a. 1r. 12p., of which the soil is fertile, and the scenery picturesque, especially on the Tees, over which is a stone bridge of three arches. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £90. 10., payable to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the vicarial for £97. 8. 5. About 200 yards below the present bridge, foundations of a more ancient one were visible in 1771, but every vestige was swept away by the floods of that year. In December, 1642, the Earl of Newcastle retreating from the north for the purpose of relieving York, forced the passage over the bridge, which was disputed by Capt. Hotham; and cannon balls and other relics have been since found at different times.

PIGBURN, a hamlet, in the parish of **BRODSWORTH**, union of **DONCASTER**, N. division of the wapentake of **STRAFFORTH** and **TICKHILL**, W. riding of **York**; containing 244 inhabitants. This place is in Domesday

book called *Picheburn*, and derives the latter syllable of its name from a small brook here. It was at an early date the seat of a family who took their name from it, and who, being distinguished by the title armiger, must have been people of some consideration. The family of Awston afterwards held the estate, and from them it passed to the Rawsons, who, in 1699, disposed of their interest here, since which the lands have accompanied Brodsworth in the descent.

PIGDON, a township, in the parish of MITFORD, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Morpeth; containing 50 inhabitants. This place, of which the name, anciently *Pikeden*, or *Pike-Dun*, is descriptive of the sharply-pointed hill on the acclivity of which the hamlet is situated, was formerly the property of the St. Peter family, and the lands have been subsequently held by the families of Eure, Heron, Milbank, and Surtees, of which last is Aubone Surtees, Esq., the present proprietor. The township comprises 1093a. 2r. 23p., whereof 208 acres are woodland, chiefly oak, and the remainder divided into two farms. The village overlooks the valleys of the Font and Wansbeck, and commands an extensive prospect of the country to the east, south, and west. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £50.

PIGLESTHORNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BERKHAMSTEAD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 1 mile (S. by W.) from Ivinghoe; containing, with part of the hamlet of Frithsden, and part of the chapelry of Nettleden, 522 inhabitants, of whom 424 are in the township of Piglesthorne. The parish comprises, with Nettleden, 2416a. 2r. 11p., of which 1053 acres are arable, meadow, and park, 885 open field, 279 common, roads, &c., and 198 woodland; the soil is clay, and the surface undulated. The Grand Junction canal passes through the parish, and the London and Birmingham railway runs a short distance to the south-west of the church. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patrons, Trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater.

PILHAM (*All Saints*), a parish, including the hamlet of GILBY, in the union of GAINSBOROUGH, wapentake of CORRINGTON, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Gainsborough; containing 96 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1053a. 1r. 16p., and is intersected by the road from Kirton to Gainsborough; the soil is in general a cold clay. A hard blue stone is quarried for the repair of roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; net income, £200; patron, the Crown. 150 acres of land, and a rent-charge of £12, were assigned to the rector in lieu of tithes, in 1763; and there is a glebe-house, which has been recently enlarged. A school is supported by subscription.

PILKINGTON, a township, in the parish of OLDHAM cum PRESTWICH, union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Bury; containing 11,186 inhabitants. It comprises 5238 acres, of which 95 are common or waste. The manufacture of silk and cotton is carried on to a great extent. A rent-charge of £390 has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. Henry Siddall, in 1688, devised a messuage and land towards the endowment of a free grammar school; the income is

£50. Another school is endowed with £36 per annum; and a third with a house and meadow.

PILLATON, a parish, in the union of ST. GERMANS, Middle division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Callington; containing 434 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1754 acres of cultivated land, besides 200 of wood and coppice, and 40 of common; the surface is very hilly. The small river Lyner runs through one of the valleys, and bounds the parish on the west; and on the east it is bounded by the river Tamar, which divides it from the county of Devon. A mine produces antimony, but is not at present worked. There is a fair held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 15. 7½.; net income, £203; patron, N. Helyar, Esq. The church consists of two aisles, and has a tower more than sixty feet high.

PILLERTON-HERSEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kington; containing 217 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1389 acres, and is situated to the westward of the lofty range called Edge Hills, of historical celebrity; the soil is of a clayey quality, mixed with a small portion of sand, upon a substratum of blue stone and limestone, the latter of which abounds. The old Roman Fosse-road intersects the parish. The living is a vicarage, with that of Pillerton-Priors annexed, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £89; patron and impropriator, Rev. Francis Mills. Land and a money payment were assigned as a commutation of tithes and moduses for the commons of Lower Pillerton, in 1794. The church bears the architectural character of Queen Mary's time, but the front is of more recent erection.

PILLERTON-PRIORS (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON, Brails division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 4 miles (S. W. by W.) from Kington; containing 183 inhabitants. This place received the adjunct to its name from having belonged to Kenilworth Priory. The parish is intersected by the road from Banbury to Stratford-on-Avon, and also by the Roman Fosse-way, and is computed to contain 1566 acres. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Pillerton-Hersey; the church was burnt down in 1666.

PILLEY, with WARBORNE, a tything, in the parish of BOLDRE, union of LYMINGTON, E. division of the hundred of NEW FOREST, S. division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 435 inhabitants.

PILLING, a chapelry, in the parish and union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Garstang; containing 1232 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £124; patron, the Lord of the manor; impropriators, the families of Standish and Blunison. The chapel, consecrated in 1721, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Robert Carter, in 1710, gave property towards the support of a school, of which the income is about £40 a year.

PILSDON, a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of WHITCHURCH-CANONICORUM, Bridport division of DORSET, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Beaminster; containing 122 inhabitants. This parish, which com-

prises by measurement 647 acres, is intersected by the road from Axminster to Beaminster. Pilsdon Hill abounds in flint-stone suitable for building and other purposes: there are remains of a Roman encampment on it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Rev. Gregory Raymond: the tithes have been commuted for £68. 10., and the glebe comprises 21 acres. The church, which is small and very ancient, was repaired and beautified by the patron, in 1830. The former manorial mansion is now a farm-house.

PILSGATE, a hamlet, in the parish of BARNACK, union of STAMFORD, soke of PETERBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Stamford; containing 131 inhabitants.

PILSLEY, a township, in the parish of EDENSOR, union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Bakewell; containing 369 inhabitants.

PILSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of North WINGFIELD, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 325 inhabitants.

PILSWORTH, a township, in the parish of MIDDLETON, union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. E.) from Bury; containing 414 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £125.

PILTON (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BARNSTAPLE, hundred of BRAUNTON, Braunton and N. divisions of DEVON; containing 1805 inhabitants. A Benedictine priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here by King Athelstan, and flourished, as a cell to the abbey of Malmesbury, till the Dissolution, when its revenue amounted to £56. 12. 8. In 1345, the prior obtained for the inhabitants of the place a weekly market and an annual fair, now discontinued: an ancient hermitage is said to have been established here; and an hospital, instituted before the year 1191, in honour of St. Margaret, is still in existence; the inmates are a prior and a brother and sister. Pilton communicates with Barnstaple by a bridge over the river Yeo, 800 feet in length, and by a causeway leading to the village; part of it including the hamlet of Bradiford, was, by the Reform act, comprised within the borough of Barnstaple. The parish is intersected by the road from Barnstaple to Ilfracombe, and has river navigation to Bideford Bar: the woollen trade and lace manufacture are carried on. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £105; patron, W. Hodge, Esq.: the glebe consists of 22 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church contains a carved oak screen, a stone pulpit, and a handsome monument to Sir John Chichester, dated 1569. A national school is supported by subscription; and there are some endowed almshouses.

PILTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of NAVISFORD, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Oundle; containing 133 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1500 acres, and the navigable river Nene flows on the east: there are some quarries of oolite stone. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11, and in the gift of Lord Lilford: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and

the glebe comprises $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower and spire.

PILTON (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of WRANDIKE, county of RUTLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Uppingham; containing 74 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 330 acres, is bounded by the small river Charter on the north; the soil on the north side is a strong clay, and on the south it abounds in limestone; the surface is undulated, and contains several excellent springs. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$, and in the gift of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £84. 10., and the glebe comprises 18 acres.

PILTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, chiefly in the hundred of WHITESTONE, but partly in that of GLASTON-TWELVE-HIDES, E. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (S. W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 1116 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 5473 acres, is intersected by the road between Shepton-Mallet and Glastonbury, and by the old Roman Fosse-way: excellent stone is quarried for building purposes. A fair is held in September. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of North Wootton annexed, in the patronage of the Precentor of the Cathedral of Wells (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £7. The great tithes have been commuted for £245, and the vicarial for £185; the glebe comprises 29 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church, which was originally remarkable for its beautiful early English architecture, is still in good preservation, and has been enlarged. There are places of worship for Ranters and Wesleyans; and a small school is conducted on the national plan. An old building, now used as a barn, formerly belonged to Glastonbury abbey.

PIMLICO, a parochial district, formerly a chapelry, in the parish of St. GEORGE, HANOVER-SQUARE, liberty of the city of WESTMINSTER, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (S. W. by W.) from St. Paul's. The origin of this place is comparatively modern, but the name is of earlier date, though at what period, or on what occasion, it was appropriated to the suburb of the metropolis westward of St. James's and the Green Parks, is uncertain. Most, if not all the present buildings are of a date subsequent to the erection of Buckingham House, in the beginning of the last century. The eastern part of Pimlico contains a range of handsome houses called Grosvenor-place, extending southward from Hyde Park Corner, and fronting the Green Park and the Royal Gardens; and the ground to the west, between Knightsbridge and Chelsea, once called the Five-Fields, is partly occupied by many well-executed and several truly magnificent buildings, both public and private, forming various streets and squares, which have been lately erected by the Marquess of Westminster, to whom the site belongs. To the north is Wilton-crescent, a semicircular range, with another along the diameter, the latter ornamented in front with Corinthian pilasters. Eaton-place and Wilton-place contain some handsome mansions, especially the former. Belgrave-square, which may perhaps be termed the finest in the metropolis, includes in its plan four detached lines of buildings, respectively fronting the east, west, north, and south, with four isolated structures at the angles. From this square, Belgrave-

street forms a noble avenue to Eaton-square, in which is the new church of St. Peter.

The Royal Palace, erected from a design by Mr. Nash, stands on the site of Buckingham House, so called because it was erected, in 1703, by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, on a piece of ground which had been a place of public entertainment called the Mulberry Gardens. Buckingham House was purchased as a residence for the Queen, in 1761, by a grant from parliament of £21,000. The entrance to the new palace is through a triumphal arch of Italian marble, said to be the largest work of the kind executed in modern times, and equalling, in its dimensions and general effect, the arch of Constantine at Rome. A handsome palisade connects it with the wings of the palace, inclosing a quadrangle surrounded by a peristyle of Grecian Doric columns; the gates are of brass. The principal order of the palace is the Roman-Corinthian, raised on a Doric basement. The central portion of the front is a *porte cochère*, above which is a portico of eight coupled columns and corresponding towers, with four columns each at both extremities. The projecting wings, or sides, of the quadrangle are less embellished; the ends towards the park display Corinthian porticos, with statues and other sculptured ornaments. The entrance under the portico leads into a handsome hall, beyond which is the guard-chamber; and from the hall the grand staircase, which is of white marble, and consists of a centre, with two returning flights, conducts to the state apartments, consisting of the saloon, throne-chamber, picture-gallery, state bed-chamber, and drawing-rooms, all of which are of noble dimensions, and display the utmost splendour and magnificence of style and embellishment. To make room for the enlargement of this magnificent edifice, and for the arrangement of the grounds belonging to it, a considerable number of dwelling-houses was taken down in its vicinity, and the entire neighbourhood laid out on an improved plan. The principal streets and squares of Pimlico are well paved, and lighted with gas, under the direction of commissioners; and water is supplied chiefly from the Chelsea water-works, which were constructed in 1724, when the proprietors were incorporated by act of parliament, and a canal was made from the Thames, near Ranelagh, to Pimlico, whence the water is conveyed by pipes to the reservoirs in Hyde Park and the Green Park. Here are saw-mills, a Roman-cement manufactory, white-lead works, an establishment on an extensive scale for the manufacture of machinery, and a distillery; on the banks of the Grosvenor canal, extending from the Thames, and those of the basin in which it terminates, are coal, stone, and timber wharfs. In Grosvenor-place are Tattersall's well-known betting and auction rooms, and the large establishment connected with them for the sale of horses, and the arrangement of affairs belonging to the turf; and in Halkin-street is a riding-school.

Pimlico was constituted an ecclesiastical district, by an order of council, in July 1830. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a Grecian edifice, with a grand Ionic portico of six fluted columns, supporting a plain pediment, behind which is a square tower surmounted by a dome and cross. The building was commenced in September 1824, and completed in 1827, at an expense of £5555, granted by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it was consumed by fire December 3rd, 1836, when the walls

only were left standing entire, but has been restored. The living is a district incumbency; net income, £700; patron, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square. The episcopal chapels are, Belgrave chapel, in Halkin-street, the front of which has a noble Ionic portico of four plain columns; Charlotte chapel, in Charlotte-street, erected as a chapel of ease to St. George's; Ebury chapel, near Chelsea; and the Lock chapel, Grosvenor-place. In Palace-street, near the border of St. George's parish, is Buckingham chapel, a place of worship for Independents. The new grammar school, in Ebury-street, erected in 1830, is a handsome structure, in front of which is a well-executed portico of two Doric columns between pilasters, supporting a pediment decorated with triglyphs and dentils: the institution is supported by a proprietary subscription, for the classical education of youth on moderate terms. St. George's hospital, for the sick and wounded poor, was originally established here in 1733, when an edifice which had been the residence of a nobleman, was enlarged and appropriated to the purposes of the charity: a new and handsome structure, however, in Grosvenor-place, on the site of the old hospital, was erected a few years since, consisting of a central compartment and projecting wings. The Lock hospital, in Grosvenor-place, was instituted in 1746, for the relief of persons suffering under syphilitic diseases; and connected with it is the Lock asylum, for the reception of indigent females who have been discharged from the hospital.

PIMPERNE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BLANDFORD, hundred of PIMPERNE, Blandford division of DORSET, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Blandford-Forum; containing 545 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 2. 6.; net income, £548; patron, Lord Portman. The church has several Norman portions, particularly an enriched doorway and an arch between the nave and chancel; the font is very ancient, and in the churchyard are some coffin-shaped stones, each having a cross carved on it. A national school is supported by subscription. There are some irregular earthworks once forming a maze, which covered about an acre of ground, but was, in 1730, almost obliterated by the plough.

PINCHBECK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SPALDING, wapentake of ELLOE, parts of HOLLAND, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Spalding; containing 2769 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement about 12,000 acres, is intersected by the road from Louth and Boston to London. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £40. 6. $5\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £840; patron and incumbent, Rev. J. Wayet; improPRIATORS, Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Land was allotted to the vicar in lieu of tithes, under an act for inclosing the fens, about 30 years since. The church is principally in the later English style, and is a fine structure, erected probably about the period of Henry VII.'s reign; but the chancel appears older. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans; also a school endowed with £29 per annum. About £28 per annum, arising from two bequests, are distributed among widows; and benefactions to the same amount among the poor. In the garden of the mansion-house, which is an ancient moated building, a large Commodus of brass, was found in 1742; on the reverse appeared a female

sitting on a globe, the right hand extended, and in the left a victory. Several pipes of baked earth, also, were met with in 1743.

PINCHINGTHORPE, a township, in the parish and union of **GUISBOROUGH**, E. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. E.) from **Stokesley**; containing 60 inhabitants. This place, in Domesday book styled *Thorpe* only, was at that period held by the family of Mallet; the Thorpes afterwards had an interest in the property, and among subsequent owners appear the families of Conyers, Bulmer, and Lee. The township is on the road from **Guisborough** to **Stokesley**, and comprises 880 acres of land, of which 89 are common or waste; the surface is level, and encompassed by the **Cleveland hills**, and the soil is a strong clay, in good cultivation. The tithes have been commuted for £150, payable to the Archbishop of **York**.

PINDLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **ROWINGTON**, union of **WARWICK**, **Henley** division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Henley-in-Arden**; containing 23 inhabitants, and comprising 277 acres. A Cistercian nunnery, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in the time of **Henry I.**, by **Robert de Pilardinton**, and, at the Dissolution, had a revenue valued at £27. 14. 7.

PINHOE (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **St. Thomas**, hundred of **WONFORD**, **Wonford** and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Exeter**; containing 568 inhabitants. This place is said to have been the scene of a sanguinary conflict between **Ethelred** and the **Danes**, in 1001. The parish comprises by measurement 1750 acres, and is intersected by the road from **Exeter** to **Bristol**; the surface is rather hilly, and the soil consists for the most part of clay and sand. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of **Exeter**: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £265, and the rectorial for £235; there is an acre of glebe, with a house. The church is furnished with a screen and pulpit of wood highly enriched; a gallery has been erected.

PINNALS, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **ATHERSTONE**, hundred of **SPARKENHOE**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N.) from **Atherstone**.

PINNER (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **HENDON**, hundred of **GORE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from **Harrow**; containing 1331 inhabitants. This place received a grant of a weekly market from **Edward III.**, and two fairs, one on the Nativity of **St. John the Baptist**, and the other on the decollation of the same saint. The **London and Birmingham railway** passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, Vicar of **Harrow**; appropriators, Dean and Canons of **Christ-Church, Oxford**. The church is a large edifice, chiefly of flints, erected in the year 1321; in it lies interred **Sir Bartholomew Shower**, an eminent lawyer in the time of **James II.** Here died, in 1798, **John Zephaniah Holwell**, who had been governor of **Bengal**, and who published a curious account of his confinement, with many other persons, in the **Black Hole** at **Calcutta**.

PINNOCK, a parish, in the union of **WINCHEMB**, Lower division of the hundred of **KIFTSGATE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from **Winchcomb**; containing, with **Hyde**, 61 inhabitants.

The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to the vicarage of **Didbrook**, and valued in the king's books at £3. 13. 4. The church is demolished.

PINNOCK, ST., a parish, in the union of **LISKEARD**, hundred of **WEST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (W. S. W.) from **Liskeard**; containing 421 inhabitants. The parish is situated a little to the south of the great **Plymouth** and **Falmouth** road, and comprises 3487 acres, of which 112 are common or waste; the soil generally is best adapted to the growth of corn. A stream called **Herod's-Foot**, runs through the parish; and there is a lead and silver mine of the same name, but not at present worked. Stone of excellent quality is quarried for flooring and building purposes. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 6½., and in the gift, alternately, of **J. T. Coryton, Esq.**, **J. Thomas Trefry, Esq.**, and the **Rev. James Rawlings**: the tithes have been commuted for £285; the glebe consists of about 30 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is an ancient cruciform structure in the early English style. There is a place of worship for Calvinists. A school is supported by the **Hon. A. M. Agar** and the rector; and two schools are partly maintained by endowment.

PINVIN, a chapelry, in the parish of **St. Andrew**, **Pershire**, union, and Upper division of the hundred, of **Pershire**, **Pershire** and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from **Pershire**; containing 223 inhabitants, and comprising 1032 acres. Land was assigned as a commutation of certain tithes, in 1775.

PINXTON (*St. Helena*), a parish, in the union of **MANSFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (E. by S.) from **Alfreton**; containing 889 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1260 acres, and is situated on the south-east border of **Derbyshire**; it is intersected by the **Erewash canal**, and the **Cromford branch canal** terminates here, from which a railway has been constructed to **Mansfield**, passing through a country abounding with minerals, and in which means of transport were previously much wanted. There are wharfs on the banks of the canal, in the neighbourhood of which has also arisen a considerable village called **New Pinxtion**. Some coal-mines are worked. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 10., and in the gift of **D. Ewes Coke, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £228, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church, which is a cruciform structure, with an ancient tower, is situated at some distance from the village. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school partly supported by subscription.

PION, CANON.—See **CANON-PION**.

PION, KING'S (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WEOBLEY**, hundred of **STRET福德**, county of **HEREFORD**, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from **Weobley**; containing 424 inhabitants. It comprises 2407a. 3r. 1p., of which 1170 acres are arable, 1050 meadow and pasture, 80 woodland, and 32 roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Birley** consolidated, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the impropiator, **S. Peploe, Esq.**, whose tithes have been commuted for £2. 12., and those of the vicar for £252. 14. The great tithes of **Birley** have been commuted for £60. 13., and the vicarial for £134; the

glebe comprises 12 acres. A school is supported by subscription.

PIPE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of GRIMSWORTH, union and county of HEREFORD, 3 miles (N.) from Hereford; containing, with Lyde, 141 inhabitants. It comprises 1620a. 1r. 21p., of which 21 acres are roads, and is intersected by the road from Hereford to Shrewsbury: stone is quarried for building and other purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 3. 1½.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford. The great tithes have been commuted for £150, and the vicarial for £140; the appropriate glebe comprises 42 acres. The church, which stands in nearly the centre of the parish, is supposed to have been erected prior to 1558. Four almshouses were built in 1830.

PIPE-HILL, a township, in the parish of *St. MICHAEL*, LICHFIELD, union of LICHFIELD, S. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Lichfield; containing 110 inhabitants.

PIPEWELL, a hamlet, partly in the parishes of GREAT OAKLEY and WILBARSTON, hundred of CORBY, and partly in the parish of RUSHTON, hundred of ROTHWELL, union of HARBOROUGH, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6¼ miles (N. N. W.) from Kettering; containing 121 inhabitants. An abbey for Cistercian monks, in honour of the Blessed Virgin, was founded here in 1143, by William de Boutevylein, and, at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £347. 8.

PIRBRIGHT, SURREY.—See PURBRIGHT.

PIRTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Hitchin; containing 764 inhabitants. This place is called *Perstone* in Domesday book; and Ralph de Limesy, an eminent Norman soldier, to whom the township, with many other possessions, was given after the Conquest, founded a church here. The parish comprises by measurement 2700 acres, and is two miles distant from the London road leading to Bedford. The females are employed in the manufacture of straw-plat. A fair is held for sheep early in November. The living is a vicarage, united to that of Ickleford: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1811; the glebe consists of 154 acres, valued at £200 per annum. The church has a chancel entirely separated from the body of the edifice. The produce of six acres of ground, valued at £15 a year, is expended in apprenticing boys. Upwards of thirty skeletons of various sizes, with several urns containing burnt bones, scattered irregularly amongst them, and some fragments of coarse pottery, were recently found here by workmen digging in a field called Dane-field; the bodies appeared to have been placed regularly, a yard asunder, with the heads towards the east.

PIRTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 1 mile (N.) from Watlington; containing 711 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 4500 acres. The ancient manor-house, which is in the Elizabethan style, was the residence of Hampden. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 4½.; net income, £238; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford.

An almshouse for four men and six women, was founded in 1820, by Sir Francis Stonor, and endowed by him with a rent-charge of £62.

PIRTON, with TRESCOTT, a prebend, in the parish of TETTENHALL, union, and N. division of the hundred, of SKISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (W.) from Wolverhampton; containing 306 inhabitants.

PIRTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union, and Upper division of the hundred, of PERSHORE, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from Pershore; containing 210 inhabitants. It is intersected by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, and comprises 1682 acres of land, of which the soil is of a very stony quality, and the surface hilly. The living is a rectory, united to that of Croome-D'Abitot, valued in the king's books at £8. 3., and in the gift of the Earl of Coventry: 142 acres of land were allotted in lieu of tithes, in 1763.

PISFORD, NORTHAMPTON.—See PITSFORD.

PISHILL, a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of PIRTON, county of OXFORD, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Henley; containing 147 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, united to the donative of Nettlebed. The church is small, with a projecting sepulchral chapel of the family of Stonor, whose elegant mansion is in the parish.

PITCHCOMBE, a parish, in the union of STROUD, Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 1½ mile (S. W. by W.) from Painswick; containing 243 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 209 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture; a road leads from Stroud to this place, and branches off to Gloucester in one direction, and to Cheltenham in another. The soil is light, and the surface hilly; and the neighbourhood abounds with stone quarries of the oolite quality, used for building, but there is no quarry in the parish. A small manufactory of cloth, situated within the parish of Standish, but not far from the village, affords employment to many of the inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Harescomb: certain inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £5, and the rectorial for £48; the glebe comprises 3½ acres. The church, which exhibits a chaste specimen of the decorated English style, was built about 1819, on the site of a building erected in 1327, and stands on rising ground a short distance from the village. There is a place of worship for Independents.

PITCHCOTT (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of AYLESBURY, hundred of ASHENDON, county of BUCKINGHAM, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Aylesbury; containing 68 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £304; patrons, Heirs of the late Captain Saunders. Here is a mineral spring; and there are some remains of an ancient castle.

PITCHFORD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, 6½ miles (S. S. E.) from Shrewsbury; containing 186 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a stream issuing out of a rock, and forming a well near a brook or ford adjoining the village; the surface of the water is frequently covered with an oily substance called

petroleum, having a strong pitchy smell. The parish, which comprises about 1400 acres, is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Acton-Burnell; and a branch of the Watling-street leading from Atcham passes through the place to Church-Stretton; the Reay brook also runs through the parish. Stone applicable to building is quarried. The venerable mansion of Pitchford presents a very picturesque appearance, and is one of the best specimens of black and white timbered-houses; it was the constant residence, for some centuries, of the Otleys, from whom it descended to the Earl of Liverpool, a near connexion of that family. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 5.; net income, £206; patron, Earl of Liverpool. There are about 40 acres of good glebe land, with a house. The church, a very ancient fabric, much admired for its neatness, contains four curious and handsome alabaster monuments of the Otley family; also a fine oaken figure of a Knight Templar, supposed to represent Baron de Pitchford, a crusader, who was buried here. A parochial school is supported.

PITCHLEY, or PYCHLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ORLINGBURY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Kettering; containing 610 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2745 acres; the surface is watered by several brooks, which fall into a branch of the river Nene; the substratum contains limestone, which is used for building and for burning into lime, and there is also a marble of inferior quality. The female part of the population is employed in making pillow-lace, for which purpose there are schools; and the manufacture of shoes, for the dealers in the neighbourhood, is likewise carried on to some extent. The living is a vicarage; net income, £58; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Lichfield. The church is a venerable and spacious structure, of great antiquity, and contains some Norman details. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. William Aylworth, in 1661, bequeathed a rent-charge of £20 for the support of a free school. Various Roman coins of Nero, Drusus, and others, have been found; and there are some remains of the ancient manor-house, consisting chiefly of the gateway, of elegant design.

PITCOMB (*ST. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of WINCANTON, hundred of BRUTON, E. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (S. W.) from Bruton; containing, with the tything of Hadspen, the hamlet of Cole, and part of Discove, 394 inhabitants. This place may have probably derived its name from its deep situation; the surface forms sloping hills, intersected with coombs or hollows, and the soil is mostly of a good quality, but very stony in some parts. A branch of the Brue enters the parish, through which the road from Bruton to Castle-Cary also passes. The hamlet lies in a pleasant dingle, between fine hills, and the parish comprises upwards of 2000 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron and appropriator, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart. The church, which is romantically situated, is in the early English style, with a tower at the west end; the churchyard contains an ancient stone cross, the top of which is a cross patée perfect. In the neighbouring meadows, the banks of the fishponds formerly belonging to Glastonbury Abbey may still be traced.

PITFOLD, with CHURT, a tything, in the parish of FRENESHAM, hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY, 2 miles (W.) from Haslemere; containing 883 inhabitants, of whom 451 are in Pitfold. A chapel of ease has been erected. There is a paper-mill.

PITMINSTER (*ST. ANDREW AND ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of TAUNTON, hundred of TAUNTON and TAUNTON-DEAN, W. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Taunton; containing 1512 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Taunton to Honiton, and comprises 5120 acres, of which 1131 are common or waste; the views in many places are remarkable for their beauty and extent, and the air is so mild and salubrious as to induce numerous families of high respectability to reside here. There are extensive quarries of flint, which is much used both in building and road-making. At Blagdon, a fair for cattle is held in the last week in August. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 10. 5.; patron and impropiator, Rev. George Robert Lawson: the great tithes have been commuted for £300, and the vicar for £535. The present church, which is of the fifteenth century, is supposed to have been erected on the site of one of the Saxon era; the spire is a distinguished feature in the scenery; the chancel contains some fine alabaster monuments to the Collis family. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a national school.

PITNEY (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of PITNEY, W. division of SOMERSET, 3 miles (W.) from Somerton; containing 465 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1300 acres, is situated near the road from Langport to Somerton. White and blue lias stone is quarried, suitable for building and pavements; and facilities of communication are afforded by the Parret river. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 14. 9½., and in the joint patronage of Mrs. Hannah Michell and W. Uttermore, Esq.; net income, £160: the glebe consists of 15 acres. There is a small national school. At this place was recently discovered what is considered by some to be the most perfect pavement of a Roman villa yet found in England; the ruins cover about an acre and a half of ground, and the remains of the mosaics show its former splendour. In the principal apartment are four pavements of great beauty, with nine figures in good preservation, besides four well-drawn busts; in another room is the figure of a youth striking a serpent. The late Sir Richard C. Hoare, however, who had the subjects illustrated by engravings, supposes, from the English costume of the chief figures, that the villa belonged to the lord of the manor, and was executed after the departure of the Romans.

PITSEA (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Rayleigh; containing 304 inhabitants. It is situated on Pitsey creek, an arm of the river Thames, which winds round its southwestern extremity, forming a small peninsula. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the joint patronage of Viscountess Downe and J. Heathcote, Esq.; net income, £313. The church, which is on a commanding eminence, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower of stone surmounted by a shingled spire.

PITSFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BRIXWORTH**, hundred of **SPELHOE**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 5 miles (N.) from Northampton; containing 545 inhabitants. This parish, formerly called **Pisford**, comprises by measurement 1250 acres; the soil is principally red, well calculated for wheat and barley, and the surface is gently undulated. The road from Northampton to Harborough intersects the parish. Stone is quarried for building, and a peculiar kind of white soft sand abounds. The village is beautifully situated on the brow of a hill. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7., and in the gift of Col. Howard H. Vyse: the tithes have been commuted for 200 acres of glebe, valued at more than £300 per annum. The church, which is of early erection, has a mixture of various styles; the chancel seems to have been added at a later date; the south doorway is a fine specimen of the Norman style, and the font is very curious and ancient. Near the London road is a sepulchral tumulus called **Lyman Hill**; and on a neighbouring heath is a small ancient encampment named **Barrow** or **Borough Dykes**, nearly obliterated by the plough.

PITTINGTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the S. division of **EASINGTON** ward, union, and N. division of the county, of **DURHAM**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Durham; containing, with the townships of **Shadforth** and **Sherburn**, 4577 inhabitants, of whom 2295 are in Pittington township. The parish, also called **Pittington-Hallgarth**, from the church being situated at the hamlet of **Hallgarth**, comprises by computation 6330 acres, of which about 2750 are in the township. There are several coal-mines, and the produce is abundant: the **Belmont** colliery, near the turnpike-road leading from Durham to Sunderland, and opened in 1836, yields coal of excellent quality, which is shipped at Sunderland for the London market. Limestone also abounds. A railroad, eight miles long, extends from **Hallgarth** colliery to the river **Wear** at **Painshaw**. The village is about half a mile to the north of **Hallgarth**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 14. 2.; net income, £469; patrons and appropriators, **Dean and Chapter of Durham**. The church is an ancient structure, principally in the Norman style, and had formerly two chantries, in honour of **St. Mary** and **St. Katherine**: in the churchyard, among other memorials, are, the effigy of a cross-legged knight, and a stone in the shape of a coffin, with a Saxon inscription. There is a national school.

PITTLEWORTH, a chapelry, in the parish of **BROUGHTON**, union of **STOCKBRIDGE**, hundred of **THORNGATE**, **Romsey** and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 21 inhabitants. There was formerly a chapel.

PITTON, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of **ALDERBURY**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 401 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to **St. Peter**. **Sir Stephen Fox**, in 1711, gave £188 in support of an hospital for twelve persons, and for clothing and teaching twenty children.

PIXLEY (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **LEDGBURY**, hundred of **RADLOW**, county of **HEREFORD**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from **Ledbury**; containing 113 inhabitants. It comprises 653 acres, of which the soil is

a stiff clay, and the surface generally level. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 0. $2\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of **Earl Somers**: the tithes have been commuted for £122, and the glebe comprises 7 acres.

PLAINMELLOR, a township, in the parish and union of **HALTWHISTLE**, W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. E.) from **Haltwhistle**; containing, with **Unthank**, 150 inhabitants. This place comprises 4909 acres, of which 3101 are common or waste land, and is bounded on the north by the **South Tyne**, crossed here by a wooden bridge. It was at an early period the property of the family of **De Ros**, a grant of the manor having been probably obtained by them of **William the Lion**, in the 12th century; and in 1524, certain lands in **Plainmellor** yielded the principal profit attached to the office of keeper of **Tindale**. Subsequent possessors, either of **Plainmellor** or **Unthank**, have been the families of **Ridley**, **Howard**, **Pattison**, **Gibson**, **Tweddell**, and **Pearson**. The present owner of the estate and mansion of **Unthank**, with other parts, is **Dixon Dixon, Esq.**; the rest of the township belongs to **Mrs. Davidson**, of **Ridley Hall**. The house of **Unthank** was, most probably, the native place of **Ridley**, the martyr, about the year 1500.

PLAISTOW, a ward, in the parish and union of **WEST HAM**, hundred of **BECONTREE**, S. division of **ESSEX**, 5 miles (E. by N.) from London. It comprises 1967a. 2r. 14p., of which about 500 acres are under cultivation, or occupied with houses and gardens, and the remainder is chiefly marshy pasture; on the south is the **Thames**, and on the west **Bow creek**. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £98; patron, **Vicar of West Ham**. The church, dedicated to **St. Mary**, was completed in 1830, at an expense of £4800, towards which the **Parliamentary Commissioners** contributed £2300; it is a neat edifice in the later English style. There are places of worship for **Independents** and **Wesleyans**; and a national school. The distinguished **Edmund Burke** resided here for some time.

PLAISTOW, a chapelry, in the parish of **KIRDFORD**, union of **PETWORTH**, hundred of **ROTHERBRIDGE**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**; containing 276 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Kirdford**. The church is an ancient edifice in the early English style.

PLAITFORD, a parish, in the union of **ROMSEY**, and forming a distinct portion of the hundred of **ALDERBURY**, locally in that of **FRUSTFIELD**, **Salisbury** and **Amesbury**, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from **Romsey**; containing 267 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1000 acres, of which 550 are in cultivation, and the remainder chiefly a waste heath; it is situated on the road from **Salisbury** to **Southampton**, on the northern frontier of the **New Forest**. The living is annexed to the rectory of **West Grimstead**: the tithes have been commuted for about £170, and there are 4 acres of glebe. The church is a very plain building, with pews of ancient construction. There is a school supported by subscription. A monastic establishment appears to have existed at a place called the **Moat**, about 150 yards north-west of the church, a square inclosure moated round, where fragments of wrought freestone and quantities of encaustic tiles have been found.

PLASHETS, a township, in the parish of **FALSTONE**, union of **BELLINGHAM**, N. W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from **Bellingham**; containing 222 inhabitants. This township is of considerable extent, and includes the village and church of **Falstone**. The hamlet of **Plashets** is on the north side of the **North Tyne** river, and a short distance to the east of the **Kennel burn**. The tithes have been commuted for £228, and there is a glebe of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

PLAWSWORTH, a township, in the parish and union of **CHESTER-LE-STREET**, Middle division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Chester-le-Street**; containing 266 inhabitants. The township, which was anciently the property of a family of its own name, is situated on the great north road to **Edinburgh**, and comprises, chiefly according to survey, 1296 acres, of which a moiety is barley soil; the scenery towards the east is very pleasing. Coal exists, but no mines are in operation.

PLAXTOL, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of **WROTHAM**, union of **MALLING**, lathe of **AYLESFORD**, W. division of **KENT**, 5 miles (S. by W.) from **Wrotham**; containing 567 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £118; patron, Vicar of **Wrotham**; impropiator, Rev. G. Moore.

PLAYDEN (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and parliamentary borough of **RYE**, hundred of **GOLDSPUR**, rape of **HASTINGS**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (N.) from **Rye**; containing 312 inhabitants. This place appears, from the foundations of buildings frequently discovered, to have been more extensive than it is at present; it had anciently an hospital, founded in honour of **St. Bartholomew**, and placed under the government of the abbey of **Westminster**. The parish comprises 1360 acres, and is intersected by the river **Rother**, and by the road from **Brighton** to **Dover**, by way of **Rye**; the **Royal Military canal** also passes through it. The surface is gently undulated with hill and dale, and from the church is an extensive view of the sea and the surrounding country. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of **East Guildford**, and valued in the king's books at £12; the glebe consists of an acre and a half. The church, situated on **Playden height**, is in the early English style, with a central tower between the nave and chancel, surmounted by a lofty shingled spire, which is a landmark at sea.

PLAYFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBRIDGE**, hundred of **CARLFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Ipswich**; containing 253 inhabitants, and comprising 1200 acres. **Playford Hall**, formerly the seat of the **Felbriggs** and **Feltons**, from whom it descended to the **Marquess of Bristol**, is now occupied by the venerable Mr. **Clarkson**, the strenuous and successful opposer of the slave trade. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £53; patron and impropiator, the **Marquess**. Here is a day and Sunday school.

PLEASELEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **MANSFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Mansfield**; containing, with the chapelry of **Shirebrook** and the hamlet of **Stoney-Houghton**, 679 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from **Nottingham** to **Chesterfield**, and comprises about 3000 acres, chiefly

arable; there are 300 acres of woodland and plantation, rearing oak, elm, larch, and ash. Limestone abounds; and there are some considerable manufactories for cotton-thread, hosiery, &c., principally for the **Nottingham** market. **Pleaseley** had anciently a market on Monday, granted in 1284 to **Thomas Bec**, Bishop of **St. David's**, with a fair for three days; the former has been long disused, but fairs are still held on May 6th and October 29th, for cattle, horses, and sheep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 7.; net income, £493; patron, **W. P. Thornhill, Esq.** The church is an ancient stone edifice, remarkably long and narrow: in the steeple is a large chasm, caused by the shock of an earthquake, which was felt over a great part of the midland counties, on March 17th, 1816. There is a chapel of ease at **Shirebrook**; and a school is partly supported by a gift of £20 per annum by **W. E. Nightingale, Esq.** In the park adjoining the cotton-mills is a large inclosure, with a double vallum and intrenchments, two sides of which are secured by natural precipices; it is 250 feet in length by 195 in breadth, and is evidently a Saxon work.

PLEASINGTON, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3 miles (W. by S.) from **Blackburn**; containing 517 inhabitants. A Roman Catholic chapel, called **Pleasington Priory**, was erected by the late **J. F. Butler, Esq.**

PLEASLEY-HILL, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **MANSFIELD**, N. division of the wapentake of **BROXTOW** and of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**; containing 400 inhabitants.

PLEDGDON, a hamlet, in the parish of **HENHAM**, union of **BISHOP'S-STORTFORD**, hundred of **CLAVERING**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from **Stansted-Mountfitchet**; containing 162 inhabitants.

PLEMONSTALL (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, but partly in the Second division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from **Chester**; containing 804 inhabitants. At **Trafford**, in the parish, a garrison was placed for **King Charles**, by **Sir William Brereton**, during the siege of **Chester**. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the **Earl of Bradford**: the tithes have been commuted for £360, and the glebe comprises $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church stands in the township of **Mickle-Trafford**, a mile and a half north-east of the village of that name.

PLESHEY (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **CHELMSFORD**, hundred of **DUNMOW**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Chelmsford**; containing 337 inhabitants. This place was once of considerable importance, having been the seat of the high constables of England, from the first institution of their office till nearly four centuries after the Norman Conquest; and from discoveries made, it seems to have been the site either of a Roman station or a villa. The village, which consists principally of one long street, is surrounded by an intrenchment, inclosing also the keep mount of the Norman fortress, of which only the stone bridge remains, of singular construction, across the moat to the keep. The treacherous arrest of the **Duke of Gloucester** by **Richard II.** was planned while the former lay at this

castle, to which the king himself came, and decoyed him from it under the pretence of a friendly invitation to London. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, J. Tufnell, Esq. The church was rebuilt of brick in 1708, chiefly by the munificence of Bishop Compton; but the tower which rose from the intersection of the ancient cruciform structure, remained in decay until renovated by the late Samuel Tufnell, Esq., who also added a handsome chancel. To the southward of the church a college was founded about 1394, in honour of the Holy Trinity, by Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward III., for a master, warden, eight chaplains, two clerks, and two choristers, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, was estimated at £143. 12. 7.

PLESSEY, with SHOTTON, a township, in the S. division of the parish of STANNINGTON, union, and W. division, of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Morpeth; containing 387 inhabitants. The important family of Plessey were formerly located here, and from them the estate has descended to the Widdringtons, Radcliffs, and Riddleys, the last represented by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., the present owner. In the 13th century, a chapel was founded by John de Plessey, who likewise endowed it, but it fell into disuse before the Reformation. There were also at a very early period, within the township, the church and hospital of Herford bridge; and among other interesting objects for which the place was once remarkable, may be named the mill of Plessey, built in the middle of the 13th century. Plessey Hall, now a farm-house, was erected about 150 years since, out of the remains of a larger edifice, and is situated in an exceedingly beautiful and retired part of the township. The village stands on a dry and fertile knoll, overlooking a fine sweep of the Blyth, the banks of which are here steep, and covered with fine hanging woods of oak; the prospect is very extensive. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £427. 17., and the vicarial for £14. 0. 1.

PLOMPTON, a township, in the parish of SPORFORTH, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Knaresborough; containing 229 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 2870 acres. Plompton Hall was the seat of a family of that name from the time of the Conquest till about the middle of the eighteenth century, when the last descendant sold the estate to the ancestor of the Earl of Harewood, its present proprietor. An ancient quarry has been converted into a lake of romantic appearance, inclosed with lofty rocks of gritstone. The Hall is now occupied as a farm-house.

PLUCKLEY (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of WEST ASHFORD, hundred of CALEHILL, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, 3 miles (S. W.) from Charing; containing 802 inhabitants. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday, for toys, and another on Dec. 6th, for cattle and hogs, which are brought in great numbers, the prices they bear here generally regulating those at the neighbouring markets. The living is a rectory, with that of Pevington united, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 5½., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury; the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, said to have been built by Sir Richard de Pluckley, who flourished here in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II.,

has been newly pewed and is in excellent repair: adjoining the chancel is the burial chapel of the Derings, of Surrenden-Dering, in the parish, which estate has been in their possession several centuries.

PLUMBLAND (*St. Cuthbert*), a parish, in the union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 6½ miles (N. by E.) from Cockermouth; containing 729 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2440 acres, of which about 1000 are meadow and pasture, 1400 arable, and 40 woodland. Coal and limestone abound, and much of the latter is burned into lime; and freestone of an inferior quality is also obtained. The river Ellen, a fine trout stream, bounds the parish on the north and west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 14. 9½.; net income, £371; patron, Henry Curwen, Esq. The church is a plain building, lately repaired and improved. There is an excellent parsonage-house, with about 72 acres of glebe. A free school was founded at Parsonby in 1759, by Captain John Sibson, who endowed it with lands now producing an annual income of £87; the school-house was erected in 1800.

PLUMBLEY, a township, in the parish of GREAT BUDWORTH, union of ALTRINCHAM, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of CHESHIRE, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Nether Knutsford; containing 385 inhabitants.

PLUMPTON with WESTBY, a township, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (W. by N.) from Kirkham; containing 643 inhabitants. This place was celebrated for its mines of iron, not less than five centuries ago, and a considerable quantity of ore is still obtained at Whittrigs, in the neighbourhood. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PLUMPTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of TOWCESTER, hundred of GREEN'S-NORTON, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 6½ miles (W.) from Towcester; containing 69 inhabitants. It comprises 811a. 2r. of land, of which the soil is clay, intermixed with some limestone and gravel, and the surface rather undulated than hilly. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; patron and incumbent, Rev. Benjamin Hill.

PLUMPTON, a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of STREET, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 4¾ miles (N. W. by W.) from Lewes; containing 294 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2423a. 2r. 38p., of which 218 acres are common or waste; it is intersected by the road from Lewes to Ditchelling. The northern escarpment of the downs is in the parish, and is extremely bold and precipitous; from the most elevated spot the views are peculiarly grand and imposing, embracing the Sussex coast, with great part of Hampshire to the south, and to the north, Sussex with parts of Surrey and Kent. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Rev. William Woodward: the tithes have been commuted for £375, and there are 20 acres of glebe. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and a tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school-house was erected in 1837. On Plumpton plain, Sir Simon de Montfort drew up his army previously to the battle of Lewes.

PLUMPTON, YORK.—See PLOMPTON.

PLUMPTON-HEAD, a hamlet, in the parish and union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 87 inhabitants.

PLUMPTON-STREET, a township, in the parish of HESKET-IN-THE-FOREST, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Penrith; containing 190 inhabitants.

PLUMPTON-WALL, a township and chapelry, in the parish of LAZONBY, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Penrith; containing 321 inhabitants. This place, the ancient *Voreda* of the Romans, comprises 2937*a.* 37*p.*, of which 2886 acres are arable, and 49 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £49; patron, Earl of Lonsdale; impropiators, Vicar of Lazonby and the poor of Witherslack. The chapel dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and situated at Salkeld-Gate, a hamlet on the road to Carlisle, was rebuilt by subscription among the inhabitants, in 1756. A Roman altar has been found; and at Castle Steads, an inscribed stone, with a bust, was discovered.

PLUMPTON, WOOD, a chapelry, in the parish of ST. MICHAEL, union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Preston; containing 1688 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, Vicar of St. Michael's. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £531. 10. A school is conducted on the national system.

PLUMSTEAD (ST. NICHOLAS), a parish, in the union of LEWISHAM, hundred of LESSNESS, lathe of SUTTON-AT-HONE, W. division of KENT, 10 miles (S. by E.) from London; containing 2816 inhabitants. This was formerly a market-town, and possessed also a charter for fairs, now disused. The river Thames bounds the parish to the northward. The living is a vicarage, with that of East Wickham annexed, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. 4.; net income, £706; patrons, the family of Lloyd; impropiators, Rev. S. Cooke, and the families of Patteson and Clements. John Budgen, Esq., in 1807, granted land whereon to build a schoolroom, which was erected by subscription; in the same year William Cole bequeathed £1000, producing upwards of £46 per annum, for the support of a school, which is conducted on the national system; and by will dated 1821, the Rev. Henry Kipling, late vicar of the parish, left a like sum for the same purposes.

PLUMSTEAD (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Holt; containing 190 inhabitants. It comprises 1273*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.*, of which 825 acres are arable, 300 heath, 74 wood and plantation, and 33 pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 3. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £190, of which £5 are paid to the rector of Town-Barningham; the glebe consists of $11\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a square embattled tower.

PLUMSTEAD, GREAT (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Norwich; containing 307 inhabitants. The parish, anciently called Grimmar, com-

prises 1481*a.* 2*r.* 6*p.*, chiefly arable land; about 36 acres are plantation. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, who are the appropriators; net income, £100. The tithes have been commuted for £488; the glebe comprises $19\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and there is also a rent-charge of £14 payable to the rector of Little Plumstead. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated style, with a square embattled tower of brick erected in 1711. There is a national school; and about 30 acres were allotted at the inclosure of the parish to the poor.

PLUMSTEAD, LITTLE (ST. GERVASE AND ST. PROTASIVS), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLOFIELD, E. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Norwich; containing 341 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1402 acres, of which 1250 are arable, 82 pasture, and 70 woodland; the soil is of a mixed but good quality, and very productive, and the surface is generally level. The living is a discharged rectory, with those of Brundall and Witton consolidated, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Charles Penrice: the tithes have been commuted for £468, and the glebe comprises 51 acres, with an excellent rectory-house, in the Tudor style, built in 1824 by the present incumbent, who is also lord of the manor. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with an ancient circular tower, the whole thoroughly repaired in 1830, and embellished with an east window of stained and painted glass. A school is supported; and the rent of 34 acres of land, allotted at the inclosure of the parish, is distributed to the poor.

PLUMTREE (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, partly in the S. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM, and partly in the N. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Nottingham; containing, with the townships of Clipston and Normanton-on-the-Wolds, 642 inhabitants. There are considerable beds of limestone. The villages of Plumtree and Normanton, which are pleasantly situated, adjoin each other. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 19. 7.; net income, £1113; patron, W. Elliott, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1805. The church, which is principally in the Norman style, was repaired in 1818. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PLUNGAR (ST. HELEN), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 6 miles (S. E.) from Bingham; containing 280 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 950 acres, of which the soil is a brown stiff clay, and the surface generally level; it is intersected by the Grantham and Nottingham canal. The living is a discharged vicarage; net income, £124; patron and impropiator, Duke of Rutland. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a small school, partly supported by endowment.

PLUSH, a tything, in the parish and hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, union of CERNE, Cerne division of DORSET, 3 miles (S. E.) from Buckland; containing 164 inhabitants. It is situated to the east of the high road between the towns of Dorchester and Sherborne. Here is a chapel of ease to the vicarage of Buckland-Newton.



Arms.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port, borough, and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of ROBOROUGH, Roborough and S. divisions of DEVON, 44 miles (S. W.) from Exeter, and 215 (W. S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of parts of the parishes of St. Andrew and Charles the Martyr, but including the towns of Devonport and

Stonehouse, 80,052 inhabitants, of whom 36,520 are in Plymouth. This place, which is one of the principal naval and military stations in the kingdom, and, during war, the most important, as commanding the entrance of the English Channel, and being the grand rendezvous of the channel fleet, is by some supposed to have been the *Tameorwerthe* of the Saxons. At the time of the Conquest, however, it was known only as a small fishing-town, which, under the appellation of Sutton, or South Town, was dependent on the abbey of Plympton, and which some time afterwards obtained the name of Plymouth, descriptive of its situation on the river Plym, near its influx into the bay called Plymouth Sound. Henry III., in the 37th of his reign, granted to the prior of Plympton a market and a fair, with the right of holding weekly courts, assize of bread and beer, and view of frankpledge. This port became at an early period the occasional rendezvous of the British navy; and here, in 1355, Edward the Black Prince embarked, on his expedition to France, and landed on his return, with his royal prisoners. From the convenience of its harbour the town appears to have soon obtained a considerable degree of importance, and to have become extremely populous. The French effected a landing here in the course of this reign, and attempted to burn it, but were repulsed by the intrepidity of Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, who, with the neighbouring gentry and their vassals, drove them back to their ships, with the loss of 500 men. They made various other attempts, and, in the reign of Henry IV., landed with a party of troops from Bretagne, under the command of the Marshal de Bretagne and Monsieur De Castell, and, before any effectual resistance could be opposed to them, burnt several houses; but failing in their design to reduce the castle, and take possession of the higher part of the town, they retreated to their ships, and proceeded to Dartmouth, where De Castell and several hundred of his men were made prisoners. From this time the town declined into a mere fishing-village again, till the reign of Henry VI., during which it was improved greatly by the prior of Plympton, who rebuilt many of the houses, and, by granting liberal leases, encouraged persons to reside there, thus considerably promoting the increase of its population; its port was once more frequented by merchants, its trade revived, and its importance as a naval and military station became apparent. On a petition from the inhabitants, urging the necessity of fortifying the town and port against the future assaults of the enemy, the king granted them a toll on all merchandise entering the port. To these fortifications Leland alludes, in his description of the place, with which a chart, taken in the reign of Henry VIII., and

now in the British Museum, exactly coincides. In the 18th of Henry VI. (1439) the town was incorporated, under the designation of Plymouth; and the manor of Sutton-Prior, with all its rights and appurtenances, was settled on the corporation, with a reserved annual rent of £40 payable to the prior of Plympton, and an annuity of ten marks to the abbot of Bath. In 1512, an act was passed for enlarging and strengthening the fortifications, and a grant of indulgences was issued by Bishop Lacy to all who contributed to that work: and, to prevent the accumulation of sand at the mouth of the harbour, the tin-miners were prohibited working in the neighbourhood of any river communicating with the sea at Plymouth. In the 27th of Elizabeth, the corporation obtained an act of parliament for supplying the town with fresh water, which was brought, by Sir Francis Drake, who displayed in the work considerable engineering ability, by a channel, locally called a leat, from the confines of Dartmoor, and which, after a circuitous course of 24 miles, discharges itself into a reservoir in the town.

In 1588, the British fleet of 120 sail, to which the port contributed seven ships, assembled in Plymouth Sound, under the command of Charles, Lord Howard, afterwards Earl of Nottingham, Sir Francis Drake, and Sir John Hawkins, to oppose the Spanish Armada. The Armada, after appearing off Penlee Point, the Hoe, and adjacent coast, advanced to the east, where it was attacked by the British fleet, joined by other ships from Dartmouth; and after several encounters, driven by fire-ships from its anchorage off Calais, and having suffered severely from a storm, this formidable armament was annihilated. In 1595, a body of Spaniards effected a landing on the coast of Cornwall, but their progress was checked by the activity of Sir Francis Godolphin, and twenty-two chests, full of Papal bulls, dispensations, and pardons, which had been taken in that county, were brought into Plymouth and burnt in the market-place. In 1596, the port was the place of rendezvous for the British fleet destined for the expedition against Cadiz, under the command of the Earls of Essex and Nottingham, in which Lord Howard was vice-admiral, and Sir Walter Raleigh rear-admiral; and from it also the Earl of Essex embarked on his unfortunate expedition to Ireland. In 1625, Charles I., with 120 ships and 6000 troops, arrived from Portsmouth, and remained in the town for ten days, during which time he was, with his whole court, sumptuously entertained by the mayor and commonalty. At the commencement of the parliamentary war, the inhabitants, embracing the cause of the parliament, seized the town during the absence of the king's delegate; and in 1643, the royalists, under Prince Maurice and Colonel Digby, after an ineffectual attempt at a siege and blockade, were worsted in partial skirmishes, and compelled to withdraw their forces. After repeated attempts to obtain possession of the town, Sir R. Grenville endeavoured to blockade it, but was repulsed by the arrival of the Earl of Essex. Sir Richard, however, commenced a second blockade, which, after a continuance of nearly a year and a half, was found unavailing, and, notwithstanding repeated assaults, the parliamentarians remained in quiet possession of the town: many of the fortifications and military works which were raised on this occasion are still perceptible on the heights in the vicinity. After the Restoration,

the present citadel was erected, and the fortifications rendered more complete. On the appearance of the combined fleets in the channel, in 1779, the French prisoners of war were removed from this place to Exeter; and in 1814, the *Bellerophon* anchored in the Sound, on her voyage to St. Helena with the Emperor Napoleon. In 1828, the Russian fleet remained for some time in the harbour, while waiting for tidings of the admiral's ship, which had parted from it in a storm; and in 1829, Don Miguel, Regent of Portugal, visited Plymouth, which subsequently afforded an hospitable asylum for several months to 3000 of the adherents of Don Pedro of Brazil.

The town is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Plym, on the north shore of the Sound; the eastern portion exhibits several irregularly-formed streets, some of which are inconveniently narrow; but the western part is more regularly built, and contains many ranges of handsome and substantial houses, among which are fine specimens of architecture; it is lighted with gas, and amply supplied with excellent water. The surrounding scenery abounds with objects of striking interest and magnificence. From the summit of the Hoe, an eminence near the town, is seen, on the south, the spacious Sound, containing within the Breakwater an area of nearly five square miles, affording safe anchorage to ships of the largest burthen, and bounded on the west by the richly-wooded heights of Mount-Edgcumbe, and on the east by Mount Batten and the Wembury cliffs; the fortified summit of Drake or St. Nicholas' Island, appears near the shore, and the Breakwater in the distance. The inland view is bounded by the lofty elevations of Cornwall, and the barren heights of Dartmoor; and in the fore-ground are seen the towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, extending in a long-continued line. The place is chiefly distinguished for the capaciousness of its harbours, and for the importance of its maritime commerce: the naval arsenal, and yards for building ships of war, are noticed under the head of Devonport. The principal harbours are the Sound, Sutton Pool, the Hamoaze, Stonehouse Pool, Barn Pool, the Catwater, and several smaller ones. The Sound, which is capable of holding 2000 vessels, has been rendered much more secure by the construction of the Breakwater, which may be regarded as one of the greatest works ever effected in England. This immense barrier, which was commenced on Aug. 12th, 1812, and has, during its progress, experienced two most severe trials, effectually proving its strength and utility, is composed of blocks of Plymouth marble of several tons' weight, and is in length at the base 1760 yards, and in breadth, 120, with an extension at each end 250 yards long, placed at an angle of 20° with the main body. The slope facing the sea is much more gradual than the inclination toward the land; the flat surface on the top forms a fine promenade. From the time of its commencement, until the 31st of March, 1841, 3,369,261 tons of stone, were deposited upon the work, and the total expense of its construction will, it is estimated, be one million and a half sterling: the first stone of a lighthouse on the western extremity of the Breakwater was laid in Feb. 1841. On the eastern side of the Sound, at Staddon Point, is a quay for the accommodation of vessels taking in fresh water; and near it, in a hollow between two hills, a reservoir has

been constructed, capable of containing 12,000 tons of fresh water, for the use of the navy, which is constantly supplied by an excellent stream.

The Eddystone Lighthouse, which, as a successful effort of art, is even more extraordinary than the gigantic structure just described, is built on a rock in the channel, about fifteen miles south-south-west from the citadel of Plymouth. In 1696, a wooden lighthouse was first erected on the rock by Mr. Winstanley, who was so convinced of its security, that he desired to be within it during "the greatest storm that might ever blow under the heavens;" and his wish was fatally fulfilled, for in Nov. 1703, he perished with the structure itself. A second house of stone and timber was completed by Mr. Rudyerd, in 1709, which was destroyed by an accidental fire, in Dec. 1755; upon which the present building was begun on the 1st of June, 1757, and completed in Oct. 1759, according to the masterly design of Smeaton. It is of octagonal form, 100 feet high, and 26 feet in diameter; the outside and basement are of granite, and the lantern on the summit is composed of cast-iron and copper. The Citadel is a most noble fortification, consisting of three regular and two irregular bastions, the curtains of the former being strengthened by ravelins, &c.; it includes houses for the officers, barracks, an hospital, chapel, magazine, and armoury. The ramparts are three-quarters of a mile in circuit. Here are in general from 400 to 500 men, a portion of whom relieve the garrison on St. Nicholas' Island every month. The Old Victualling-Office, below the citadel, on the east, was lately removed to Stonehouse; the vast range of buildings here is now the property of some merchants, and other portions constitute part of the glacis of the citadel. The Mill Bay Prisons of War are capable of holding 3000 men; the building stands on an eminence near the sea, and is consequently not only healthy, but convenient for the landing of prisoners.

The Union Sea Baths comprise shower, vapour, and swimming baths, a reading-room, and a room for refreshments, with all necessary appendages: the waters of a medicinal spring, also, named the Victoria Spa, are dispensed at the pump-room in the same building. The greatest architectural ornament in the town is the Royal Hotel, assembly-room, and theatre, comprised in one design, and covering nearly an acre of ground. The north-west front is nearly 300 feet in length, the centre being decorated with a noble Ionic portico of eight columns, under which is the entrance to the assembly-room and the theatre; the former is a most elegant apartment, 80 feet in length and 40 feet wide, decorated with Corinthian columns. The theatre is sufficiently spacious, and appropriately decorated; the proscenium is ornamented with Ionic columns, and the scenery is superior to what might be expected in a provincial town. The entrance to the inn is under a smaller portico at the eastern side of the building, which is in every respect a noble structure; it was commenced in September 1811, and completed at an expense of £50,000, defrayed by the corporation. Near this is the Athenæum, a structure of inferior magnitude, though of equal architectural merit; its front exhibits a Grecian-Doric portico, and in the interior is a spacious lecture-room, decorated with casts from the Elgin marbles, &c. The foundation-stone was laid in 1818, by Henry Woolcombe, Esq., president of the Plymouth Institution for

the Promotion of the Arts, Science, and Literature, and the institution was opened on February 4th, 1819. A volume of transactions is published from time to time, and there are triennial exhibitions of pictures. The Public Library, founded by George Eastlake, Esq., in 1812, a simple classical building, is another ornament to the town; adjoining the library, which is a handsome vaulted apartment, are reading and committee rooms. In one of these rooms is a law library; and there are in the town a medical library, and one of divinity, recently commenced. The Freemasons' Hall is a well-designed edifice, including, besides the hall used by the brethren, an auction-room and a commercial newsroom. A Mechanics' Institute was opened in December 1827. In 1838 the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society was established, which is held in the upper rooms of the Union baths; and an extensive museum and naturalist's library have been formed. Plymouth Regatta usually takes place in the Sound, in July, when thousands assemble on the Hoe to witness the exhibition. The races are held on Chelson Meadow, containing 175 acres, recovered from the sea by an embankment 2910 feet in length; which improvement was executed by order of the late Earl of Morley, who received, in consequence, a gold medal from the Society of Arts. To this nobleman the inhabitants are also indebted for a magnificent iron bridge over the river Lary, constructed by Mr. Rendel, engineer, and opened to the public on the 16th of July, 1827; it consists of five elliptical arches of cast-iron, the central arch being 100 feet in span, and near it is Saltram, the residence of the earl.

A considerable TRADE in timber is carried on with North America, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, &c.; and a direct intercourse has been established with the West Indies, highly advantageous to the port, inasmuch as the imports, coming immediately from the colonies, escape the agencies, duties, and port charges of London and Bristol. The coasting trade is chiefly with London, Newcastle, Newport (in Monmouthshire), and Bristol. Great quantities of manganese are shipped to Scotland, wool to Hull, and lead to Bristol and the metropolis. In the foreign trade are employed, besides numerous chartered vessels, twenty-nine sail belonging to the port, varying from 60 to 500 tons' burthen. Upwards of fifty coasting vessels, also, belong to Sutton Pool; the number of vessels of above fifty tons registered at the port is 183, and their aggregate burthen 21,281 tons. In 1842, there entered the port 316 British ships of the aggregate burthen of 35,285 tons, and 59 foreign vessels of 10,074 tons' aggregate burthen. The fishery is accounted excellent, and whiting and hake more particularly abound: several trolling and hooking boats employed in the fishery belong to Sutton Pool, which is held on lease under the duchy of Cornwall. The piers through which Sutton Pool is entered, were erected by means of parliamentary grants, in 1791 and 1799; the quays surrounding it are numerous and convenient, and there are also several yards for building and repairing merchant ships. Catwater harbour, into which the river Plym falls, is capable of receiving 1000 sail of large merchant vessels. Mr. Gill, a merchant, and M.P. for the borough, has obtained an act of parliament to construct a pier at Mill bay, a central point in the port of Plymouth; it will be capable of affording accommodation to the largest steamers and other vessels at all

times of the tide; the designs have been prepared by Mr. Rendel, under whose direction the works are to be executed. The Custom-House is a commodious and substantial structure, with a handsome granite front, and well-designed long-room. The Exchange has no pretensions to elegance, though fully serving its intended purpose; it includes a Chamber of Commerce, Marine Insurance Office, Steam-Packet Office, &c.

The neighbourhood abounds with quarries of granite and slate, and the traffic in these articles has been greatly facilitated by a railroad, worked by horses, the projection of which is mainly attributable to Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt; it was commenced in 1819, and reaches from Prince Rock and Sutton Pool, in Plymouth, to Bachelor's Hall, near the prisons on Dartmoor, and has a branch to the limeworks at Catdown. Altogether, its length through a very circuitous course, is about thirty miles: the original capital of £27,783 has been since extended to £44,983. The Plymouth marble is justly esteemed, on account of its veining and susceptibility of polish. The quarries are very extensive; those at Catdown, Prince Rock, and Oreston, near Lary bridge, from which the material for the breakwater is obtained, are the principal. The Oreston, West Hoe, and Pomphlet quarries, belonging to the Earl of Morley, were opened in the year 1812, and in the progress of the work a cavity was discovered in the marble rock, about twenty-five feet long and twelve feet square, in which were found, imbedded in clay, numerous bones of the rhinoceros, hyena, deer, ox, horse, &c., containing less animal matter in them than any fossil bones hitherto discovered, and usually perfect. All this range is full of organic remains of the coralline period, containing a great variety of testacea and other marine animals. Several other caves have been opened by the quarries under the Hoe, one containing a vast reservoir of fresh water, but no organic remains appear to have been found. Plymouth is now a stannary town, and there are within a radius of about ten miles several mines, more or less in a productive state. The market-days are Monday, Thursday, and Saturday; the market-place, a spacious area comprising three acres, is inclosed with a wall, in which are three principal entrances. The fairs, in April and November, are not fixed to any particular day, but are regulated by those of Plympton; the latter, which is called the great market, is well attended.



New Corporation Seal.



Old Corporation Seal.

The government, by successive charters, was formerly vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common-councilmen, assisted by a recorder, town-clerk, chamberlain, coroner, serjeants-at-mace, and subordinate officers; but the corporation now consists of a

mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76. The borough is divided into six wards; the mayor, late mayor, and recorder, are justices of the peace, with eleven others appointed by commission. The town exercised the elective franchise in the 26th and 33rd of Edward I., and in the 4th and 7th of Edward II., from which time it omitted till the 20th of Henry IV., but has since regularly returned two members to parliament: by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45, the privilege of voting was extended to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising an area of 1393 acres: the mayor is returning officer. Courts of quarter-session are held in the borough, under a grant from the crown, of which the recorder is the sole judge: he also presides in a court of record, which sits as occasion requires; the periods of pleading recur weekly. The justices hold petty-sessions every Monday and Thursday, and a magistrate sits daily for the despatch of police business. The guildhall is an irregular structure, in a mixed style, comprising a hall for the transaction of public business, jury and committee rooms, the central watch-house, and the town prison.

The town is included within the parishes of *St. Andrew* and *Charles*; the former containing in the town portion, 23,564, and the latter 12,963, inhabitants. The living of *St. Andrew's* is a vicarage, with the chapelries of *Pennycross*, *East Stonehouse*, and *St. Budeaux*, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5.; net income, £920; impropriators, Representatives of E. P. Bastard, Esq. The church, a spacious and handsome structure in the later English style, has been repaired and improved, at an expense of nearly £6000; it has a lofty square embattled tower, erected in the year 1440, and the interior is finely arranged, and coloured in imitation of granite. *Trinity church*, in the early English style, of which the foundation stone was laid in May, 1840, was completed in August 1842, at a cost of nearly £6000, of which the Church Commissioners granted £1000, the Diocesan Society £500, and the Incorporated Society £500; of 1082 sittings, 636 are free; patron, the Vicar of *St. Andrew's*. The living of the parish of *Charles* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12. 15. 5.; net income, £612. The church, begun a little before, and completed soon after, the parliamentary war, is a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by a well-proportioned spire. *St. Andrew's* and *Charles'* chapels are neat edifices, of which the former, built at the expense of the Rev. Robert Lampen, and Messrs. Woollcombe, Gill, and Pridham, was consecrated in 1823, and the latter in 1829. The livings of both are perpetual curacies: net income of the former, £148; patron, Vicar of *St. Andrew's*: net income of the latter, £100; patrons, Trustees. *Eldad chapel*, a handsome edifice in the later English style, was opened in 1830. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Unitarians; and a synagogue.

The grammar school, a substantial stone building, with a residence for the master, was founded in 1572, by Queen Elizabeth, who granted to the corporation the arrears of a rent-charge upon the vicarage, on condition that they should find a lecturer, and pay £20 a year to a schoolmaster. The Red-boys' school was

established in pursuance of the will of E. Hele, Esq., of Wembury, dated 1632. The Blue-boys' school was founded by means of a bequest by Mr. J. Lanyon. In 1625, Messrs. T. and N. Sherwill founded a school and asylum for orphan boys. In Vennel-street is a school, called the Household of Faith, in which girls are instructed from the proceeds of an endowment. The Grey school was instituted in 1713, and is supported by endowment. The public school, conducted on the plans of Lancaster and Bell, is supported by subscription. There are also two national schools, supported by subscription. In Princess-square is a classical and mathematical proprietary school, a neat building of the Doric order; and a diocesan commercial school has recently been formed. In Dame Rogers' school fifty girls are maintained and educated. Here are also a school of industry, chiefly supported by the Society of Friends; and a Presbyterian school, called the "Benevolent Institution," containing sixty girls. A Misericordia Society was established in 1794. There is an asylum for orphan girls, for which a building was commenced in 1841, aided by subscription, to which the Earl of Mount-Edgumbe munificently contributed; it is also mainly indebted to the exertions of the Rev. John Hatchard and Mr. Prance. The Merchantmen's hospital is for the relief of maimed or disabled seamen, and for the widows and orphans of such as are killed or drowned in the merchants' service. *St. Andrew's* almshouses are for the reception of twelve widows: behind these are others belonging to the workhouse. *Charles'* almshouses, built in 1679, are capable of containing forty persons, who receive a weekly allowance from the parish. In 1703, Col. Jory erected a building for twelve sailors' widows, each of whom now has a monthly allowance of twenty-five shillings. The public dispensary was erected in 1807, in consequence of a bequest of £1000, by C. Yonge, Esq., and is gratuitously attended by two physicians, surgeons, &c. The Devon and Cornwall hospital, lately erected by subscription, is an institution of great value to the town and neighbourhood. Here is also an eye infirmary, supported by voluntary contributions. The workhouse was established by act of parliament in 1708, and is under the management of a body corporate, entitled "the Governor and Guardians of the poor's portion in Plymouth." This is the birth-place of Sir Thomas Edmondson, a distinguished statesman and political writer, born in 1563; of the gallant admiral, Sir John Hawkins, who died in 1590; of Jacob Bryant, a learned antiquary, who was born in 1715, and died in 1804; of James Northcote and C. Lock Eastlake, royal academicians; of Samuel Prout, an eminent painter in water colours; and of B. Haydon, the historical painter. And Ambrose Johns, the landscape painter; John Huxham, the celebrated physician; and Henry Bone, the eminent enamel painter, resided here for some time. Plymouth gives the title of Earl to the family of Windsors.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, DEVON.—See DEVONPORT.

PLYMPTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by W.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 2757 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from its situation on the river Plym, and the dedication of its church to *St. Mary*. During the heptarchy, a college was founded

here by one of the Saxon kings, and afterwards augmented by Edgar, for Black canons; but, in consequence of the disobedience of the monks to the injunction of celibacy, it was, in 1121, dissolved by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who established a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, which he amply endowed, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. The revenues of the priory were greatly increased by the families of Baldwin and Valletort, and by the munificence of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood. Among its possessions were the tithes of this and several adjoining parishes, various landed estates, 'St. Nicholas' Island, and a great part of Plymouth, in which town the prior had great authority, with the privilege of giving the casting vote in the appointment of mayor; and until lately the custom of calling his name upon those occasions, and waiting a certain time for his appearance, before the mayor was sworn in, was observed. The priory continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were estimated at £912. 12. 8.: the only remains are a garden and orchard, in all about eight acres, by which the mouldering ruins, adjoining the churchyard, are surrounded.

The parish comprises 9538 acres, of which 1052 are common or waste land; it contains the villages of Ridgeway, Underwood, Colebrook, Hemerdon, Sparkwell, Venton, and Lee Mill Bridge. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and the views abound with interest. The parish is intersected by the London road, through Exeter, to Plymouth; and the river Plym flows at one extremity, the Erme at the other, and the Tory through its centre. Slate and paving-stone of excellent quality are found; and on the banks of the Plym is Cann quarry, belonging to the Earl of Morley, from which large quantities of slate and paving-stone are sent to London, Brighton, and other parts of the kingdom: the stone, which is very durable, resembles the Dove marble in appearance. A canal and railroad, communicating with the Plymouth and Dartmoor railway, have been constructed by his lordship's lessees at a great expense, affording a facility of conveyance for the produce of the quarries. There are likewise some copper and tin mines, of which the largest and most flourishing is called Bottle Hill mine. A cattle-fair is held at Underwood on the festival of St. John the Baptist. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, about £150; patrons, Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom the tithes, now yielding £1800 per annum, were granted by Edward VI., and who pay an annual stipend to the minister. The church, which stands within the cemetery of the priory, is a large and spacious structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a handsome tower; in the chancel are three sedilia and a piscina of early date; in the north aisle is a monument erected in 1460, to the memory of Richard Strode, Esq., of Newnham; and in the south, a similar one to a member of the Courtenay family; there are also several tablets. A girls' school is supported by the Countess of Morley, another by Mrs. Strodes, and a third by Mrs. Tolcher. The poor law union of Plympton St. Mary comprises nineteen parishes or places, and contains a population of 19,817. The old workhouse, until lately, occupied the site of an ancient hospital for lepers, founded in the reign of Edward III.; the adjoining lands, forming part of the endowment, and called the Maudlyn lands, pro-

duce £46 per annum, which are appropriated to the relief of the lunatics.

PLYMPTON, EARL'S (ST. MAURICE), an incorporated market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, locally in the hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 39 miles (S. W.) from Exeter, and 210 (W. S. W.) from London; containing 933 inhabitants. This



Corporation Seal.

place, which derives its name from its situation near the river Plym, is noticed in Domesday book as a royal demesne, under the title of *Terra Regis*; it was the head of an ancient barony, of which the lords were invested with the power of inflicting capital punishment, and had an important castle, which, soon after the Conquest, was held by Redvers or Rivers, whom Henry I., about the year 1100, created Earl of Devon, and to whom he also gave the barony. The castle and barony remained in the possession of his son Baldwin, who, embracing the party of the Empress Matilda against Stephen, was obliged to leave the kingdom; during his absence it was surrendered to the king by some knights who had charge of it, but was afterwards restored to his son, and remained for a considerable time in his family. In the reign of Henry III., Baldwin de Rivers, a descendant of the former earl of that name, made the place a free borough by charter granted in 1241, and invested the inhabitants with many privileges, among which was the grant of a market and a fair; and in the reign of Edward III. it was constituted one of the stannary towns.

The town, though small, consists of well-built houses of respectable appearance, beautifully situated in a valley, about a mile to the south-east of the river Plym; and, with the orchards and trees by which it is surrounded, the castle hill and the tower of the church, forms a strikingly picturesque feature in the landscape, as seen from the London road. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on February 25th, August 12th, and October 28th. The government, under the charter of Earl Baldwin, confirmed by Edward III. and succeeding sovereigns, is vested in a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and eight aldermen, who form the common-council. The mayor, recorder, and senior aldermen are justices of the peace for the borough, of which the jurisdiction extends over part of the parish of Plympton St. Mary; and the corporation hold quarterly courts of session for determining on offences not capital. The borough first sent representatives to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., from which time, till the passing of the Reform act, it continued to return two members. The guildhall, which bears the date 1696, is a neat substantial edifice, in front of which is a piazza, with granite pillars and circular arches: the prison for the borough is very small. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church, formerly a chantry chapel appendant to Plympton St. Mary, was founded by John Brackley, Esq., in 1547, and contains some interesting monuments. There is a

place of worship for Independent Calvinists. The grammar school was founded and endowed with an estate, now producing nearly £200 per annum, by Elizeus Hele, Esq.; and a spacious school-house, in the old English style, supported on a piazza, was erected by Sir John Maynard, one of his trustees, in 1664. Sir Joshua Reynolds was born in the house, in 1723, and received the rudiments of his education under his father, who was then master of the school. On the north side of the town are some remains of the ancient castle, occupying a quadrangular area surrounded with a fosse, and skirted on the east by a steep conical mount, on the summit of which is a small fragment of the keep.

PLYMSTOCK (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON *St. Mary*, hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of the county of DEVON, 2 miles (S. E.) from Plymouth; containing 2966 inhabitants. This was an important post during the civil war between Charles and his parliament. The parish is situated on the river Plym, and intersected by the Totnes and Exeter road, and comprises 3208*a.* 2*r.* 13*p.*, of which 121 acres are woodland, and two-thirds of the remainder are arable, and one-third pasture; the surface is remarkably hilly, and from the elevated grounds the views are beautiful and extensive; the soil is generally a light loam resting on limestone. At Oreston, in the parish, is the great marble quarry from which the material was obtained for the construction of the Plymouth Breakwater. There are wet docks at Turn-chapel, belonging to the Earl of Morley, sufficiently capacious for the reception of frigates, and a yard adjoining, in which 74-gun ships have been built. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £188; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor. The church is a plain building, recently repewed. At Hoe was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was endowed in 1790, with £2000 three per cents., by the Rev. Vincent Warren. An almshouse was founded in 1660, by Sir Christopher Harris, for four persons. Radford, in the parish, the seat of the Harris family, is said to have been the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, after his arrival at Plymouth, in 1618; and Stoddescombe was the birthplace of Dr. Forster, a learned divine and writer.

PLYMTREE (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of HONITON, hundred of HAYRIDGE, Cullompton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Cullompton; containing 439 inhabitants. It lies between the Cullompton and Exeter, and the Cullompton and Honiton, road. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 18*s.* 1½*d.*; net income, £285; patrons, Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford. The church has an elegant gilt wooden screen, and an octagonal stone font. A school is partly supported by subscription.

POCKLEY, a township, in the parish and union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 2¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Helmsley; containing 210 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 3560 acres, including part of East-moor: the village is seated a little eastward of the Rical rivulet. A neat chapel of ease was erected in 1822, by C. Duncombe, Esq., afterwards Lord Feversham.

POCKLINGTON (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Wilton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 13 miles (E. by S.) from York, and 195 (N. by W.) from London; containing, with the townships of Meltonby, Ousthorpe, Pocklington, and Yapham, 2552 inhabitants, of whom 2323 are in the town. This place, at the time of Edward the Confessor, formed part of the territories of Morcar, Earl of Northumbria, and after the Conquest was granted by William I. to Stephen Fitz-Odo, whom he created Earl of Albemarle and Holderness. In the reign of Edward I., the manor belonged to Lord Henry Percy, who obtained a charter for a weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs on the festivals of All Saints and St. Margaret, and whose son and successor, in the time of Edward II., procured a grant of two additional fairs. The lands have been subsequently divided among various freeholders, and a very considerable portion is now the property of Robert Denison, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The town is pleasantly situated at the foot of the wolds, in a valley watered by a stream that flows through it into the river Derwent; it consists chiefly of two streets, which are paved, and lighted with gas from works constructed in 1834, at an expense of £1600, raised in shares of £10 each. Considerable improvements have been made within the last twenty years; the market-place has been cleared from obstructions, and rendered more commodious by the removal of the ancient shambles, by arching over the rivulet through the bed of which the carriage road from Malton and Duffield previously passed for more than fifty yards, and by the construction of spacious and well-formed roads which diverge from it in several directions. Races are held annually on the 2nd of May, and are tolerably well attended. There are some friendly societies, of which that of the Odd Fellows has a neat hall; and a branch of the York savings' bank has been established here. The town carries on a good trade in corn, flour, timber, and other articles of merchandise; and the neighbourhood is amply supplied with coal, lime, manure, and other necessities by a canal constructed under the provisions of an act of parliament in 1814, and which is nine miles in length, communicating with the river Derwent, and terminating at Street Bridge, within a mile of the town. The market, which is abundantly furnished with corn and with provisions of all kinds, is on Saturday; and fairs, chiefly for cattle, are held on March 7th, May 6th, August 5th, and November 8th and 9th, on which last day is a statute-fair.

The parish comprises about 4600 acres, of which 2520 are in the township of Pocklington; the surface, though generally level, is in some places pleasingly varied, and the soil is mostly a rich loam. The substratum is usually limestone, and the chapel hill, which overlooks the town, is principally a shelly limestone rock, which has been used for the roads, though flints and gravel are chiefly applied to that purpose; oolite limestone crops out on the hill, but there are at present no quarries in operation. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Yapham annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 1*s.* 10½*d.*, and in the patronage of the Dean of York, who is the appropriator; net income, £131. The church is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure in the early English style, with a

lofty square embattled tower crowned by crocketed pinnacles. The nave is separated from the aisles by a range of three pointed arches, supported on circular columns with plain and grotesquely-figured capitals alternately; the south transept appears to have been modernised, and the north transept has an east aisle; the chancel, which is the most ancient portion of the edifice, has several finely-carved stalls. Among the monuments are some to the Dowman family, and a mural monument to the memory of Robert Denison, Esq., and his lady, on the pedestals of which are representations, exquisitely carved in oak, of the Bearing of the Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Descent from the Cross. In digging a grave at the west end of the church, in 1835, a stone was found, on which was a sculptured representation of the Crucifixion, with an inscription in Latin partly obliterated, *Orate pro anima Johannis Soteby*, from whom Mr. Leigh Sotheby, of London, book auctioneer, traces the descent of his family, formerly lords of the manor. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded in the reign of Henry VIII., by John Dowman, LL.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk, who then obtained license to institute and endow, in the parish church, a fraternity called the guild of Jesus, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Nicholas the Bishop, for a master, two guardians, and a number of brethren and sisters. He granted to the guild land of the yearly value of twenty marks, for the support of a learned man, to teach grammar to all scholars resorting to Pocklington for instruction; and he subsequently conveyed certain property in the counties of Derby and York to St. John's College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of five scholars in that college, to be nominated by the guild. After the Dissolution, the school was refounded, and the patronage vested in the college, the heads of which choose the master, who, with the vicar and churchwardens, appoints the usher, and nominates to the scholarships; the income of the school was augmented by Thomas Dowman and the Rev. Thomas Mountfrith, and amounts in the aggregate to about £1020 per annum. The old school-house and residence for the master were taken down in 1819, and rebuilt by him. A national school, erected at the expense of Robert Denison, Esq., is supported by subscription. The poor law union comprises 47 parishes or places, containing a population of 15,432 persons. Two large barrows or tumuli, probably of Druidical origin, were formerly conspicuous on the West Green, and a large tract of land now inclosed, retains the name of the Barrow flat; at the commencement of the last century they were repaired with turf by the parochial authorities. In 1763, four human skeletons were dug up in Barmby field, one of which was inclosed in a coffin, with an urn at the head on which several ancient characters were inscribed.

PODDINGTON, or **PUDDINGTON** (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of WILLEY, county of BEDFORD, 5 miles (N.) from Harrold; containing, with Hinwick hamlet, 602 inhabitants, of whom 398 are in the township of Poddington. The parish comprises about 2750 acres, of which 1530 are arable, 950 pasture, 30 meadow, and 250 woodland; the soil is chiefly a loamy clay. The manufacture of thread-lace is carried on. The living is a discharged vicarage,

valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £89; patron and impropiator, R. Orlebar, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1765. The church contains several ancient monuments, the principal of which is to the memory of General Livesay. There is a petrifying spring; and small shells of the *ostroites*, *belemnites*, and *turbinites* species are found imbedded in the clay and gravel pits. Canary birds in a wild state are frequently met with in the neighbourhood.

PODIMORE, MILTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, and forming one of five unconnected portions of the hundred of WHITLEY, being locally in that of SOMERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (N. E. by N.) from Ilchester; containing 149 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 990 acres, of which the soil is in some parts gravel, and in others clay; the surface is level, and subject to flood in winter. The road from Taunton to Wincanton intersects the parish from east to west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 5½., and in the gift of W. Melliar, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, chiefly in the early English style, with an octagonal tower.

PODMORE, a township, in the parish of ECCLESHALL, union of STONE, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Eccleshall; containing 42 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £61. 8. 3., of which 6s. are payable to the vicar, and £61. 2. 3. to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

POINTINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SHERBORNE, hundred of HORETHORNE, E. division of SOMERSET, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Sherborne; containing 192 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Sherborne to Wincanton, comprises by measurement 1020 acres, whereof 166 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 8. 4., and in the gift of Lord Willoughby de Broke, who is proprietor of the whole parish: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are 26 acres of glebe, with some land leased out upon the downs; also a glebe-house, built in 1837. The church is a neat structure in the early English style. There is a national school. Fossils abound.

POINTON, a chapelry, in the parish of SEMPERINGHAM, union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Falkingham; containing 450 inhabitants.

POLEBROOK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of OUNDLE, hundred of POLEBROOK, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 2¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Oundle; containing, with the hamlet of Armston, 453 inhabitants. The parish is situated about a mile distant from the navigable river Nene, and comprises 2716a. 1r., of which 1931a. 1r. are in the township of Polebrook: limestone is quarried. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 3. 6½.; net income, £222, principally derived from a farm of nearly 300 acres, assigned under an inclosure act in 1790; patron, Bishop of Peterborough. There are about 30 acres of glebe connected with the rectory-house. The church is partly Norman, but principally in the early English style, with a beautiful tower and spire at the western extremity of the south aisle.

POLESWORTH (*St. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of **ATHERSTONE**, Tamworth division of the hundred of **HEMLINGFORD**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Tamworth; containing 1844 inhabitants. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of Our Lady, was founded here about the beginning of the ninth century, by King Egbert, whose daughter Editha was abbess, to whom, on her canonization, it was dedicated. Soon after the Conquest, the nuns were dispossessed, and retired to their cell at Oldbury; but, in the time of Stephen, they returned to this place, and from Henry III. had the grant of a weekly market and an annual fair: at the Dissolution the house possessed a revenue of £109. 6. 6.: there are still considerable remains of the conventual buildings. The parish comprises 6300 acres of productive land, and is intersected by the Coventry canal, the river Anker, and the road between Tamworth and Ashby: there is some mining property rated at £450 per annum. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £502; patron, the Crown. Francis Nethersole, in the year 1656, founded and liberally endowed a free school.

POLING, a parish, in the hundred of **POLING**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 3 miles (S. E.) from Arundel; containing 212 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 906 acres, of which 500 are arable, 231 pasture, and 175 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of Eton College, on the nomination of the Bishop of Chichester: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and the glebe comprises 2 acres. The church, which is a neat structure, is principally in the later English style, with a square tower at the west end; the font is of Caen stone. The knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery here, which, at the Dissolution, was granted to the college of Arundel.

POLLACK, a tything, in the parish and union of **SOUTH STONEHAM**, hundred of **MAINSBRIDGE**, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 228 inhabitants.

POLLARDS-LANDS, a township, in the parish of **ST. ANDREW AUCKLAND**, union of **AUCKLAND**, N. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**; containing 224 inhabitants. This place, which was anciently held by the family of Pollard, is on the east side of the river Gaunless, adjoining the town of Bishop-Auckland.

POLLECOT, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of **ASHENDON**, union of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 6 miles (N.) from Thame; containing 102 inhabitants.

POLLINGTON, a township, in the parish of **SNAITH**, union of **GOOLE**, Lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Snaith; containing 585 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation nearly 2000 acres. The Earl of Mexborough is lord of the manor, and derives from this place his titles of Baron and Viscount Pollington; and N. E. Yarburgh, Esq., and others, have also property here. There is a place of worship for Independents.

POLPERRO, a sea-port and market-town, partly in the parish of **LLANSALLOES**, and partly in that of **TALLAND**, union of **LISKEARD**, hundred of **WEST**, E. divi-

sion of **CORNWALL**, 5 miles (E.) from Fowey, and 3 (W. S. W.) from West Looe; containing 913 inhabitants. This is a small fishing-town, romantically situated on the sides of two steep rocky hills, between which, through a very narrow valley, flows a small river, which separates the parishes. Here is a harbour for vessels of 150 tons' burthen: the imports are chiefly coal, culm, and limestone; grain is occasionally exported; and a pilchard fishery and an extensive hook and line fishery are carried on, the latter of which supplies Bath, Plymouth, &c., with large quantities of fine whiting, pipers, dace, plaice, and turbot. A small market is held on Friday; and a pleasure-fair on July 10th, which continues for several days. At Polperro was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Peter, some remains of which, called the Chapel-house, are on the brow of the western hill above the town. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

POLRUAN, a township, in the parish of **LANTIGLOS-BY-FOWEY**, union of **LISKEARD**, hundred of **WEST**, E. division of **CORNWALL**; containing 720 inhabitants.

POLSHAM, a tything, in the out-parish of **ST. CUTHBERT**, city and union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**; containing 91 inhabitants.

POLSTEAD (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **COSFORD**, hundred of **BABERGH**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 9 miles (N.) from Colchester; containing 989 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 3396a. 2r. 31p., is highly picturesque; and a small stream, on which is a mill, runs through it, and empties itself into the Stour. A fair is held on Polstead Green for two days, commencing on the Wednesday after July 2nd. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22, and in the gift of F. R. Reynolds, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for about £880. The church, pleasantly situated on an eminence in Polstead Park, is a very ancient building, chiefly in the early Norman style, of which the nave is a good specimen; the tower is surmounted by a spire. Near the churchyard are the living remains of a very fine oak, more than thirty feet in circumference, supposed from its near locality to the site of the church, to have once been used as a gospel oak. The rectory-house is a good dwelling, with 17 acres of glebe around it. A national and an infants' school are chiefly supported by the rector and Mrs. Tyrell. The parish will long be remembered as the scene of the tragic death of Maria Martin in 1828; the Red Barn still exists in good repair, and is not unfrequently visited by strangers, but the family of the Corders have entirely left the place.

POLTIMORE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **ST. THOMAS**, hundred of **WONFORD**, Wonford and S. divisions of **DEVON**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Exeter; containing, with the hamlet of Ratslow, 264 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Clist, and comprises 1616 acres, of which 109 are common or waste; the soil is clay and sand, and the surface level, and in some parts subject to inundation. There are mines of manganese. The living is a rectory, with that of Huxam united, valued in the king's books at £15. 15. 5., and in the gift of Lord Poltimore: the tithes of Poltimore have been commuted for £297, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The church, principally in the decorated English style, with an elegant wooden screen, was built

by John Bampfylde, who died in 1390, and to whose memory it contains a slab. A school is supported by subscription; and there is an almshouse for four persons, founded by Mrs. Bampfylde about the year 1595, and endowed at different times by Sir Amias Bampfylde and several of his descendants. Poltimore gives the title of Baron to the family of Bampfylde.

PONDERS-END, a hamlet, in the parish of **ENFIELD**, union and hundred of **EDMONTON**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from London. Here is an establishment for finishing crape, at which about 150 persons are employed. The Lea navigation passes within a mile of the village, and the road from London to Waltham-Cross runs through it. A church has been built at an expense of £4000, defrayed partly by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and partly by subscription. The Independents have a place of worship.

PONSNOOTH, a hamlet, in the parishes of **GLUVIAS**, **PERRAN-ARWORTHAL**, and **STITHIANS**, union of **FALMOUTH**, E. division of the hundred of **KERRIER**, W. division of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Penryn, on the road to Falmouth and Redruth. The village is considerable, and the inhabitants are partly employed in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on to some extent, and in the Kennal gunpowder-works, in the immediate vicinity. There are places of worship for Bryanites and Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription.

PONSONBY, a parish, in the union of **WHITEHAVEN**, **ALLERDALE** ward above Derwent, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Egremont; containing 187 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Calder: freestone is obtained within its limits. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £113; patron and impropiator, E. Stanley, Esq. The church is a neat structure, exhibiting in the windows some ancient stained glass brought from Dalegarth Hall. On an eminence at Infell are remains of a Roman camp.



Arms.

PONTEFRAC (*St. GILES*), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the Upper division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**; comprising the townships of Carleton, East Hardwick, Monkhill, Pontefract, and Tanshelf, and the chapelry of Knottingley; and containing 9851 inhabitants, of whom 4669 are in the borough, 23 miles (S.

S. W.) from York, and $177\frac{1}{2}$ (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which appears to have risen from the ruins of the ancient *Legeolium*, a Roman station in the vicinity, now Castleford, was by the Saxons called *Kirkby*, and after the Conquest obtained the name of *Pontfrete*, according to some, from Pontfrete in Normandy, whence sprang the Lacys, lords of Pontefract. But by others it is stated to have been called *Pontfract* from the breaking down of the bridge over the river Aire in 1070, by the Northumbrian insurgents, of whom William I., with a formidable army, was in pursuit; by which accident the king was detained at this place for many days, till one of his Norman knights discovered a ford across the

river at Castleford, over which he passed with his army, and defeated the enemy with vindictive fury, unrelentingly laying waste the whole country between York and Durham. Though not itself a Roman station, it was probably a place of inferior importance connected with *Legeolium*, as the Watling-street passed through the park, near the town, and vestiges of a Roman camp were distinctly traceable previously to the recent inclosure of the waste lands. During the time of the Saxons, to whom some historians attribute the building of the town, Alric, a Saxon chief, erected a castle here, which, having been demolished or suffered to fall into decay, was repaired, or more probably rebuilt, by Ilbert de Lacy, to whom, at the time of the Conquest, William granted the honour and manor of Pontefract. In the reign of Edward II. the castle, then in the possession of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who had revolted against the king on account of his partiality to Piers Gaveston, was besieged and taken; and the earl, being soon after made prisoner by Andrew de Harcla, at Boroughbridge, was brought to Pontefract, where he was beheaded on a hill in sight of his own castle, and several of the barons who had joined his party were hanged; the earl was canonized after his death, and a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in honour of his memory, on the spot where he had suffered decapitation. His descendant, the renowned John of Gaunt, retired to this castle in the reign of Richard II., and fortified it against the king; but a reconciliation taking place, through the medium of Joan, the king's mother, no further hostilities ensued. Henry de Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, then an exile in France, exasperated by the king's attempt to deprive him of the duchy of Lancaster and honour of Pontefract, to which he had succeeded by the death of his father, and having received an invitation from some of the principal nobility, landed at Ravenspur, in this county; and being joined by the Lords Willoughby, Ross, D'Arcy, Beaumont, and other persons of distinction, with an army of 60,000 men, a battle ensued, which terminated in the imprisonment of the king, and the exaltation of the duke to the throne, by the title of Henry IV. Richard, after his deposition, was for some time confined in this castle, where he was inhumanly put to death. Henry frequently resided in it, where he held a parliament, after the battle of Shrewsbury, and, in 1404, signed the truce between England and Scotland. Scroop, Archbishop of York, having raised an insurrection, in which he was joined by the Earl of Northumberland, for the dethronement of the king, was by treachery made prisoner, and, being brought hither, where Henry at that time resided, was sentenced to death, and executed. Queen Margaret, during the absence of the king in Scotland, resided in this castle, and was delivered of her fifth son at Brotherton, in the immediate vicinity, having been taken ill while on a hunting excursion. After the battle of Agincourt, in the reign of Henry V., the Duke of Orleans and several French noblemen of the highest rank, were confined in the castle; and in 1406, the young prince, subsequently James I. of Scotland, who had been taken on his voyage to France, was imprisoned here till the commencement of Henry VI.'s reign.

During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, this castle was the place of confinement of

numerous noblemen, and several were put to death within its walls. Earl Rivers, who had been kept a prisoner here by the Duke of Gloucester, whose designs he had ineffectually attempted to oppose, was put to death in the castle, together with Sir Richard Grey and Sir Thomas Vaughan. In 1461, Edward IV., with an army of 40,000 men, fixed his head-quarters here, whence he marched against the Lancastrians at Towton, where the battle took place, and nearly 37,000 men were left dead on the field. After the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, in the person of Henry VII., that monarch visited the castle, in the second year of his reign; and it was honoured also by a visit from Henry VIII., in 1540; from James I., in 1603 and 1617, on his progress to Scotland; and from Charles I., in 1625. In the rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace, the castle was surrendered by Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, to the troops under the command of Aske. At the commencement of the civil war, it was garrisoned for the king, and, in 1644, was closely invested by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had taken possession of the town for the parliament. The royalists maintained a spirited defence under a heavy cannonade, which continued several days, and held out till the arrival of a detachment of 2000 men, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who, after a severe conflict with the parliamentarians in Chequer-field, in which he was assisted by sallies from the castle, at length obliged them to raise the siege. On the departure of Sir Marmaduke, the republicans again obtained possession of the town, and throwing up intrenchments for a blockade, renewed their efforts to reduce the castle. The garrison under Governor Lowther fought with obstinate intrepidity, and did considerable execution by frequent sallies; but being in want of provisions, and unable, from the blockade of the town, to procure supplies, they capitulated on honourable terms, and surrendered the castle to the parliamentary forces. After it had been for a short time in their hands, it was retaken by Col. Morrice and a small band of determined royalists, disguised as peasants carrying in provisions, who entered it without being suspected, and, having a reinforcement at hand, secured Col. Cotterell, the governor, and his men, in the dungeons. The castle was afterwards invested by Cromwell in person; but the garrison maintained their post, and it was not till the execution of the king that they surrendered the fortress, which the parliament soon ordered to be dismantled, and the materials to be sold. Of this castle, so memorable for its connexion with the most interesting periods of English history, and which consisted of numerous massive towers, connected by walls of prodigious strength, and fortified by its situation on the summit of an isolated rock, only a small circular tower remains.

The town is pleasantly situated on dry and elevated ground, near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder; the streets are spacious and well paved, and the houses, mostly of brick, are commodious and well built, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from springs. Gas-works were erected in 1832, at an expense of upwards of £4000, the greater portion of which sum was raised by means of shares of £10 each, and the remainder borrowed on interest; the two gasometers are capable of containing 5000 cubic feet of gas. There are two subscription reading-rooms. The

theatre, a small building, erected by subscription, has been converted into a British school; and the races formerly held in September on a course in the park belonging to the town, and on which a grand stand was erected in 1802, are discontinued. At a short distance from the town, a neat monument was erected in 1818, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo; and in the environs, which are pleasant, and abound with interesting and diversified scenery, are several noblemen's seats. The gardens and nursery-grounds produce abundance of fruit and vegetables for the supply of the adjacent markets, and are famous for a superior kind of liquorice, which is cultivated extensively, and the making of which into cakes forms an article of manufacture carried on to a considerable extent. The town has also an excellent local trade, arising from the populousness and respectability of the neighbourhood. The Aire and Calder canal affords a conveyance by water from the ports of Hull and Goole to Ferrybridge, from which place there is a direct land carriage to Pontefract; and the York and North-Midland railway has a station within two miles of the town, at Castleford. The market, which is well supplied with corn and provisions of every kind, is on Saturday. The market-place is spacious, and in the centre of it was formerly a cross, dedicated to St. Oswald, around which, for a certain distance, extended the privilege of freedom from arrest, the area of which was for a considerable time kept unpaved, as a memorial of that right; the cross was removed in 1734, and a neat market-house, ornamented with pillars of the Doric order, erected in pursuance of the will of Mr. Solomon Dupier, by his widow. The fairs are on the first Saturday in December, May 5th, Oct. 5th, and the Saturday before Palm-Sunday; also every fortnight, on the Saturday next after the fairs of York.



Corporation Seal.

Pontefract, which had enjoyed various privileges under the charters of the lords of the honour and manor, was first incorporated by royal charter in the reign of Richard III., which was confirmed by Henry VII. and Edward VI., and by James I. in the 4th of his reign. The charter was enlarged in the 29th of Charles II., and a new one was granted by James II., in the first of his reign; but the government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the municipal borough is co-extensive with the township of Pontefract, and the number of magistrates is eight. The town exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd and 26th of Edward I., from which period it was discontinued till revived by James I., in 1621, since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds a court of quarter-sessions; a court of record for the borough occurs every three weeks, for the recovery of debts to any amount, and there is a court baron for the honour, of which the power extends to the recovery of debts not exceeding £15. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Saturday

in the West riding court-house, and the borough magistrates meet every Monday in the town-hall; the general quarter-sessions for the West riding, also, are held here at Easter. The town-hall is a neat building, erected at the joint expense of the county and the corporation; the lower part, surrounded by an open corridor, forms a prison, and above is the hall, which is conveniently arranged for the borough courts, and occasionally used as an assembly-room; the front of the building is ornamented with pilasters of the Doric order, surmounted by a cornice. The court-house, erected at the expense of the county, is a handsome structure of freestone, in the Grecian style, and of the Ionic order, and is in every respect adapted to the county business.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, with the curacy of St. Giles', valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £313; impropiator, Earl of Harewood. The old parochial church, dedicated to All Saints, now only a district church, was nearly demolished in the parliamentary war, and is partly in ruins, but the north and south transepts and the tower were restored in 1831, at an expense of £4300, raised by subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 per annum, arising from lands bequeathed by Mr. Fothergill. The church of St. Giles, rendered parochial by an act of parliament passed in the 29th of George III., is a neat edifice, of which the old tower was taken down and rebuilt; it is situated on elevated ground in the market-place, and forms a conspicuous feature in the view of the town. The collegiate chapel dedicated to St. Clement, within the precincts of the castle, and the free chapel of St. Thomas, erected on the spot where the Earl of Lancaster was beheaded, have long since disappeared. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The free grammar school was founded and endowed with a house and garden, and £50 per annum from the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster, in the second year of the reign of Edward VI., and the endowment was augmented in the reign of Elizabeth; but the institution, having fallen into decay, was re-founded, on petition of the inhabitants, in the 32nd of George III. An exhibition of £10 per annum, with rooms, and one of £5 per annum, to two scholars from the school, were founded in University College, Oxford, by John Fries-ton, of Altofts, who also established two scholarships in Emanuel College, Cambridge, for boys from Normanton school, and in failure of such, for boys from the schools of Pontefract, Leeds, Rotherham, and Wakefield. It has also the right of sending a candidate for one of the exhibitions founded in Queen's College, Oxford, by Lady Elizabeth Hastings, every fifth year. A charity school, which had an endowment of £95 per annum, including a share in Lady E. Hastings' charity, has been incorporated with a national school, recently built.

The college and hospital of St. Nicholas was originally founded by an abbot of the monastery of St. Oswald, in the county of York, for a reader and thirteen persons, and endowed with an income of £23. 13. 4., payable out of the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster; it was vested in the corporation of the borough by James I., and was rebuilt, or materially repaired, by means of a sum of

£100, bequeathed for that purpose by Mr. Thomas Sayle. The endowment, by subsequent donations, has been increased to £36 per annum. Knolles, or the Trinity, almshouse was founded in the reign of Richard II., by Sir Robert Knolles, and endowed with an annual sum, also payable from the revenue of the duchy, the moiety of an estate in Whitechapel, London, devised by Mr. John Mercer, and other property, producing a yearly income of more than £108; the premises comprise rooms for seven aged men and nine women. Perfect's hospital was built at the joint expense of the corporation and the town, and endowed by Mr. William Perfect with land, which, with other donations, produces £40 per annum; the premises comprise three dwellings, each for an aged man and his wife. The Bede House, of which the origin is unknown, is maintained by the overseers, for the poor of the parish. Thwaites' hospital was bequeathed for the residence of four aged unmarried women, by Mr. Richard Thwaites, in 1620. Cowper's Hospital was founded in 1668, by Mr. Robert Cowper, and has been rebuilt at the expense of the parish, for four aged widows. Two almshouses, built respectively by Mr. Matthew and Mr. Robert Franks, in 1737, and containing each apartments for two aged widows, have endowments of £11. 10. and £17. 10. per annum. Watkinson's hospital was founded in 1765, by Edward Watkinson, M.D., who endowed it with personal estates producing £87. 14. 6.; the premises contain apartments for eight aged men and women. George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, gave in trust to the corporation £200 per annum, to be distributed in loans to tradesmen; and there are numerous charitable bequests for distribution among the poor.

Among the various monastic institutions formerly existing here, was a Cluniac priory, founded in the reign of William Rufus by Robert de Lacy, and dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was £472. 16. 1.: there are no remains. A convent of Carmelites was established in the year 1257, by Edmund Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, but not even the site can be traced. A convent of Dominican or Black friars was instituted in 1266, by Simon Pyper, in a place now called Friar-Wood, and at the Dissolution consisted of a prior, seven brethren, and a novice. There was also an hospital for Lazars, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, of uncertain foundation, to which, in 1286, Archbishop Romain was a benefactor, and of which the site is supposed to be occupied by Franks' hospital; and an hospital for a chaplain and eight poor brethren, established in the reign of Edward III., by William La Tabourere, is by some identified with the Bede House. On the 25th of March, 1822, as two labourers were trenching the land for liquorice, in a field called Paper-Mill Field, near St. Thomas' Hill, one of them struck his spade against a stone coffin, which weighed about a ton and a half, and, on examination, was found to contain the skeleton of a man, with the head between the legs, in good preservation; these were supposed to be the decapitated remains of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who suffered on the 22nd of March, 1322, exactly 500 years previously, and the coffin and its contents were removed into the grounds of R. P. Milnes, Esq., of Frystone Hall, where they now remain, inclosed within a palisade. Near a windmill, which now occupies the site of St. Thomas' chapel, great quantities of beau-

tifully carved stones were dug up in 1841, and were removed by the Earl of Mexborough, as owner of the soil: from the sculpture of the stones the building to which they belonged seems to have been of Gothic architecture. Dr. Bramhall, who after the Restoration was made primate of Ireland, was a native of this place. Thomas de Castleford, a monkish historian, was a brother of the Dominican convent; and Dr. Johnson, a physician and eminent antiquary, resided in the town. Pontefract gives the title of Earl to the family of Fermor, who are styled Earls of Pomfret.

PONTEFRAC-T-PARK, an extra-parochial liberty, in the Upper division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (N. W. by N.) from Pontefract; containing 96 inhabitants. The park, which comprises about 325 acres, is managed by 24 resident persons who are the highest rate-payers, and is thrown open from the 12th of May till the 10th of October for the benefit of those inhabitants of Pontefract, Pontefract-Park, and Tanshelf, who have been resident three years. About 300 head of cattle are annually taken in, the number being fixed by the trustees; the pasture of a horse is 21s., and that of a cow, 12s., and any person stocking the park with cattle not *bonâ fide* his own property, forfeits his right of pasture for a given period of time.

PONTELAND (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTH-UMBERLAND; comprising the townships of Berwick-Hill, Little Callerton, Coldcoats, Darras-Hall, Higham-Dykes, Kirkley, Milburn, Milburn-Grange, Ponteland, and part of High Callerton and of Prestwick; the whole containing 1094 inhabitants, of whom 424 are in Ponteland township, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle, on the road to the north. The origin of this place is attributed to Elius Hadrianus by Camden, who supposes it to have been the station of the first cohort of the Cornavii. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1244, between Henry III. and the King of Scotland; and the town and castle were subsequently burnt by the Scots, previously to the battle of Otterburn. The parish is situated on the west bank of the river Pont, from which it takes its name, and is intersected by the river Blyth; it comprises about 10,000 acres, and was originally much larger, including the township of Dinnington, which is now a separate parish. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, well adapted for wheat, and there are extensive portions of rich pasture; the surface is generally level; the substratum abounds with stone of good quality for building, and in the neighbourhood are some coal-mines in operation. Edward Collingwood, Esq., of Dissington Hall, is proprietor of a part of the township. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patrons and impropiators, Warden and Fellows of Merton College, Oxford. The great tithes have been commuted for £2067. 10., with a glebe of 85 acres; and the tithes of the vicar for £296. 4., with a glebe of 143 acres. The church, formerly collegiate, is partly in the Norman style, with a square tower surmounted by a low spire, and was repaired in 1810, when the north wall was rebuilt. There is a place of worship for Scottish Presbyterians; also a free school, founded in 1719, by Richard Coates, Esq., who bequeathed property in Newcastle, now producing about £70 a year, for its support.

PONTESBURY (*ST. GEORGE*), a parish, in three independent ecclesiastical divisions, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 3311 inhabitants, of whom 1471 are in the first division, 966 in the second, and 686 in the third. The parish is intersected by the road from Shrewsbury to Montgomery, and comprises 10,673 acres, of which 6320 are arable, 3460 meadow and pasture, 345 wood and plantations, 239 homesteads and cottages, 217 common, and 92 uninclosed. Its surface is undulated, presenting in one part an insulated rocky hill and woody ravine, and the soil varies considerably; the timber consists chiefly of oak, ash, fir, and Carolina poplar. There are some thin strata of coal; and lead, though not dug in the parish, is smelted in large quantities. The living is a rectory, in three portions: the first is valued in the king's books at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £800; patron and incumbent, Rev. Ham Harrison: the second also at £17. 13. 4.; net income, £825; patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford: and the third at £8. 10.; net income, £483; patron, W. E. S. Owen, Esq. The church, formerly collegiate, and having a dean and three prebendaries, was rebuilt in 1828, at a cost of £5200, raised by rate and subscription, and is in the early English style, with a tower 90 feet in height. A church, in the same style, was built at Cruckton, by subscription, in 1840, at an expense of £900; and at Longdon is a chapel, with 140 sittings. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A school on the national plan has been established; and one of the schools founded by Edward Goff, Esq., in 1813, is situated here.

PONTISBRIGHT, or CHAPEL, a parish, in the union of LEXDEN and WINSTREE, Colchester division of the hundred of LEXDEN, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Halsted; containing 429 inhabitants. This is a daughter parish to Great Tey, and comprises upwards of 1000 acres, of which about 200 acres are pasture, and 40 woodland. A fair for toys is held on the first Tuesday after the 11th of June. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Parishioners: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for £227. 10., and those of the incumbent for £140. 12.; there are $45\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe appertaining to the rectory, and 10 to the curacy. The church is a small ancient edifice.

PONTON, GREAT (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union and soke of GRANTHAM, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S.) from Grantham; containing 469 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises about 2800 acres, chiefly arable, is situated on the great north road, and the river Witham runs through the village, which was the *Ad Pontem* of Antoninus. There are some quarries, producing stone suitable for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7.; net income, £463; patron, Prebendary of North Grantham in the Cathedral of Salisbury. The church is a beautiful edifice in the later English style, erected in 1519, at the expense of Anthony Ellys, Esq., a merchant of London; the tower and spire are much admired. W. Archer, in 1713, endowed a free school with land and houses now producing £53 per annum. Roman coins, tessellated pavements, &c., have been discovered at different periods.

PONTON, LITTLE (*ST. GUTHLAKE*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, wapentake of WINNIBRIGGS and

THREO, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from **Grantham**; containing 212 inhabitants. The parish, situated on the great north road, and intersected by the river **Witham**, comprises by measurement 1900 acres: limestone and freestone are quarried. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £336; patron, Rev. Dr. Dowdeswell. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811; there are about 26 acres of glebe. The church, a humble edifice, without tower or spire, was originally much larger, and has the date 1657, the time, probably, when it was dismantled. A school is supported by subscription.

PONTOP, a hamlet, in the township of **COLLIERLY**, parish and union of **LANCHESTER**, W. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 12 miles (N. W.) from **Durham**. This place has successively belonged to the families of **Gourlay**, **Claxton**, **Bulmer**, **Meabourn**, and **Swinburne**: in **Bishop Langley's** time it consisted of about 200 acres of land, with a mansion-house and garden.—See **COLLIERLY**.

PONT-Y-POOL, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of **TREVETHAN**, division of **PONT-Y-POOL**, hundred of **ABERGAVENNY**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 20 miles (S. W. by W.) from **Monmouth**, and 146 (W. by N.) from **London**; containing 2865 inhabitants. This town, the name of which is a corruption of **Pont ap Howel**, is situated on a declivity between the river **Avon** and the canal to **Newport**, near the base of the bold elevation of **Mynydd-Maen**. It appears to have arisen out of the village of **Trevethan**, and to owe its present importance to the inventive genius of **Thomas Allgood**, a native of **Northamptonshire**, who made some discoveries here of much advantage to the manufactures of the country, in the art of imitating japan varnish, from which the articles were denominated **Japan ware**; in addition to which his son introduced and carried on here, for a considerable time, a branch of art in cleansing and polishing iron, which produced articles of such excellent workmanship, as eventually to obtain for them the name of "**Pont-y-Pool ware**." The prosperity of the town was completed, about the close of the sixteenth century, by the establishment of iron-works, under the auspices of **Capel Hanbury**, to which the mineral productions of the county, with the numerous forges and furnaces, and the more modern accommodations of conveyance, both by land and water, have essentially contributed. The town is situated on the great basin of coal and iron-stone extending westward through **Wales** to **Pembrokeshire**, and is irregularly built, chiefly in two streets, which contain many neat detached houses; the streets are partially **Macadamized**, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water from the small river **Avon** and the adjacent springs. The surrounding scenery is of a rugged character, and the prospect from some points is exceedingly wide. The extensive iron-works, begun in 1565, and enlarged by **John Hanbury**, Esq.; numerous forges and iron-mills, for making tin plate; and the furnaces of the **British Mining Company**, at the **Vartage**, about three miles distant, afford employment to a large portion of the population. The manufacture of the **Japan** and **Pont-y-Pool ware**, also, is still carried on, though it is now rivalled by that of **Birmingham**. The chief articles of trade are, iron of every description and quality, of which

the parish is capable of sending 30,000 tons annually to market; and coal, in which the neighbouring hills abound. Some business is done in the leather trade, and there is a good brewery. Facility of conveyance is supplied by several tram-roads, and to the port of **Newport** by the **Monmouthshire** and **Brecon** canals, which pass through **Pont-y-Pool**, and form a junction at the village of **Pont-y-Moile**. The market is on Saturday, and, during the summer, there is an additional market on Wednesday; fairs are held on April 2nd and 22nd, July 5th, and Oct. 10th, for horses, cattle, sheep, cheese, &c. Petty-sessions are held here; also an annual court leet for the lords of the manors of **Wensland** and **Brynwyn**, at which the stewards preside. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron, Vicar of **Llanover**; appropriators, Chapter of **Llandaff**. The chapel, dedicated to **St. James**, is a very ancient building, but has undergone such considerable repairs as to make it a neat and commodious structure. A church was opened at the hamlet of **Pontnewydd**, on Oct. 15th, 1840; and there are places of worship for **Baptists**, **Wesleyans**, **Independents**, the **Society of Friends**, and **Roman Catholics**; and a national school. The poor law union of **Pont-y-Pool** comprises 22 parishes or places, with a population of 25,037.

POOL, with **BYROME**, a township, in the parish of **BROTHERTON**, Lower division of the wapentake of **BARKSTONE-ASH**, W. riding of **YORK**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. E.) from **Ferrybridge**; containing 79 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 850 acres: the hamlet is situated a little to the east of the road between **Ferrybridge** and **Tadcaster**.

POOL, NETHER, a township, in the parish of **EASTHAM**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of **CHESHIRE**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Chester**; containing 32 inhabitants.

POOL, OVER, a township, in the parish of **EASTHAM**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 8 miles (N. by W.) from **Chester**; containing 96 inhabitants. It is situated about midway between the river **Mersey** and the road from **Chester** to **Birkenhead**; the **Chester** and **Birkenhead** railway, also, is not far distant.

POOL, SOUTH (*St. Cyriac*), a parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **COLERIDGE**, **Stanborough** and **Coleridge**, and S. divisions of **DEVON**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from **Kingsbridge**; containing, with the hamlets of **Frogmoor** and **North Poole**, 555 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1746 acres, of which 24 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 16. 5½., and in the joint patronage of **Mrs. Treby**, and **A. Kelly** and **T. H. Hayes**, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £376, and there are $45\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe.

POOLE, a township, in the parish of **ACTON**, union and hundred of **NANTWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from **Nantwich**; containing 201 inhabitants. The **Chester** canal passes within its western boundary; and the railway from **Chester** to **Crewe**, which runs to the north, and the road from **Nantwich** to **Tarporley** and **Chester**, which pursues a course nearly parallel with the canal, also afford means of communication. The impropriate tithes of the township have been commuted for a rent-charge of £40. 19. 1., and the vicarial for one of £23. 7. 4.



Seal and Arms.

POOLE (*St. James*), a sea-port, borough, and market-town, a county of itself, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of COGDEAN, Shaston (East) division of DORSET, 27 miles (E.) from Dorchester, and 104 (S. W. by W.) from London; containing 6093 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from its commodious harbour, ap-

pears to have risen first into importance as a fishing hamlet, in the time of Edward III., at which period the port was much frequented, and the inhabitants had attained such prosperity as to be able to furnish four ships and ninety-four men towards the armament of that sovereign for the siege of Calais. After much fluctuation in the succeeding reigns, the population had greatly increased in the time of Henry VI., from whom, and his immediate successors, the inhabitants obtained grants of various privileges. The town subsequently became the resort and also the residence of Spanish merchants; and the trade of the port rapidly increased till after their departure, on the breaking out of the Spanish war in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, when it materially declined. But this check to its commercial prosperity was not of long continuance, and some additional immunities having been conferred, its importance was soon established upon a more solid and permanent basis. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, the town was garrisoned for the parliament, and became the scene of many severe and sanguinary contests; but after the Restoration, the fortifications, of which a small portion is still discernible, were demolished.

The town, which is situated on a peninsula in the northern part of the harbour, and connected by an isthmus with the main land, consists of several good streets; the houses are in general well built and of respectable appearance, with several of a superior class intermixed, and the streets are paved under the provisions of the general highway act, and watched and lighted by a local act obtained in the 29th of George II. The inhabitants are well supplied with water. Considerable improvements have been made in the town by the corporation, who have recently expended £1500 in the purchase of houses, that have been taken down in order to widen High-street. In 1834 an act was procured for building a bridge between this place and Hamworthy. Several reading societies have been formed; a newsroom is supported by subscription; and a public library has been established, for which an appropriate building in High-street was erected in 1830, at the expense of the Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby (now Lord de Mauley), one of the late representatives of the borough, on a site of ground given for that purpose by B. L. Lester, Esq., the other late member. An amateur concert has been established upwards of seventy years. The town-house, a neat building on the quay, lately built by subscription, is used by the subscribers, who are chiefly merchants, as a newsroom. The trade of the port, which was principally with Newfoundland, and was formerly very extensive, has in a great measure

given way to a more general commerce; a considerable foreign trade is now carried on, and a large coasting trade has been established. The chief exports are, provisions, wearing apparel, cordage, nets, and commodities of all kinds, to Newfoundland, and manufactured goods; and the chief imports are, cod and salmon, chiefly for foreign markets, and oil, seal-skins, furs, and cranberries for home consumption. Corn is both exported and imported in great quantities; many thousand tons of clay are shipped to Liverpool annually, for the use of the Staffordshire potteries, and coal is imported from the north of England, for the use of the neighbouring district. The number of vessels belonging to the port, of above fifty tons, is 81, of the aggregate burthen of 12,155 tons. The harbour is one of the safest in the island, and during the severest gales vessels may ride here in perfect security at single anchor; the quays, nearly a mile in length, are accessible to vessels at all times of the tide, and along the whole extent are commodious warehouses, affording every facility for commerce. The oyster-fishery was formerly carried on; but the beds have almost entirely failed, in consequence of the rapacity and improvidence of the fishermen. The manufactures of the town and vicinity consist principally of rope, twine, and sail-cloth, which are extensive; and there are several yards for ship-building, in which many of the inhabitants are employed. The market is on Thursday, and there is another on Monday, for provisions; fairs take place on the festival of St. Philip and St. James, and on All Souls'-day, both of which are continued for nine days. The butchers' market is held under the guildhall, and there are two adjacent market-places for vegetables and poultry, of which one was recently erected by the corporation.

The inhabitants were first incorporated in the reign of Richard I., by a charter of William Long 'Espee, lord of the manor of Canford, of which Poole then formed part; and this grant was confirmed by William de Montacute, in the 45th of Edward III., and subsequently by Thomas de Montacute, in the 12th of Henry IV., both earls of Salisbury and lords of the manor of Canford. The charter was extended in 1559, by Elizabeth, who re-incorporated the inhabitants, and erected the place into a county of itself, independent of Dorset; and other privileges were bestowed by Charles II., in the 19th, and by James II. in the 4th, year of his reign. The corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William

IV., cap. 76; the borough is divided into two wards, the municipal boundaries being co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes; the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, and the total number of magistrates is fourteen. The town first sent representatives to parliament in the reign of Edward III., and afterwards discontinued till the 31st of Henry VI., from which



Admiralty Seal formerly used.

period it has regularly returned two members: the right of election was extended in 1832, to the £10 householders of an enlarged district, comprising by estimation

an area of 352 acres: the sheriff is returning officer. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough; and petty-sessions take place at the guildhall every Tuesday. A court of admiralty was formerly held by the mayor, but has been abolished by the Municipal Corporations' act. The sheriff holds his *Tourn* annually, at which presentments of illegal weights and measures are made. The guildhall, a neat and substantial building, was erected in 1761, at the joint expense of Joseph Gulston, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Calcraft.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of J. M. Elwes, Esq.; net income, £307. The church is a modern elegant structure, erected at an expense of £15,000, towards defraying which the corporation gave £1300. An episcopal chapel, built in the Grecian style, at a cost of £3000, raised by subscription, and endowed from the same source, was consecrated and dedicated to St. Paul, on the 17th of January, 1833, and can accommodate from 700 to 800 persons: the living is in the patronage of the Trustees. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, and Roman Catholics. A free school for children is supported by Mr. Harbin's bequest of £300, now producing £20 per annum; and there is also a national school. Almshouses for twelve persons were founded in West-street, and endowed by Mr. Robert Rogers, with an annuity of £18; houses for a similar number were built at Hungerhill, in 1812, by George Garland, Esq., who assigned to them £200 in money, and property now producing £26 per annum; and there are some almshouses in Church-street. The poor law union of Poole comprises eight parishes or places, with a population of 12,074: a union-house has been erected at Longfleet, capable of containing 200 paupers, at an expense of £6000. Sir Peter Thompson, many years Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, was a native of this place, of which he collected all the known ancient records; and John Lewis, an eminent divine and antiquary, was also born here.

POOLE, a chapelry, in the parish of OTLEY, Upper division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Otley; containing 363 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 810 acres, partly the property of F. Hawksworth Fawkes, Esq., who is lord of the manor; the soil is rich and fertile, the surface is varied, and the prevailing scenery of pleasing character. There are some quarries of good building-stone. The village is situated on the south bank of the river Wharfe, over which is a bridge; there are a corn-mill, two paper-mills, and a scribbling and fulling mill. The chapel, rebuilt in 1840, is a neat small structure with a campanile turret, and contains 200 sittings, of which 80 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron, Vicar of Otley; impropiators, Mr. Fawkes and others. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

POOLE-KEYNES (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 5 miles (S. S. W.) from Cirencester; containing 184 inhabitants. This place, which comprises about 1500 acres, is intersected by the river Thames, about a mile from its source; and the Cheltenham and Great Western Union railway runs through the parish. The buildings

are of stone dug on the spot; and in some places forest marble is found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 6.; net income, £226, derived from land; patron, Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. The church was rebuilt in 1777.

POOLEY, a neat village, in the township of HIGH BARTON, parish of BARTON, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Penrith. This place is situated at the foot of the lake Ulswater; and the river Eamont, which flows out of the lake, is here crossed by a handsome bridge of three arches, uniting at this point Westmorland and Cumberland. It possesses great attractions, having beautiful, extensive, and diversified scenery, great resources for angling, and several barges and skiffs. From Pooley to Patterdale, the head of the lake, the distance is nine miles, in a serpentine course, through an enchantingly wild and picturesque country.

POOLTON, with SEACOMBE, a township, in the parish of WALLASEY, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 11 miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston; containing 2446 inhabitants. The village of Poolton is situated on Wallasey pool, near its junction with the Mersey; and Seacombe is another village on that river, nearly opposite Liverpool, to which there is a regular ferry. Tithe rent-charges have been awarded, amounting to £137, equally divided between the rector of the parish and the Bishop of Chester.

POORSTOCK (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, partly in the hundred of EGGERTON, but chiefly in the liberty of POORSTOCK, Bridport division of DORSET, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridport; containing with the tythings of West Milton, Mappercombe with Nettlecombe, South Poorton with Loscombe, and Witherston, 1090 inhabitants. It is said, traditionally, that King Athelstan had a castle here, in which he resided; a hill called Castle Hill is marked as its site, and some fields in the vicinity bear the name of Park fields. In the 7th of Edward III., a market on Thursday, and a fair on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Philip and St. James, and two days afterwards, were granted to John Wroxhale, to be held here; but no market or fair now takes place. The parish comprises 3317 acres, of which 422 are common or waste land: stone for paving, and an inferior freestone, are quarried. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 16. 8.; net income, £195; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The great tithes have been commuted for £303, and the vicarial for £230; there is a modern glebe-house, on about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre of land. The church is a handsome edifice, erected about the beginning of Henry VIIIth's reign. There is a parochial school. At West Milton is a chapel of ease, and at Mappercombe are the remains of an ancient chapel.

POORTON, NORTH (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of BEAMINSTER-FORUM and REDHONE, Bridport division of DORSET, 5 miles (S. E.) from Beaminster; containing 112 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of T. Banger, Esq.: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £79, and the glebe comprises nearly 2 acres.

POORTON, SOUTH, a tything, in the parish of POORSTOCK, union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of EGGER-TON, Bridport division of DORSET; containing 114 inhabitants.

POPHAM (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union of BASINGSTOKE, hundred of MITCHELDEVER, Basing-stoke and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (S. W.) from Basingstoke; containing 99 inhabitants. The London and South-Western railway passes to the west of this place, through two tunnels each 200 yards in length, separated by a cutting nearly 100 feet in depth. The line attains its highest summit here, being about 400 feet above the level of the station at Nine Elms, London; and at the Andover road is one of the intermediate stations. The living is annexed, with those of Northington and East Stratton, to the vicarage of Mitcheldever.

POPLAR (*ALL SAINTS*), formerly a joint hamlet with Blackwall, but now a parish, and the head of a union, in the Tower division of the hundred of OSSUL-STONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 3 miles (E. by S.) from London; containing 20,342 inhabitants. This place, which was separated from Stepney by act of parliament, in 1817, derived its name from the number of poplar-trees with which it abounded, and for the growth of which its situation near the river was highly favourable. It is at the south-eastern extremity of the county, and is bounded on the east, west, and south by the river Thames, and on the north by the parishes of Bromley and Limehouse; it is inhabited chiefly by persons engaged in the shipping interest, by numerous artisans occupied in the different yards for building and repairing ships, and by a multitude of labourers, who find employment in the docks. The West India docks, an extensive establishment for the accommodation of the homeward and outward bound fleets, were constructed here in 1802; and the works of the Thames Plate Glass Company, and various iron and brass foundries, with several establishments for engineering and the manufacture of machinery, are likewise in the parish. The place is partially paved, well lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water by the East London water-works. It is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests for the Tower Hamlets, for the recovery of debts under £5, and also within the limits of the new police establishment. The Poplar institution for the promotion of literature and science, is a neat building on the East India road. The town-hall, forming a part of the present workhouse for the union, was erected in 1810, on the removal of an ancient edifice, which stood in the highway, and was taken down in the preceding year.

The LIVING is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of Brasenose College, Oxford; net income, £632. The church, erected by the parishioners at an expense of £37,000, is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a lofty steeple of the composite order; the interior is conveniently arranged and chastely ornamented. It is situated on the south side of the East India road, in the centre of a spacious cemetery, on the west of which is a house for the rector. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary, was built by subscription in 1654, at an expense of £2000, on a piece of ground given by the East India Company, by whom it was almost entirely rebuilt in 1776; it is a neat building, and has a large

burial-ground. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Company, and is attached to the hos-pital supported by them here. A chapel on the East India road has been recently erected at the expense of George Green, Esq., for the accommodation of the numerous shipwrights employed in his building-yards, and of the seamen with which the neighbourhood abounds; it is a neat edifice in the Grecian style, with a handsome campanile turret, and contains 1100 sit-tings; and within a few yards of it the same gentleman has built an extensive house called the "Sailors' Home," for the temporary lodging and accommodation of sailors while on shore. There are places of worship for Bap-tists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The boys' school, established in 1711, affords instruction on the national system. The free school, founded in 1816, contains 300 boys and 200 girls; a schoolroom for boys, and another for girls, with houses for the master and mistress, have been erected at an expense of £3037, on a piece of ground given by the East India Company, and the institution has an income of £240, arising from bequests. A Roman Catholic school is maintained; and in the Ladies' charity school, in union with the National Society, 90 girls are taught. An in-fants' school was erected on the East India road in 1828, and is supported by Mr. Green, who has been a munificent benefactor to the parish, and a zealous pro-moter of the schools, to the establishment and support of which, and to other charitable uses, he has appro-priated more than £10,000. There is also a school for Irish Protestants, of whom 125 are clothed and partly supported.

The East India hospital, in connexion with the chapel, which the inmates attend for divine service, was estab-lished for the maintenance of widows of officers and seamen in the company's service. It is a spacious and substantial quadrangular structure, comprising 38 tene-ments, and was entirely rebuilt by the company in 1802: the south front contains the chaplain's residence in the centre, and on each side dwellings for the hos-pitallers; and to the north of the chapel are 18 dwell-ings for the widows of superior officers. Sir Henry Johnson, in 1683, bequeathed £300 for the purpose of building six almshouses for ship-carpenters, which de-sign was not accomplished till 1756, when they were erected chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Glo'ster Ridley. Mrs. Esther Hawes founded an almshouse for six aged widows, and endowed it with £9 per annum; and Mr. John Till, by will, gave four houses at Black-wall for watermen. There are also various charitable bequests for distribution among the necessitous and aged parishioners. The poor law union comprises Poplar, Blackwall, Bromley, and Stratford-le-Bow, and contains a population of 31,091. George Steevens, the celebrated commentator and editor of Shakspeare's plays, was born here in 1736, and was buried in the chapel in 1800, where is a monument to his memory, with a fine bas-relief, in which he is represented contemplating the bust of his favourite author. In the cemetery are the tombs of Dr. Glo'ster Ridley, minister of Poplar, who died in 1774, and of his son, the Rev. James Ridley, author of the *Tales of the Genii*, who died in 1765. Among the eminent men who occasionally re-sided here were, Robert Ainsworth, the compiler of the Latin Dictionary, who kept a school in the neighbour-

hood ; and Sir Richard Steele, who is said to have had a laboratory here.

POPPLETON, NETHER or INFERIOR, a parish, in the E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W.) from York, on the road to Boroughbridge; containing 240 inhabitants. It comprises 1169 acres, of which 669 are arable, and 500 pasture and meadow; the surface is level; the soil is various but rich, except on the moorland, which is poor, and the scenery is pleasing, embracing views of the river Ouse, and cathedral of York. The Great Northern railway passes east of the church, after which it crosses the Ouse on a bridge of three semi-elliptical arches, thirty feet above the bed of that river, which forms the northern boundary of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £155; patron and appropriator, the Archbishop of York, whose tithes are held under lease by Richard F. Wilson, Esq. The church was rebuilt, with the exception of the chancel, in 1842, at a cost of £400; it has a turret with two bells of reverberating sound, and contains some monuments to the family of Archbishop Hutton, who resided here in 1620. A school-house was built in 1799, by John Dodsworth, who endowed it with £7. 7. per annum, and the school is further supported by £4 received annually from Lady Hewley's charity, and by a bequest of Miss Hawkins of the same amount. Prince Rupert, with his army, crossed the river at this place, on his way to the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644.

POPPLETON, UPPER, a chapelry, in the parishes of NETHER POPPLETON, and ST. MARY BISHOPSHILL, JUNIOR, E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from York; containing 373 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1340 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of St. Mary Bishopshill, Junior: the tithes for the manor of Poppleton were commuted for land in 1769. The chapel is a neat edifice, dedicated to All Saints. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PORCHESTER (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Fareham; containing 767 inhabitants. This place, the ancient *Caer Peris* of the Britons, and the *Portus Magnus* of the Romans, was by the Saxons called *Port ceastre*, either from the castle which defended its capacious harbour, or from *Porth*, a Saxon chief, who landed here with his two sons, Bieda and Maegla, and, having obtained a settlement in this part of the island, assisted Cerdic in establishing the kingdom of the West Saxons. A castle of great strength was erected on the old Roman works, which was much enlarged, or more probably rebuilt, soon after the Conquest; and previously to the destruction of the harbour, on the retiring of the sea, this place was the principal station of the British navy, subsequently removed to Portsmouth. Porchester Castle is situated on a neck of land projecting a considerable way into the harbour; the walls, which are from eight to twelve feet in thickness, and eighteen feet high, inclose a quadrangular area of nearly five acres, and are defended by numerous towers, and surrounded by a broad and deep moat. The keep is a strong square building, with four towers, the largest of which forms the north-west angle; it contains many spacious rooms, of which some are vaulted with stone, and one appears

to have been the chapel. The entrance to the outer area is through massive Norman towers on the east and west sides: the ancient parochial church of St. Mary is within the outer area of the castle, of which several of the towers and a considerable portion of the walls are now in ruins. The parish comprises 1113*a.* 1*r.* 3*p.*, of which 183 acres are down-land: the village, called by way of distinction Porchester-street, extends for about a mile on the road to Fareham, and contains several neat houses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £171; impropiator, Lord Powerscourt, whose tithes have been commuted for £320, and those of the vicar for £180: there are 11 acres of glebe. The church is a venerable cruciform structure in the Norman style, with a low central tower; the south transept has been destroyed, and the chancel, which is small, is of later date, and has an east window of three lights, in the later English style; the west front is in good preservation, and exhibits a fine Norman specimen. Numerous Roman coins have been dug up.

PORINGLAND, GREAT or EAST (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Norwich; containing 520 inhabitants. The parish comprises 916*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.*; and the road from Norwich to Bungay runs through it. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 2½.; net income, £274; patron and incumbent, the Rev. S. Brereton: there is a glebe of 18 acres. The church was founded before the Conquest, and the body of it rebuilt about 1432; it is chiefly in the decorated style, with a circular tower, of which the upper part is octagonal.

PORINGLAND, LITTLE or WEST (ST. MICHAEL), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, 5¾ miles (S. S. E.) from Norwich; containing 57 inhabitants. It comprises 629*a.* 2*r.* 6*p.*, of which 572 acres are arable, and 47 pasture. The living is a rectory, united in 1728 to the rectory of Howe: there are no remains of the church.

PORLOCK (ST. DUBRITUS), a parish and small port, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WILLITON, hundred of CARHAMPTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (W.) from Minehead; containing, with the tythings of Bossington and Yearnor, 892 inhabitants, of whom 106 are in the hamlet of Weir-Porlock, and 100 in that of West Porlock. This place, which derives its name from the Saxon *Portlocan*, an inclosed harbour, is of considerable antiquity, having been a residence of the West Saxon kings, who also had an extensive chase here. About the year 918, a band of pirates entered the harbour; but the greater number were slain by the inhabitants, and the rest, having escaped to the island of Steepholmes, died of hunger. In 1052, Harold, the son of Earl Godwin, having sailed from Ireland, with nine ships, entered Porlock bay, and, being unsuccessfully opposed by the inhabitants, slew great numbers, set fire to the town, and carried off much booty. The place is romantically situated near the Bristol Channel, and surrounded on all sides, except in the direction of the sea, by lofty hills, winding valleys, and deep glens; it comprises two streets, composed of straggling houses, of a mean order. The trade consists in the importation of coal and lime from Wales; and fairs are held on the Thursday before September

13th, October 11th, and November 12th, for cattle and a small breed of sheep called *Porlocks*. A manorial court occurs annually. The parish contains 5075 acres, of which 2850 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 11. 8.; and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £339. The church is a fine structure in the ancient English style, and contains some old monumental effigies, supposed to be in memory of the early feudal lords. Eight persons are maintained from the rent of land purchased with a bequest assigned about 1672, by Henry Rogers, Esq., who also left £600 towards a workhouse, and a fund for the maintenance of some poor persons. In an adjacent wood are the remains of an imperfect oval encampment, thought to have been constructed at the time of Harold's invasion, within the area of which swords and other warlike implements have been dug up. John Bridgewater, a controversial divine, and Matthew Hales, D.D., the intimate friend of Dr. Stukeley, and author of *Vegetable Statics*, were once rectors.

PORTBURY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Bristol; containing, with the tythings of Abbot's, Caswell, Clapton's-Wick, Court, Cross, Failand, Hamgreen, Happerton, Honor, Peter's, Sheepway, Watchhouse, and Woolcombe, 647 inhabitants. This place, which gives name to the hundred, was occupied by the Romans, as is evident from coins and foundations discovered, as well as from traces of the Roman road being still visible through the parish to the sea at Portishead, whence was a passage to Caerleon, anciently *Isca Silurum*. Here was formerly a cell to the Augustine priory of Breamore, Hants. The parish is situated a short distance south of the navigable river Avon, and is intersected by the road between Bristol and Portishead: stone is quarried for road-making and building. An act for the construction of a pier, with approaches, was passed in 1841. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Tickenham annexed, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 3.; net income, £379; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; impropiator, J. Adam Gordon, Esq.: there are a few acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice.

PORTCASSEGG, a hamlet, in the parish of ST. ARVANS, union of CHESTOW, Upper division of the hundred of RAGLAN, county of MONMOUTH; containing 29 inhabitants.

PORT-EAST, CORNWALL.—See CHAPEL-POINT.

PORTFIELD, a tything, in the parish of CURRY-RIVELL, union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 9 inhabitants.

PORTFIELD, a ville, in the parish of Oving, union of WEST HAMNETT, hundred of BOX and STOCKBRIDGE, rape of CHICHESTER, W. division of SUSSEX; containing 379 inhabitants.

PORTGATE, a township, in the parish of St. JOHN LEE, union of HEXHAM, S. division of TINDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. E. by E.) from Hexham; containing 18 inhabitants. It was so called from a passage through the great Roman wall, the site of which at this place has been levelled with the plough. Here is an old border tower, near which the Devil's Causeway branches from Watling-street. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £8.

PORT-GAVORN, a small sea-port, in the union of BODMIN, parish of ENDELLION, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (E.) from Port-Isaac. This place, which is on the coast of the Bristol Channel, enjoys a considerable trade in the shipping of slate from the Delabole quarry, and the importation of coal from Wales. The pilchard fishery, also, is carried on, for the curing of which there are four large warehouses.

PORT-GUIN, a sea-port, in the parish of ENDELLION, union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, 2 miles (W.) from Port-Isaac. This place, situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, was once a large fishing-town; the trade is now confined to the importation of coal.

PORT-ISAAC, a small sea-port, in the parish of ENDELLION, union of BODMIN, hundred of TRIGG, E. division of CORNWALL, 8 miles (N. W.) from Camelford. This place, which is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, formerly carried on a very extensive trade in the pilchard fishery. The principal business at present is in the shipping of corn, and the importation of coal from Wales; and there are thirty boats averaging ten tons each, belonging to the place, which is a member of the port of Padstow, and is accessible to vessels of one hundred tons' burthen. A market is held on Friday, for provisions. There are meeting-houses for Baptists and Wesleyans.

PORTINGSSCALE, or COLEDALE, a township, in the parish of CROSTHWAITE, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W. by N.) from Keswick; containing 262 inhabitants. The village is situated on the margin of Derwentwater, of which, and the lake Bassenthwaite, with the beautifully romantic tract from Swineshead to Skiddaw, there are fine prospects from the adjacent heights.

PORTINGTEN, with CAVIL, a township, in the parish of EASTRINGTON, union of HOWDEN, wapentake of HOWDENSHERE, E. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Howden; containing 123 inhabitants. The hamlet is the property of Viscount Galway, and is set out in farms.

PORTISHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of UGGSCOMBE, Dorchester division of DORSET, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Dorchester; containing 746 inhabitants, and comprising about 1500 acres. Stone is quarried for farm-building. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 2.; net income, £74; patron, William Mansfield, Esq. There are nearly 5 acres of glebe, and a new vicarage-house has just been erected. The church is a large ancient structure, with a lofty embattled tower crowned by pinnacles. Charles Masterman, in 1771, left £100 for teaching children. Here is the largest cromlech in the county, consisting of a flat stone ten feet by six, which rests horizontally on nine upright ones; it stands on a tumulus, having on the north-west an avenue leading to it, and to the eastward is a small barrow.

PORTISHEAD (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of PORTBURY, E. division of SOMERSET, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Bristol; containing, with the hamlet of North Weston, 1079 inhabitants. This place is bounded on the north by the Bristol Channel, and at Portishead point is a battery for the

defence of King's-road, where ships of war on the station usually anchor. The Britons, Romans, and Danes successively occupied the spot, and there is an ancient camp, the form of which approaches that of an irregular rhomboid, its longer diameter being 400, and its shorter about 200, yards; it was converted to similar purposes during the great civil war, and, according to the parliamentary records of that period, the royalists posted here surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, who had been sent against them. The parish comprises about 2000 acres; coal is supposed to exist, and limestone, firestone, and flagstone are found. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 15. 7½., and in the gift of J. Adam Gordon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £628. 12., and the glebe comprises 30 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a fine tower. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and the Society of Friends; and also a national school. The ancient boundary called Wansdyke terminates here.

PORTLAND (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, constituting the liberty of the ISLE of PORTLAND, in the union of WEYMOUTH, Dorchester division of DORSET, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from Weymouth; containing 2852 inhabitants. The name of this place, thought by some writers to have originated in its situation opposite to the port of Weymouth, is with greater probability derived from its occupation by Porth, a Saxon pirate, who, with his sons Bieda and Macgla, landed at Portsmouth at the commencement of the sixth century. A party of Danish marauders, supposed to have been the first that visited England, landed here in 787, and having killed the *præpositus*, or governor, obtained possession of the place. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was among the royal manors given by that monarch to the church at Winchester, on the deliverance of his mother, Queen Emma, from the fiery ordeal through which she had passed, in vindication of her innocence on a charge of incontinency; and during the same reign it was attacked and plundered by the memorable Earl Godwin, in his rebellion against his sovereign. William Rufus erected a castle here, which in the reign of Stephen was taken by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and held for the Empress Matilda. The manor, which in the reign of William the Conqueror had been alienated from the see of Winchester, was re-granted to it by Henry I., and after various changes, again reverting to the crown, was bestowed successively on his queens Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr, by Henry VIII., who, after the suppression of the monasteries, apprehending an invasion from the Papal powers, visited the coast in person, and among other fortresses for the defence of those parts which were most liable to be surprised by the enemy, ordered the present castle to be built. In the beginning of the civil war of the seventeenth century, the castle was seized and garrisoned by the parliamentarians; but the inhabitants being well affected to the royal cause, it was soon recovered for the king, by whom it was held during the remainder of the war, and after proving a powerful check to the garrison at Weymouth, was one of the last fortresses which surrendered to the parliament.

This place, though called an island, is in fact a peninsula, connected with the main land by the Chesil Bank, a narrow isthmus, varying in breadth from fifty yards

to a quarter of a mile, and more than 100 feet above the level of low-water mark; the isthmus is composed of very hard pebbles, decreasing gradually in size towards the west, and extends from Portland to the Burton Cliffs, near Bridport, a distance of sixteen miles. The island, which is situated in 2° 35' (W. L.), and 50° 38' (N. L.), is of an elliptical form, five miles and a half in length, about two in breadth, and nearly twelve in circumference; it is bounded on the east, south, and west by the English Channel, and on the north by the Portland Roads and Smallmouth, leading into the waters called the Fleet, between Chesil Bank and the main land, which flow up to Abbotsbury, and across which, about a mile from Portland, is a ferry. In 1835 an act was obtained for erecting a bridge across the ferry. The shore is steep and rugged, and, on the north side, the land called the Verne rises majestically to the height of 490 feet, declining gradually towards the southern extremity, where the cliff is not more than ten feet above the level of the sea. At the southern extremity is Portland Race, the passage of which, even in the calmest weather, is rendered extremely dangerous by the agitation of the sea, arising from the projection of the land of Portland into the channel; and during the dreadful storm in November, 1824, more than 100 houses were destroyed, and sixty-three persons were drowned in the hamlet of Chesil. At the southern extremity of the island, called Portland Beale, are a signal station and the upper and lower lighthouses, the former lighthouse erected in 1716, and the latter in 1789; and near them is a remarkable cavern, called Caves Hole, in the form of a perforated dome, from the orifice of which the sea in heavy gales rises as from a fountain. On the eastern side of the island is Pennsylvania Castle, the private residence of the late Governor Penn, erected by Mr. Wyatt, in 1794; in the grounds are the ruins of the ancient castle built by William Rufus, and of the old church, which, with the parsonage-house, was destroyed during the parliamentary war. On the Verne is a signal station; and at the extremity of a very fine common below it, and commanding the Portland Roads, is the castle built by Henry VIII., mounting at present only twelve guns in the lower tier, the higher having been taken down some years since. In 1816, the late Duke of York, commander-in-chief, with the concurrence of the master-general of the ordnance and the governor, granted the castle to the Manning family, as a marine residence; and considerable sums have been expended in its improvement.

The parish comprises about 3000 acres, and contains seven villages; the summit of the island is smooth, and the soil produces wheat, peas, oats, and barley. The whole district is composed of various strata of stone, differing materially in substance and quality. The Portland stone, in such repute for buildings of magnificence, is found at the depth of 40 feet from the surface; the upper stratum, called Roach or Capstone, is only used for foundations, being so full of fossil productions as to render it unfit for works in which a smooth surface is required. These quarries, which were first worked in the reign of James I., are situated in the western part of the island, and have proved a source of immense wealth to the proprietors. A railroad for the conveyance of the stone to the shipping-place has recently been constructed, and not less than from 30,000 to 40,000 tons

are annually exported from the island, the procuring of which affords employment to the principal part of the population, a hardy and robust race, who intermarry among themselves, and preserve a peculiarity of customs and character by which they are distinguished from strangers, with whom they avoid all intercourse. This being a royal demesne, the queen's steward holds courts for the manor at Lady-day and Michaelmas. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 2. 1., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £320, and there are 20 acres of glebe. The church, erected in the year 1776, is in the modern style. A dependent church was built in 1840, at an expense of £2315, at Fortune's Well; it is a neat structure in the later English style, and contains 600 sittings. Her Majesty gave £300 towards the fund, and an endowment of £1500 has been contributed. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a school supported by the members for the county. In many parts of the island are traces of what are supposed to have been Roman encampments. This place gives the title of Duke to the family of Bentinck.

PORTLEMOUTH, EAST (*St. ONOLAUS*), a parish, in the union of **KINGSBRIDGE**, hundred of **COLERIDGE**, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of the county of **DEVON**, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Kingsbridge; containing, with the hamlets of Rickham and Holset, 429 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Kingsbridge estuary, which bounds it on the west, and on the south it is bounded by the English Channel; it is the most southerly parish in the county, and comprises 1723 acres, of which 281 are common or waste. The cultivated land is principally arable; there are some furze brakes on the hill sides, and a few meadows in the deeper valleys; the apple orchards are numerous and luxuriant, and add to the beauty of the scenery, which embraces sea views, including Kingsbridge, the estuaries, and Salcombe harbour. Great quantities of lime are burned for manure. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 18. 4.; net income, £324; patrons, Duke of Cleveland and Earl of Sandwich. The church is a handsome cruciform edifice, and consists of three aisles; the screen is highly ornamented, and bears the appearance of great antiquity.

PORTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **IDMISTON**, union of **AMESBURY**, hundred of **ALDERBURY**, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**, 5¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Salisbury; containing 153 inhabitants.

PORTREATH, a small port, in the parish of **ILLOGAN**, union of **REDRUTH**, E. division of the hundred of **PENWITH**, W. division of **CORNWALL**, 4 miles (N.) from Redruth. This place, formerly called Basset's Cove, is seated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, in the midst of strikingly varied scenery. The cliffs on this part of the coast are lofty and magnificently bold, and are pleasingly contrasted with the fertile vale in which the small village of Bridge is situated, sheltered on both sides by high grounds, richly clothed with wood from the base to the summit. A pier was erected in 1760, which has been greatly lengthened and improved by a trading company, who have likewise constructed basins, in which 25 vessels, averaging 100 tons' burthen, can ride with safety; the expense of these improvements has exceeded

£25,000. The company have also, at a cost of £20,000, completed a tram-road extending from the Gwennap and other mines in the vicinity to the shipping-place. About 25,000 tons of copper-ore are annually sent away from this port to the different smelting-houses in Wales, and about the same quantity of coal is imported. The inlet is defended on the western side by a battery mounting four twelve-pounders, which was erected by Lord de Dunstanville about the year 1782, and by another on the opposite hill mounting two six-pounders. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported.

PORTSEA (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the borough of **PORTSMOUTH**, and union of **PORTSEA ISLAND**, divided into the Liberty part, and the Guildable part, which latter is in the hundred of **PORTSDOWN**, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 21 miles (S. E. by E.) from Southampton, and 71½ (S. W.) from London; and containing 43,678 inhabitants. This place, which is now the principal naval arsenal of Great Britain, takes its name from the island of Portsea, to which, on the retiring of the sea from the ancient Portchester, it is vulgarly said, but without any authority to support the notion, that the inhabitants removed, and at the mouth of the harbour built the town of Portsmouth, which was originally a small suburb. The island is nearly sixteen miles in circumference, and is bounded on the south by Spithead, on the east by Langston harbour, on the west by Portsmouth harbour, and on the north by a channel uniting them, over which is a bridge, connecting it with the main land. It abounds with a great variety of animal and vegetable productions, but has nothing peculiar in its geological formation. Widgeons, wild ducks, teal, and the curlew, are found in abundance; larks congregate in numerous flocks, and the snow-bunting, the cross-bill, and other scarce birds are occasionally seen. More than 200 different species of insects have been collected in the course of one summer, and there is a great variety of shells on the beach. The town, which is situated partly on the waste ground formerly called Portsmouth common, and partly on a spot of land named West Dock Field, has rapidly increased within the last century, and now contains many good and regularly-formed streets, several terraces, and handsome ranges of respectable houses belonging to families connected with Portsmouth; the extensive suburbs are chiefly inhabited by artisans employed in the dockyards. It is paved, lighted with gas by a company incorporated by act of parliament in 1821, and supplied with water by the Portsea Island water-works. In 1843, an act was passed for better paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town. The Hampshire subscription library, here, is well supported, and contains a valuable collection in the various departments of literature. In the suburb of Southsea is an excellent bathing establishment, which has contributed greatly to the attractions of Portsea as a watering-place; on the beach an elegant building has been erected, consisting of a suite of subscription, promenade, and reading rooms, called the "King's Rooms," the establishment having been distinguished by the patronage of his late Majesty; and a walk leading from them along the shore has been formed, affording one of the most delightful promenades in England.

The fortifications, which were begun in 1770, are

very complete, and unrivalled for strength and beauty. The two principal gates, which form elegant entrances to the town, are noble specimens of architecture; they are called respectively Lion and Unicorn gates, and have on their frontispiece accordingly those two portions of the British arms finely sculptured. The lines extend from north to south, presenting to the eastward several strong bastions and outworks, crowned with batteries of heavy ordnance; and the trenches, which are broad and deep, can be filled with water up to the bridges, which connect it with Portsmouth, on the south. The Royal Dock-yard occupies an area of 110 acres, and comprises, on the grandest scale, and on the most scientific principles, the numerous arrangements for supplying the necessary equipments and extensive depôts of naval and military stores. The entrance into the yard, which forms a town of itself, is through a lofty handsome gateway; and among the buildings within the walls, the residence formerly of the commissioner is conspicuous for its stateliness; in the centre of the edifice is a noble portico, and on each side are the various offices connected with the establishment. By a recent arrangement this building has been appointed the residence of the port-admiral; and the duties of commissioners are performed by an admiral superintendent, for whom a suitable house has been fitted up in the yard. The great basin comprehends an area of 33,000 square yards, communicating with four dry docks; and there is also a double dock for frigates. Ships of the line may at any time enter from the harbour into the dock-yard, where twelve men of war can be fitted up at the same time. The covered building-docks are very capacious. The rope-house is of vast extent, being 1094 yards long, and four stories high; on the lower story, the floor of which is laid with iron and tin, is the immense machinery for making cables, of which some are thirty inches in circumference; the three upper stories are appropriated to the manufacture of twine and cordage. The anchor forge is an immense building, in which anchors weighing more than ninety cwt. are made for the navy; and near it are the copper-foundry, and the admirable machinery for making blocks, invented by Sir I. Brunel, who for many years superintended its operation. This machinery is impelled by a steam-engine of extraordinary power; and the various processes, from the sawing of the wood to the completion of the block, are conducted with a degree of precision and celerity difficult to describe. The rigging and the mast houses are upon the largest scale: indeed each department in this extensive and ably-conducted establishment exhibits a combination of skill, efficiency, and grandeur, in every respect characteristic of the arsenal of a great maritime state. The Dock chapel, appropriated to the officers of the dock-yard, the crews of the ships in ordinary, and the various classes of artisans, is a neat modern structure, with a cupola containing the bell which originally belonged to the Royal George, sunk off Spithead.

Within the walls is the Royal Naval College, founded in 1720, for seventy students; of these, thirty, the sons of commissioned officers, are charged, in proportion to their rank, for board, clothing, and education; and the remainder, sons of noblemen, military, or civil officers, pay £120 per annum. The institution is under the superintendence of a governor, who is first lord of the

admiralty, a lieutenant-governor, a post-captain, professor, two lieutenants, a mathematical assistant, two other assistants, and French, drawing, and fencing masters. The buildings are extensive, and contain many noble apartments; over them is an observatory, containing a beautiful model of H. M. S. the Victory, of 100 guns, which was wrecked off the French coast on her first voyage. A new observatory, however, was recently built over the central arch of the western storehouses, commanding a view of the whole coast, from the Needles to Sussex. The principal semaphore in communication with the admiralty has lately, on the removal of the residence of the port-admiral, been established on this place. A school of naval architecture was projected in 1809, by Mr. Robinson, in the house of commons, and in 1816 incorporated with the Naval College. The Gun wharf, without the dock-yard, includes an area of fourteen acres, and consists of a spacious building of brick, ornamented with stone, occupying three sides of a quadrangle with an arched entrance in the centre of the fourth side, surmounted by a lofty tower and cupola; it contains a vast number of guns and gun-carriages, and an immense quantity of ordnance stores. On the right of the entrance is the armoury, with 25,000 stand of small arms, arranged in the most exact order, a laboratory, and an extensive ordnance department, with residences for the principal officers; on the opposite side are the offices of the Royal Engineers, with stores adjoining, and a large depôt of ammunition. In that part of the parish called the Guildable is a considerable number of market-gardens, from which the towns of Portsea and Portsmouth are principally supplied with vegetables. The Portsmouth and Arundel canal, opened in 1823, enters Portsmouth harbour at Hilsea, and joins Langston harbour. The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

THE LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £696; patrons and impropiators, Warden and Fellows of Winchester College: the great tithes have been commuted for £1230, and the vicarial for £270, and the glebe comprises 14 acres. The parochial church, erected in the reign of Edward III., has been rebuilt, and was consecrated in the spring of 1844; it is surrounded by one of the largest burial-grounds in the kingdom, comprising eight acres of ground. St. George's chapel, a commodious brick structure, was built in 1753: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, Vicar of Portsea. St. John's district church, a neat commodious edifice, of which the internal decorations are extremely rich, was consecrated in 1789, and contains 1500 sittings: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £141; patrons, the Proprietors of pews. The church dedicated to St. Paul, in the suburb of Southsea, was erected in 1822, at a cost of £15,229, of which part was contributed by subscription, and the rest by the Parliamentary Commissioners; it is a handsome structure in the later English style, with four turrets at the angles, and the living is a district parochial curacy; net income, £310; patron, the Vicar. The district church dedicated to All Saints, in the suburb of Mile-end (including the Half-Way Houses, Newton, and several spacious streets, forming a district now called Landport), was erected in the year 1827, by grant from the commissioners, at an expense of £12,064. It is an elegant edifice in the later English style, with a

splendid western front, surmounted by a campanile turret; the interior is neatly arranged, and over the altar is a window of painted glass, beautifully designed and executed by Edwards, of Winchester, and presented by the Rev. C. B. Henville, the late vicar. The living is a curacy; net income, £160; patron, the Vicar. A church, of which the first stone was laid in June, 1839, has been completed at an expense of £3299, by grant of the commissioners; it is a neat structure in the later English style, with a campanile turret, and contains 1208 sittings, of which 719 are free. A church, of which the first stone was laid in July, 1840, has also been erected, at Milton, likewise by grant of the commissioners; it is a small structure in the Norman style, with a campanile turret, and contains 323 sittings, of which 165 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents (the principal of which, in King-street, is one of the largest and handsomest in the kingdom), Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, and a synagogue. A cemetery was lately formed by a joint-stock company.

St. Paul's school, a commodious building near the church of that name, has been recently established by shareholders; a complete course of classical, mathematical, and general instruction is afforded. Mr. Edward Crafts bequeathed, in 1780, the whole of his property, now producing £28 per annum, for education, which sum is paid to the master of the "Beneficial Society School;" the school is also entitled to about £40 per annum, bequeathed by Mr. Richard Wilmot, and Major Ebenezer Vavasour. A school for girls has been established by the same society; and there are several national schools, a dispensary, an infirmary for diseases of the eye and ear, and a penitentiary. Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq., in 1821, left £10,000 in the four per cents., in trust for the maintenance of five aged men, ten aged widows, and five single women; and there are various other charitable bequests for distribution among the indigent. The poor law union comprises Portsea and Portsmouth, and contains a population of 53,036. There was anciently a monastery at Gatcombe, subordinate to the abbey of Southwick, and the remains of the chapel, and a wainscotted room, richly carved, and supposed to have been the abbot's room, were extant till within a few years since. While rebuilding a part of Gatcombe House, several coins, supposed to be Roman, were discovered.

PORTSKUETT (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the division and union of CHEPSTOW, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Chepstow; containing 197 inhabitants. The name, originally *Porthis-Coed*, signifies "the port below the wood;" and, according to tradition, here was the port or landing-place to *Venta Silurum*, now Caerwent. A magnificent palace was built at this spot by Harold, son of Earl Godwin, in which he entertained Edward the Confessor; but, shortly afterwards, Caradoc ab Gruffydd, a Welsh chieftain, having a pique against Harold, razed the palace, carried away the materials, and murdered the household. The parish comprises, with Southbrook, 1073a. 39p., of which 614 acres are arable, 417 meadow, and 41 woodland; the soil is light and gravelly, resting on a substratum of limestone. At Black Rock is a ferry across the Severn, called the New Passage, connecting the great road from London with that to South Wales: Charles I., on being pursued, was ferried over here. The

living is a discharged rectory, with Southbrook annexed, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 1., and in the patronage of Thomas Lewis, Esq.: the tithes, with those of Southbrook, have been commuted for £224. 16. 9., and there is a good parsonage-house, with a glebe of 52 acres. The church, which is chiefly in the early English style, has a square tower, and the chancel is entered by a Norman arch. Near the bank of the Severn, at Southbrook, are vestiges of a Roman camp, part of which has been swept away by the river; and the ancient road from this station to the great camp at Caerwent passes through the parish. At Charstone, Roman coins have been found.

PORTSLADE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of FISHERGATE, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 3 miles (E. by N.) from New Shoreham; containing 678 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1966 acres, whereof 800 are common or waste, is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and intersected by the road from Brighton to Portsmouth; the railway from Brighton to Shoreham also passes through it, and on the slope to Southwick is a Roman road. The village is pleasantly situated on the declivity of the downs, and contains several good houses. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of the vicar have been commuted for £142. 14., with a glebe of $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and those of the Archbishop of Canterbury for £237. 9., with a glebe of 11 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with an embattled tower, and is supposed to have been erected in the thirteenth century, though the pillars of the nave are Norman, and indicate an earlier date.

PORTSMOUTH (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a sea-port, borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of PORTSEA ISLAND, locally in the hundred of PORTSDOWN, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 21 miles (S. E. by E.) from Southampton, and 72 (S. W.) from London; containing, exclusively of the parish of Portsea, which is within its jurisdiction, 9354 inhabitants. This place, which is one of the principal naval and military stations of the British empire, derives its name from its situation at the mouth of a capacious harbour. In 501, a body of Saxons, under the command of Porth, a German chieftain, and his two sons Bieda and Maegla landed in this neighbourhood, and, after a severe conflict with the Britons, succeeded in gaining possession of the surrounding country. They are supposed to have founded the ancient town of Portchester, so called from the name of their leader, about three miles to the north-north-west; from which, on the contraction of the harbour by the retiring of the sea, the inhabitants, according to vulgar belief, removed to Portsea island, on the south-west side of which they erected the present town. Alfred having fitted out a fleet of nine ships at the port, after an obstinate engagement, defeated the Danes, who infested the coasts of Hampshire



Arms.

and Dorsetshire, and caused several of them to be hanged along the coast, in order to deter their countrymen. Harold equipped a large fleet at the port, with a view of intercepting the armament of William, on its way from Normandy, for the conquest of the country; and upon the death of William Rufus, Robert, Duke of Normandy, landed here with his forces, to take possession of the throne. Henry, who had raised an army to support his own claim to the crown, also assembled his forces here, where, after the two armies had lain for some time, an accommodation was effected, and Robert returned to Normandy. To this place Henry III. brought a numerous army for the invasion of France, but the enterprise was abandoned, in consequence of the treachery of his ally, the Duke of Bretagne: the same monarch established a guild merchant here, in 1256. In 1377, the French attacked and burnt a large part of the town, but were compelled to retire to their ships with considerable loss. Edward IV., for the greater security of the harbour, erected two towers commanding the entrance, and made additions to the fortifications, which consisted only of a single wall, strengthened at the angles with bastions.

According to Leland, Henry VII. established seven extensive breweries for supplying the troops in the time of war; and Henry VIII. erected Southsea Castle, at the south-west extremity of the Isle of Portsea. In 1544 a powerful French fleet anchored off St. Helen's, having on board a large military force for the invasion of England; but the English army, under the command of the Duke of Suffolk, assembled at Portsmouth, and the British fleet, commanded by Viscount Lisle, the lord high admiral, after an obstinate engagement, repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. Edward VI. passed a night at Southsea Castle, and reviewed the fortifications, ordering, for the greater security of the harbour, two towers to be erected, with an immense iron chain extending from one to the other, across the mouth of the harbour, which, on the French fleet in the American war appearing off Plymouth, was raised so as to prevent the vessels entering; and during the reign of Elizabeth the fortifications were greatly strengthened. In the reign of Charles I., John Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who had arrived at Portsmouth to superintend the movements of the fleet and army assembled there for the invasion of France, was assassinated by Felton, a disappointed officer, who had served under him at the Isle of Rhé; and the place in the High-street, then an inn called the Spotted Dog, is still pointed out. Soon after the commencement of the civil war, a party of Cromwell's soldiers surprised Southsea Castle, of which they took possession, and the town itself subsequently fell into the hands of the parliamentarians. After the Restoration, the nuptials of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal were solemnized in the chapel of the garrison; and James II., while lord high admiral, frequently visited Portsmouth, and previously to his abdication of the government, imprisoned the officers of the garrison for refusing to admit his Irish troops. In 1782, the Royal George, of 110 guns and 1200 men, commanded by Admiral Kempenfelt, while under the process of careening at Spithead, unfortunately sank, when the admiral, and more than two-thirds of the crew, perished: many of her guns, however, and a considerable portion of her stores, have, by the use of the

diving-bell, been recovered, and more recently the wreck has, for the most part, been shattered and dispersed by the application of gunpowder. George III. visited the port several times; and in 1814 the Prince Regent remained here for some days with the allied sovereigns.

The TOWN, which is about a mile and a half in circuit, is divided into two nearly equal parts by the principal street, and intersected by several others; it is well paved, lighted with gas by a company established in 1821, and supplied with excellent water by two companies, incorporated by act of parliament. The house of the governor, at the upper end of the grand parade, originally the *Domus Dei* founded by Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, and occupied by George IV. on his visit to the town, has been taken down. The residence formerly of the port-admiral, situated in the High-street, has been recently improved at the expense of government. A philosophical society was established in 1818, and is held in a handsome building lately erected in St. Mary-street, comprising a convenient theatre, and a museum containing more than 9000 specimens in natural history. A mechanics' institute was founded in 1825. The theatre is opened during the season; and concerts and assemblies take place in a suite of rooms fitted up for the purpose. The various gateways leading into the town through the fortifications, which surround it in a semicircular form, are remarkable for the justness and variety of their architectural character; that erected by James II. is an elegant specimen of the Corinthian order, from a design by Inigo Jones, and that of George III. is in the rustic character. The ramparts, which are in parts ornamented with trees, afford extensive prospects; and the view of the town from Portsdown Hill, combining an infinite variety of objects of the deepest interest, is strikingly magnificent. The fortifications, which are the most complete in Europe, combine beauty with strength, and, exclusively of those which immediately surround the town, consist of numerous outworks: the entrance to the harbour is defended by Blockhouse fort on the one side, and the fortifications of the town on the other. Southsea Castle, having suffered some damage from an accidental explosion, was reduced in height and rebuilt in 1814, and is capable of containing a garrison of 200 men, with well-mounted batteries of heavy ordnance: Fort Monkton is a regular fort of prodigious strength, defended with 32 pieces of heavy ordnance, and numerous redoubts. These two forts serve to protect the mouth of the harbour, on the east and west sides of which, along the coast, are various strong fortifications, of which Cumberland fort, erected in 1820, and commanding the approach to Langston harbour, is mounted with 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and contains accommodation for 4000 troops. At Hilsea, about four miles on the London road, are ramparts with extensive outworks, and a double drawbridge. Within the town are four guard-houses; and near the principal entrance gate are Colewort barracks, with a parade ground: the garrison, of which the number fluctuates, includes three regiments of infantry, and a division of the royal marines, with detachments of artillery and engineers. For an account of the dockyard, see the article on Portsea.

The PORT extends from the opening of Southampton water on the west, to the town of Emsworth on the

east, including Langston, St. Helen's, and Portsmouth harbours, and Spithead. The custom-house was converted to its present use in 1827, from an old store-house belonging to the victualling department; it is conveniently situated, and is under the direction of a collector, comptroller, surveyor or searcher, and warehouse-keeper for bonded goods: in front of it is an extensive quay. The harbour, which is unrivalled for capaciousness and security, is about 250 yards broad at the mouth, and, expanding into a broad open lake, extends for several miles to the north, affording shelter to ships of the largest burthen: its safety is greatly increased by the Isle of Wight, which forms a natural breakwater, and by the inland elevations, which afford additional protection. From the western side of the entrance is the sand-bank called the Spit, about three miles in length, but not perceptible above water; the roadstead, called from this circumstance Spithead, is marked out by buoys fixed at regular intervals. The foreign trade consists chiefly in the importation of timber from the Baltic, and eggs from France; the coasting trade is extensive, and in the time of war the influx of merchant ships is very great. The number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port is 69, and the aggregate burthen 9479 tons; the amount of duties paid at the custom-house for the year ended January the 5th, 1841, was £70,187. The port is the general rendezvous where all ships either homeward or outward bound take convoy, and frequently 700 merchantmen have sailed at one time from Spithead. Steam-vessels ply several times a day for the Isle of Wight and Southampton, and regularly between the port and Plymouth and Havre. In 1837-8, an act was obtained for making a floating bridge over the harbour to Gosport Beach; this has been effected under an amended act procured in 1840, and the passage is generally performed in about $6\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. An act was also obtained in 1839 for enlarging the town quay, and improving that portion of the harbour called the Camber; and in the same session an act was passed for extending a branch of the London and South-Western railway to this port. The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and the fairs are on July 10th, which lasts fourteen days, and July 26th, a well-frequented fair on Portsdown Hill, which continues for three days.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

It is supposed that a charter was conferred on the borough by Henry I., but the first of which there is any certainty was granted by Richard I., and others were subsequently bestowed by King John and Henry III.;

these were confirmed by succeeding sovereigns, and new ones given by Elizabeth and Charles I. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors; the municipal boundaries of the borough, which is divided into seven wards, are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and the number of magistrates is twenty-two. The place first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament: the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of the parishes of Portsmouth and Portsea, comprising an area of 9717 acres; and the mayor is returning officer. A court of quarter-sessions is held for the trial of all offences not capital, at which the recorder presides; there is a court of record on Tuesday in every alternate week, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and a court leet is held. The guildhall is a spacious new building, in the High-street, with an area underneath for the use of the market; the old town-hall, which stood in the centre of the street, has been removed. The borough gaol, completed in 1809, at an expense of £18,000, is a large range of building, including court-rooms for the business of the sessions, a council-chamber, and a bridewell. The prison has been enlarged pursuant to the general act for that purpose.

The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income, £555; patrons and improPRIATORS, Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. The church is a venerable and spacious cruciform structure in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a cupola, 120 feet high, forming an excellent landmark: the interior is handsomely arranged; the cenotaph of the Duke of Buckingham, in which his heart is enshrined, forms the principal ornament of the altar-piece. A chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary, built by aid from her Majesty's Commissioners, and containing 1200 sittings, 700 of which are free, was consecrated on August 1, 1839. The garrison chapel, once appertaining to the monastery of *Domus Dei*, has been thoroughly repaired, for the use of the officers and soldiers of the garrison; the communion cloth exhibits a view of Lisbon, and the plate was presented by Queen Anne; there is a monument to the memory of Sir C. Bloring, standard-bearer in the reign of Elizabeth. Here are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1732, by Dr. Smith, a physician of the town, who bequeathed for its support the farm of East Standon, in the Isle of Wight; the head master is appointed by the dean and canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, who are trustees. National and Lancastrian schools, in which, in conjunction with Portsea, several thousand children are instructed, are supported by subscription. Alms-houses for ten aged women have been erected in the ancient English style, under the direction of the vicar and the churchwardens; and there are various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. On the summit of Portsdown Hill, and fronting the harbour, is a stone pillar, erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, by those who fought under his command in the memorable battle of Trafalgar; it forms a most interesting object, whether viewed from the sea or land. Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist, was born here in 1712.

Portsmouth gives the title of Earl to the family of Wallop.

PORTSWOOD, a tything, in the parish and union of **SOUTH STONEHAM**, within the jurisdiction of the borough of **SOUTHAMPTON**, Southampton and S. divisions of the county, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Southampton; containing 641 inhabitants.

POSENHALL, an extra-parochial district, in the union of **MADELEY**, liberties of the borough of **WENLOCK**, S. division of **SALOP**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Broseley; containing 22 inhabitants.

POSTLINGFORD, a parish, in the union and hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N.) from Clare; containing 343 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 2407 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; net income, £100 per annum; patron and impropiator T. Weston, Esq.

POSTCOMBE, a chapelry, in the parish of **LEWK-NOR**, union of **THAME**, hundred of **LEWK-NOR**, county of **OXFORD**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Tetsworth; containing 226 inhabitants.

POSTERN, with **SHOTTLE**, a township, in the parish of **DUFFIELD**, union of **BELPER**, hundred of **APPLE-TREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**; containing 503 inhabitants.

POSTLING (*St. MARY AND St. RADEGUND*), a parish, in the union of **ELHAM**, hundred of **HAYNE**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Hythe; containing 182 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1528 acres, of which 60 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. $1\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £246; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is in the early English style. Schools are partly supported by subscription. Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, and author of the *Roman Antiquities*, &c., who died in 1714, was vicar.

POSTWICK (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLOFIELD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Norwich; containing 241 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Yare, and is intersected by the road and railway from Norwich to Yarmouth; it comprises 1474 acres, of which 1009 are arable, 417 pasture and meadow, and 47 roads and river. The village is in a picturesque dell, which expands into the vale of the Yare. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Earl of Roseberry: the tithes have been commuted for £475, and the glebe comprises 51a. 2r. 16p., with a good rectory-house. The church, which stands on an eminence, is in the early, decorated, and later styles, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower. A national school is supported by the rector; and about 11 acres of land, of which 5 were allotted at the inclosure, are appropriated for the benefit of the poor, to whom also the Earl of Roseberry lets, at a nominal rent, portions of about half an acre each, to be cultivated by the spade.

POTSGROVE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WOBURN**, hundred of **MANSHEAD**, county of **BEDFORD**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Woburn; containing 294 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united to that of **Batlesden**, and valued in the king's books at £10. 19. $4\frac{1}{2}$. A school is chiefly supported by the rector.

POTT, with **ILTON**, a township, in the parish of **MASHAM**, union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Masham; containing 237 inhabitants. This is a moorland district of scattered houses. A large portion of the land was not inclosed until 1820.

POTT-SHRIGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, union and hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Macclesfield; containing 391 inhabitants. The Macclesfield and Congleton canal passes through the chapelry. Freestone and coal abound in the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £140; patron, William Turner, Esq. The chapel is a neat building of stone, with an embattled tower. A school is supported by subscription.

POTTER-BROMPTON, a township, in the parish of **GANTON**, union of **SCARBOROUGH**, wapentake of **DICK-ERING**, E. riding of **YORK**, 9 miles (W.) from Hunmanby; containing 124 inhabitants. It is on the road from Hunmanby to Malton, about a mile to the west of the village of Ganton.

POTTER-HANWORTH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the Second division of the wapentake of **LANGOE**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Lincoln; containing 439 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £665. Land was assigned in lieu of tithes, on certain conditions, under an inclosure act, in 1774. Some small bequests are divided among widows.

POTTER-NEWTON.—See **NEWTON, POTTER**.

POTTERNE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **DEVIZES**, hundred of **POTTERNE** and **CANNINGS**, Devizes and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 2 miles (S. by W.) from Devizes; containing, with the tythings of **Marston** and **Worton**, 1762 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 4946 acres, is pleasantly situated, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified; the road from Devizes to Salisbury, by **Lavington**, intersects the parish, and the **Kennet** and **Avon** canal is distant two miles. On the right of the **Salisbury** road is **East-well**, a highly-interesting mansion, which for some centuries has been the property and residence of the family of **Grubbe**; the walls are of extraordinary thickness, and the apartments are wainscotted with oak; the pleasure-gardens are remarkable for the number of terraces sloping in succession beneath each other to the south, and the grounds are richly ornamented with elms of venerable growth. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 6. 8.; patron and appropriator, Bishop of **Salisbury**, as prebendary of **Potterne**. The great tithes have been commuted for £879, and the vicarial for £726; there are about 23 acres of glebe. The church is a venerable cruciform structure, built about the eleventh or twelfth century; the pulpit and reading-desk are beautifully carved in oak of corresponding design, and the church has been newly pewed and embellished, towards defraying the expense of which the **Rev. George Edmonstone**, the late incumbent, largely contributed. A chapel of ease has been erected for the hamlets of **Worton** and **Mars-ton**. There are places of worship for **Ranters** and **Wes-leyans**; and near the church are schoolrooms, erected at the expense of **Mr. Edmonstone**.

POTTERS-BAR, a hamlet, in the parish of **SOUTH MIMMS**, union of **BARNET**, hundred of **EDMONTON**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Barnet. A district church, dedicated to St. John, was built in 1835, chiefly at the expense of G. Byng, Esq.; and there is a place of worship for Baptists.

POTTERS-PURY (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **CLELEY**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Stony-Stratford; containing, with the hamlet of Yardley-Gobion, 1651 inhabitants, of whom 962 are in Potters-Pury hamlet. The parish is situated on the borders of Buckinghamshire, and is intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and by the roads from Stony-Stratford to Daventry and to Northampton; it comprises 2815*a.* 3*r.* 11*p.* of land, and contains a large manufactory for coarse earthenware. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6.; net income, £116; patron, Earl Bathurst; impropiator, Duke of Grafton. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school for boys is conducted on the national plan. The poor law union comprises 15 parishes or places, 11 of which are in the county of Northampton, and 4 in that of Buckingham, and contains a population of 9794.

POTTERTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **BARWICK-IN-ELMETT**, Lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tadcaster. The hamlet is situated a little south of the road from Tadcaster to Leeds.

POTTO, a township, in the parish of **WHORLTON**, union of **STOKESLEY**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Stokesley; containing 148 inhabitants. It was anciently possessed by the Meinells, lords of Whorlton, from whom it descended by marriage to the D'Arcys, and afterwards to the Strangeways; and in the reign of Edward I. the place gave name to a resident family, who at one time held lands here of the see of Canterbury. The township is in the district of Cleveland, and is situated on a branch of the river Leven, in the northern part of the parish, and near the road from Stokesley to Thirsk. The tithes have been commuted for £136. 8., of which £127. 4. are payable to the impropiators, and £9. 4. to the perpetual curate.

POTTON (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union and hundred of **BIGGLESWADE**, county of **BEDFORD**, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Bedford, and 48 (N. by W.) from London; containing 1781 inhabitants. A great part of the town was destroyed by fire in 1783, on which occasion the loss was estimated at £25,625, exclusively of the expense of temporary erections in the adjacent fields, used until the houses were rebuilt. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, and consists principally of one long street, of which the inhabitants are supplied with water by means of several small rivulets; the neighbourhood is highly respectable, and contains some genteel and handsome mansions. Sandstone is quarried for roads, and for building fence walls; lace-making and straw-platting are carried on to a small extent. The market is on Saturday, chiefly for corn and straw-plat, but the business done is very inconsiderable; fairs are held on the third Tuesday in January for horses, on the last Tuesday in April for sheep, on the first Tuesday in July for fruit and for pleasure, and on

the Tuesday before October 29th for cattle. The parish comprises 2600 acres, of which 2115 are arable, and 45 race-ground; one-half of the soil is clay, and the other sand. The road from St. Ives, which joins the great north road at Biggleswade, passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: about 300 acres of land, now valued at £1. 5. per acre, and a money payment, were assigned in lieu of tithes, in 1814. The church, which is in the early English style, has been repewed. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and four schools are endowed with £34 per annum.

POTWELL, a hamlet, partly in the parishes of **WIDLEY** and **WYMERING**, union of **FAREHAM**, hundred of **PORTSDOWN**, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 73 inhabitants.

POUGHILL (*St. OLAVE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **STRATTON**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, 1 mile (N. W.) from Stratton; containing 472 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern shore of the Bristol Channel, comprises 1736 acres, whereof 79 are common or waste land. It is memorable as having been the scene of a celebrated battle which took place on the 16th of May, 1643, on Stamford Hill, and in which the parliamentary forces, under the command of the Earl of Stamford, were signally defeated by the Cornish royalists, headed by Sir Beville Granville. At Burshill House are preserved several articles of the costly furniture that once enriched the mansion of Stowe, among which is the bed in which Charles I. slept during his stay at that place. There are some remains of an ancient square fort upon the hill. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, the Landowners: the tithes have been commuted for £125, and the glebe consists of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is a plain edifice. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is partly supported by subscription.

POUGHILL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CREDITON**, hundred of **WEST BUDLEIGH**, Crediton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Crediton; containing 361 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1662 acres, chiefly arable land; 97 acres are common or waste. The surface is undulated, and the soil is in some parts very good, but in others poor and thin, covering a red sandstone used for building. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £221. Here was formerly a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. Gertrude Pyncombe, in 1730, bequeathed £5 a year for teaching children.

POULSHOT (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **DEVIZES**, hundred of **MELKSHAM**, Devizes and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Devizes; containing 372 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5., and in the gift of the Bishop of Salisbury: the tithes have been commuted for £380, and the glebe comprises 80 acres. A school is partly supported by endowment.

POULTER-CLOSE, a hamlet, in the chapelry of **NETHER HEWORTH**, parish of **JARROW**, E. division of **CHESTER** ward, N. division of the county of **DURHAM**.

This place is situated on the south bank of the Tyne, and comprises about 65 acres of arable and pasture land. On the river are the Pelaw-main, the Coronation, and other staiths, for the shipment of the produce and manufactures of the neighbourhood, chiefly coal for the London market and the supply of gas companies in Dublin, metal castings from the Birtley iron-works, and blocks of stone for public buildings from White House quarry, for lowering which last into the vessels a powerful crane has been erected by Mr. R. C. Forster on Pelaw-main staith. Here is a paint and colour establishment conducted by Mr. William Hindmarch, where, also, the shipping is supplied with various articles. The Coronation staith is the property of the Messrs. Brandling, and that of Eighton Moor has been erected by Mr. W. W. Burdon.

POULTNEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **MISTER-TON**, union of **LUTTERWORTH**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Lutterworth; containing 29 inhabitants.

POULTON, a township, in the parish of **PULFORD**, union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Chester; containing 129 inhabitants. A Cistercian abbey was founded here in 1153, by Robert, who was butler to Ranulph, second Earl of Chester; but the monks, having suffered greatly from frequent incursions of the Welsh, removed to Dieulacres, in Staffordshire, in 1214, from which time, till the Dissolution, Poulton continued parcel of the possessions of that monastery.

POULTON, with **SPITTLE**, a township, in the parish of **BEBINGTON**, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing 209 inhabitants.

POULTON, a parish, in the union of **DOYOR**, hundred of **BEWSBOROUGH**, lathe of **ST. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Dover; containing 27 inhabitants. The parish has no church. Here are the venerable ruins of Bradsole or St. Radegund's abbey, said to have been founded in 1191, by Richard I., for monks of the Præmonstratensian order, and the abbots of which were afterwards summoned to parliament as peers. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Radegund, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £142. 8.

POULTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **LANCASTER**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Lancaster; containing, with the hamlets of Bure and Torrisholme, 1037 inhabitants, of whom 700 are in Poulton hamlet. This place, which has of late years become a favourite bathing-place, commands fine views of Morecambe bay and the mountains of Westmorland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £120; patron, Vicar of Lancaster; impropiators, A. Eidesforth, Esq., and others, whose tithes have been commuted for £265: there is a glebe of 16 acres. The chapel was consecrated in 1745. Francis Bowes, in 1732, demised lands for a school now producing an annual income of about £35.

POULTON, with **FEARNHEAD**, a township, in the parish and union of **WARRINGTON**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of **LANCASHIRE**, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Warrington; containing 693 inhabitants.

POULTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of **CIRENCESTER**, hundred of **HIGHWORTH**, **CRICKLADE**, and **STAPLE**, Cricklade and N. divisions of **WILTS**, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Cirencester; containing 371 inhabitants. A Gilbertine priory, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here about 1347, by Sir Thomas de Sancto Mauro, or Seymour, and, at the Dissolution, was valued at £20. 3. 2. per annum. The parish comprises by measurement 1523 acres, and is intersected by the road from Cirencester to Oxford: stone and rough tile are quarried. The place is annexed to the Eastern division of the county of Gloucester for electoral purposes. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £43; patron and impropiator, Sir G. Shiffner, Bart., whose tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1795. The church is a plain edifice. A school is supported by subscription.

POULTON-IN-THE-FYLDE (*St. CHAD*), a market-town and parish, in the union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**; containing, with the new town of Fleetwood, and the townships of Carleton, Hardhorn with Newton, and Thornton, 7273 inhabitants, of whom 1128 are in the town of Poulton, 21 miles (S. W. by S.) from Lancaster, and 235 (N. W. by N.) from London. This is a small and very ancient port under Lancaster, situated near the mouth of the Wyre, in an extensive district called the Fylde, and much frequented in the bathing season. Close to the east of the town passes the Preston and Wyre railway. The market is on Monday; and fairs for cattle, cloth, and other commodities, are held on February 6th, April 13th, and November 3rd. There is a court of requests for the recovery of debts under 40s. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8.; net income, £257; patron, Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart., who, and three others, are impropiators. The church occupies the site of an ancient structure, which, having stood for nearly seven centuries, was taken down in 1751, with the exception of the tower, which was rebuilt in the time of Charles I., and remains attached to the modern edifice. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics.

POUNDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of **TWYFORD**, union, hundred, and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by S.) from Buckingham; containing 112 inhabitants.

POUNDISFORD, a tything, in the parish of **PIT-MINSTER**, union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Taunton.

POUNDSTOCK (*St. NEOT*), a parish, in the union of **STRATTON**, hundred of **LESNEWTH**, E. division of **CORNWALL**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Stratton; containing 672 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by Widemouth bay, in the Bristol Channel, and is intersected by the road between Stratton and Camelford; it comprises about 4304 acres, of which 200 are common or waste land; the soil is stiff, and the substratum in general clay; the south-west part is hilly, and the north-east flat. A vein of lead-ore has recently been discovered, but not of sufficient extent to repay the expense of working. A fair is held on the Monday before Ascension-day. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.;

patron, John Dayman, Esq.; impropiator, H. Hawkes, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £370, and the vicarial for £200: the glebe consists of 25 acres. The church is a plain edifice, with a lofty tower.

POWDERHAM (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of *St. THOMAS*, hundred of *EXMINSTER*, Wonford and S. divisions of *DEVON*, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Exeter; containing 318 inhabitants. Powderham Castle and grounds, the ancient seat of the Courtenays, earls of Devon, are delightfully situated on an acclivity rising from the western bank of the navigable river Exe. The former, now merely retaining its castellated appearance, was, in Leland's time, a strong fort, with a barbican for the protection of Exe haven, and during the parliamentary war was fortified with eighteen pieces of ordnance, and garrisoned with 300 men; the present drawing-room was once a chapel, and the new music-room was built partly on the site of another chapel. The Belvidere tower, occupying an elevated site above the castle, commands a noble land and sea view. The parish comprises 1452*a. 1r. 23p.*, of which 433 acres are arable, 577 pasture, 56 orchard, and 325 woodland; the surface is hilly, and the soil sandy in the upper part, but a good loam in the remainder. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 3. 6½, and in the gift of the Earl of Devon: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 93 acres. The church, an ancient edifice with a square tower, situated close to the river, contains a wooden screen; and in a window of the north aisle is the stone effigy of a lady, probably one of the Courtenays. A small school is conducted on the national system.

POWICK (*St. PETER AND St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of *UPTON*, Lower division of the hundred of *PERSHORE*, Worcester and W. divisions of the county of *WORCESTER*, 2¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Worcester; containing, with the chapelry of Clevelode and hamlet of Woodsfield, 1704 inhabitants. In December, 1642, an action was fought near this place, between the parliamentary troops under Colonel Sandes, and the royalists under Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice, in which the former were defeated, and the colonel mortally wounded. The parish comprises 5190 acres, of which about half are arable of various qualities, and half meadow and pasture, some of which is excellent; there are a few acres of wood, and about 140 of waste; the soil varies from the best sandy loam to the stiffest marl. The meadow land stretches about 4 miles north and south, first by the Teme side, and after its junction with the Severn, along the banks of that river, presenting at times a scene of remarkable solitude. There are many villas, of which some occupy sites beautifully secluded. The roads from Worcester to Ledbury and to Upton branch off at this place. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the chapelry of Clevelode, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 7.; net income, £290; patron, Earl of Coventry; impropiators, the Corporation of Worcester. The church, a spacious and cruciform structure, presenting some Norman details in the transepts, has lately been repaired. A national school is partly supported by subscription; and a fund of £70 per annum, arising from bequests, is distributed among the poor.

POWNAL-FEE, a township, in the parish of *WILMSLOW*, union of *ALTRINCHAM*, hundred of *MACCLESFIELD*,
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N. division of the county of *CHESTER*, 3¼ miles (S. by W.) from Stockport; containing 1895 inhabitants. It comprises 3164 acres, of which 633 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for £441, and there is a glebe of 8 acres. Two schools are partly supported by endowment.

POXWELL, a parish, in the union of *WEYMOUTH*, hundred of *WINFRITH*, Dorchester division of *DORSET*, 7 miles (S. E. by S.) from Dorchester; containing 150 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises by measurement 851 acres, is intersected by the road from Wareham to Weymouth: stone of good quality is quarried for common building purposes, and for rough stone walls. The living is a rectory, united in 1749 to that of Warmwell, and valued in the king's books at £9. 5. 5.: the glebe comprises 30½ acres. A parochial school is supported by the rector. There are some remains of what is supposed to be a Druidical temple, on a hill to the left of the road towards Weymouth.

POYNINGS (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of *STEYNING*, hundred of *POYNINGS*, rape of *LEWES*, E. division of *SUSSEX*, 6 miles (N. W.) from Brighton; containing 283 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1352 acres, of which 604 are arable, 261 pasture, 350 sheepdown, and 137 woodland. The greater part is situated on the downs, including the elevated and picturesque encampment called the Devil's Dyke, which occupies the southern extremity of the parish; the intrenchment is of an oval form, and nearly a mile in circumference, and is fortified by a broad ditch and rampart thrown up between the hill and the main downs, in those parts where the Dyke itself, a natural ravine much improved by art, does not form a sufficient defence. A brook which rises at the bottom of the Dyke, supplied the Barons Poynings, in whom the manor was vested from a period soon after the Conquest, with several fish-ponds, one of which, since transferred to the rectory in exchange, covers about two acres. The village lies under the northern escarpment of the downs. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £297; patrons, the Heirs of the late Viscount Montagu: the glebe consists of about 15 acres here, and 70 in Piccombe. The church, which is partly in the decorated and partly in the later English style, is in the form of a cross, but without aisles, and has a neat square tower in the centre; it was rebuilt in 1370, by direction of the will of Michael de Poynings, one of the barons of that family. The Rev. George Beard, in 1786, gave £100, the interest to be applied to teaching eight children.

POYNTON, a chapelry, in the parish of *PRESTBURY*, union and hundred of *MACCLESFIELD*, N. division of the county of *CHESTER*, 4½ miles (S. by E.) from Stockport; containing 854 inhabitants. This place, anciently called *Ponynton* and *Poynington*, remained in the possession of the male line of the family of Warren from the reign of Edward III. till the year 1801, when it terminated in the late Sir George Warren, K.B., from whose daughter, Viscountess Bulkeley, the manor passed by will to the Hon. Frances Maria Warren, now Lady Vernon. The chapelry comprises by measurement 2921 acres, and is intersected by the road between Macclesfield and Stockport, and by the Macclesfield canal: there are several collieries, and a small quarry produces stone used chiefly for walls. The ancient hall, built

about the middle of the 16th century, was taken down by Sir G. Warren, and a modern mansion erected on a large scale upon the site; the grounds are extensive, and form an interesting feature in the scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lord Vernon; net income, £85: the glebe comprises about 18 acres. The chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, was rebuilt by Sir G. Warren, in 1786, and has been recently enlarged; in some of the windows are the armorial bearings of the Warren and Bulkeley families, in stained glass. Two schools are supported by Lady Vernon.

PREBEND-END, a precinct, in the parish, union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 855 inhabitants.

PREEN, CHURCH (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Much Wenlock; containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £70; patron, W. Webster, Esq. Here was a small Cluniac priory, a cell to that of Wenlock.

PREES (*St. Chad*), a parish, in the union of WEM, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP; containing 3270 inhabitants, of whom 1538 are in the township of Prees with Steel, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Wem. The parish comprises between 13,000 and 14,000 acres, and is intersected by the road from Whitchurch to Shrewsbury, and by the London road from Chester to Birmingham. The place once had a weekly market and annual fair, the former of which has been long disused: two fairs are now held on the second Mondays in April and October. A considerable traffic is carried on in coal, lime, and slate, by means of Quise Brook canal, which runs through the parish. The living is a vicarage (to which the great tithes of the township of Whixall are annexed), valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £471; patron, and appropriator, Bishop of Lichfield. The glebe comprises 68 acres. The church, an ancient cruciform structure, with a tower of modern erection, contains two old figures of Moses and Aaron, and some pieces of tessellated pavement; also several monuments to the ancestors of the late General Lord Hill, who was born here in 1772. At Whixall and Calverhall are chapels; and there are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists; and charity schools with several small endowments.

PREESALL, with HACKENSALL, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, union of GARSTANG, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Poulton; containing 947 inhabitants. The township comprises 1981 acres, of which 20 are common or waste. The tithes have been commuted for rent-charges amounting to £481, of which £353 are payable to the impropiators, and £128 to the incumbent of Stalmine. Richard Fleetwood, Esq., in 1687, built a school-house, and endowed it with an annuity of £13. 6. 8.; and here is a national school.

PRENDWICK, a township, in the parish of ALNHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 53 inhabitants. It lies one mile east from Alnham, not far from the river Aln, and

was once the property of the Alder family, by whom the place was sold in the beginning of the 18th century.

PRENTON, a township, in the parish of WOODCHURCH, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of WIRRAL, S. division of CHESHIRE, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Great Neston; containing 110 inhabitants.

PRESCOT, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Upper division of the hundred of TEWKESBURY, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Cheltenham; containing 62 inhabitants. This place was anciently covered with wood, and belonged to the monks of Tewkesbury, whence its ancient name Priest Coed, now Prescott.

PRESCOT (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, though a part is in the union of WARRINGTON, in the hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing 35,902 inhabitants, of whom 5451 are in the town, 51 miles (S.) from Lancaster, and 197 (N. W.) from London. This place, consisting chiefly of one long straggling street, on the road from Liverpool to Manchester, lies principally on a substratum of coal, several mines of which are excavated to its very edge, and not only furnish abundant employment to the labouring class, but supply fuel at a cheap rate to the inhabitants, and essentially promote the manufacturing interest of the district, which has long been noted for the superior construction of watch tools and motion-work. The drawing of pinion wire, extending to 50 different sizes, and remarkable for its adaptation to the requisite purposes, originated here; and small files, considered to be of unparalleled excellence, are made, and exported in large quantities. The manufacture of coarse earthenware, especially sugar moulds, has also been established for a very long period, the clay of the neighbourhood being peculiarly adapted to that purpose; and a few persons are employed in the cotton business: the manufacture of glass bottles is likewise carried on. The Liverpool and Manchester railway passes about one mile south of the town. A charter for a market and fair was granted in the 7th of Edward III.: there are now two markets, on Tuesday and Saturday; also a fair every fortnight for cattle, from Shrove-Tuesday to the first Tuesday in May, and annual fairs on Ash-Wednesday, the Wednesday after Corpus Christi, Aug. 24th and 25th, October 21st, and November 1st. The inhabitants have, since the time of Henry VII., claimed exemption from serving on juries, except within the manor, also from the payment of all tolls to public markets, with divers other privileges. A court baron is held six times a year; and a court leet on the festival of Corpus Christi, when a coroner for the manor and liberty is appointed; there is a court of requests, for the recovery of debts to any amount, at which the steward of the manor presides, and petty-sessions for the Prescott division of the hundred take place once a month.

The parish consists of the chapelries of Rainford and Great Sankey, and the townships of Bold, Cronton, Cuerdley, Ditton, Eccleston, Parr, Penketh, Prescott, Rainhill, Sutton, Whiston, Widness, and Windle. It comprises by measurement 36,000 acres, of which more than one-half is pasture land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £24. 10.; net income, £893; patrons and impropiators, Provost and Fellows

of King's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient edifice, of which the old steeple was, in 1789, struck by lightning, and replaced by an elegant tower and spire, 156 feet high; in the interior are some monuments, particularly one of great elegance, by Westmacott, to the memory of William Atherton, Esq. There are ancient churches at Rainford, Farmworth, and St. Helen's, the last named of which, as well as the parochial church, has been enlarged; at Sankey is a church built about a century since, and there are two of more modern erection at Eccleston, another at Rainhill, and one at Parr; besides which there are, a building, formerly a Wesleyan place of worship, now licensed by the bishop, and a licensed room at Windle, making in all eleven churches and chapels under the Establishment. There are meeting-houses for Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians; and a Roman Catholic chapel at a place called Portico. The free grammar school, which is of somewhat uncertain foundation, has been endowed by various benefactors, and in 1759 the present school-house was built by subscription; the income is estimated at £159. 17. It has a preference to seven fellowships in Brasenose College, Oxford, and two exhibitions to the same college, for natives of Prescot, educated in it. In 1824, Mrs. Jane Chorley bequeathed the sum of £2000, for establishing a girls' school; and there are some almshouses founded and endowed originally by Oliver Lyme, to which several additions have been made, and nineteen people are eligible. Among the numerous benefactions to the parish are funds for apprenticing children. The poor law union embraces 20 chapelries and townships, and contains a population of 43,739. The celebrated tragedian, John Philip Kemble, was born here in 1757.

PRESCOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of **CROPREDY**, union and hundred of **BANBURY**, county of **OXFORD**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Banbury; containing 19 inhabitants.

PRESHUTE (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the union of **MARLBOROUGH**, hundred of **SELKLEY**, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of **WILTS**, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile (S. W. by W.) from Marlborough; containing, with the tythings of Clatford, Elcot, and Manton, 898 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £186; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. The church is partly in the Norman style, and has a plain ancient font of dark grey marble.

PRESTBURY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**; comprising the town of Macclesfield, and containing 52,078 inhabitants, of whom 390 are in the township of Prestbury. The parish consists of the chapelries or townships of Adlington, Birtles, Bollington, Bosley, Butley, Capesthorpe, Chelford, Eaton, Fallybroome, Henbury with Pexhall, Hurdsfield, Kettle-shulme, Lyme-Handley, Macclesfield-Forest, Marton, Mottram St. Andrew, Newton, Poynton, Pott-Shrigley, Prestbury, Rainow, North Rod, Siddington, Higher Sutton, and Tytherington. Fairs for cattle take place on April 28th and October 22nd; and a court leet and baron for the township is held in May and December, the jurisdiction of which comprehends all pleas under 40s. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £450; patron and impro-

priator, **C. Legh, Esq.** The church is of great antiquity, and has portions in various styles: on the south side is a low building of stone, now used as a parochial school-house, but which is considered to be an ancient Norman church, and consists of a nave and chancel, with an enriched west entrance: in a private chapel, which terminates the south aisle of the church, is a piscina, together with a portion of a carved oak screen. An additional church, in the later English style, with a tower, has been erected at Bollington, at an expense of about £4000; and there are several meeting-houses in the parish. A school-house was built in 1720, principally at the expense of John Legh, Esq., and endowed by Mrs. Ann Whittaker with the interest of £100. In the township of Butley, several tumuli, containing urns and other relics of antiquity, were discovered a few years since; and it is said that oak leaves and shells of acorns were found in the vessels retaining a freshness of appearance as if recently gathered. Stones from some of the tumuli have been used for the repair of the roads in the neighbourhood.

PRESTBURY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **CHELTENHAM**, Lower division of the hundred of **DEERHURST**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. E.) from Cheltenham; containing 1283 inhabitants. This place, formerly a market-town, in the reign of Henry VII., was destroyed by fire, and is now only a village. A garrison was placed here by the parliamentarians during the civil war. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11; patron and impropiator, **J. W. Agg, Esq.**: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £258, with a glebe of 21 acres, valued at £21 per annum; and the impropriate for £311. 11.: £76. 11. are payable to the Dean and Precentor of Hereford. Here is a school on the national plan. Mineral springs are found similar to those of Cheltenham.

PRESTON (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **WEYMOUTH**, liberty of **SUTTON-POINTZ**, Dorchester division of **DORSET**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Weymouth; containing, with the tything of Sutton-Pointz, 672 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2609 acres, and is intersected by the road from Weymouth to Wareham: stone for ordinary purposes is obtained. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 18.; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Preston in the Cathedral of Salisbury: the great tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, and the vicarial for £250; the appropriate glebe comprises 64 acres, and the vicarial 3, respectively valued at £80, and £6, per annum. The church is very ancient, and had formerly ten pensionary chapels belonging to it. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PRESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **CIRENCESTER**, hundred of **CROWTHORNE** and **MINETY**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. S. E.) from Cirencester; containing 220 inhabitants. The principal land, now the property of Miss Master, formerly belonged to Reinbald, priest and chancellor to Edward the Confessor. The parish comprises by measurement 1979 acres, of which about 350 are pasture, and 40 wood; the soil is various, part being a shallow stone brash, and part gravel, but it is chiefly a loamy clay. The surface is generally level, and is intersected

by the river Churn, on both sides of which are luxuriant meadows, that have been richly fertilized by the early adoption of the practice of irrigation. Slates, or stone tiles, are found in several places. There are some lands in the hamlet of Norcot, one mile to the north of the village, which form part of the endowment of St. John's Hospital at Cirencester. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 7½., and has a net income of £338; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss Master. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1771. The church is in the early English style, and contains some interesting details. A vicarage-house was erected in 1819, by the Rev. Henry Cripps, the present incumbent.

PRESTON, a parish, in the union of NEWENT, Lower division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3¼ miles (S. W.) from Ledbury; containing 75 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the extreme north-western part of the county, upon a tributary of the river Severn, and in the immediate vicinity of the Gloucester canal and the road between the towns of Ledbury and Newent. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; net income, £128; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

PRESTON, a hamlet, in the parish and union of HITCHIN, hundred of HITCHIN and PIRTON, county of HERTFORD, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Hitchin; containing 297 inhabitants.

PRESTON (*St. CATHERINE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FAVERSHAM, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, ½ a mile (S.) from Faversham, on the high road from Canterbury to Chatham and Rochester; containing 935 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1547a. 1r. 32p., of which 1012 acres are arable, 413 pasture, 61 woodland, and the remainder waste. A new village has recently been erected, and many of the inhabitants are employed in the oyster-fishery. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, and valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 6.; net income, £324; patron, the Archbishop; appropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The church, principally in the early English style, consists of two aisles and a chancel, with a small tower at the east end of the south aisle: on the north side of the chancel is a sumptuous altar-tomb of black and white marble, in memory of Roger Boyle, Esq., and his wife Joan, ancestors of the earls of Cork; and there are also some sepulchral brasses of the fifteenth century.

PRESTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of PRESTON, lathe of St. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2 miles (N.) from Wingham; containing 515 inhabitants. The parish is situated upon a tributary of the river Stour, and near the high road between Canterbury and Sandwich; it comprises 1471a. 38p., of which 819 acres are arable, 494 meadow, 57 orchards, gardens, and homesteads, 27 woodland, 5 hop-grounds, 6 river, and 27 roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 15.; net income, £399; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Here is a national school, for the instruction of the children of the poor in the principles of the Established Church.

PRESTON (*St. WILFRID*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; comprising the borough of Preston, which has a separate jurisdiction; the townships of Barton, Elston, Fishwick, Haighton, Ribbleson, and Lea with Aston, Ingol, and Cotnam; and the chapelries of Broughton, and Grimsargh

with Brockholes; the whole containing 53,482 inhabitants, of whom 50,073 are in the borough, 21¾ miles (S. by E.) from Lancaster, and 217 (N. W. by N.) from London. This place, which is supposed to have grown out of the ruins of the ancient *Rerigonium*, a Roman station of which the site is now occupied by the town of Ribchester, is thought, from its having belonged to the monks, to have obtained the appellation of Priests' town, of which its present name is a contraction. Though it may be difficult to ascertain its precise origin, it was unquestionably a place of considerable importance prior to the Conquest, soon after which it was granted to Tosti, fourth son of Godwin, Earl of Kent. In 1307, the town was burnt, and nearly levelled with the ground by the Scottish army under Robert Bruce; and, in 1333, Edward III. passed through it, on his way to Halidown Hill, where he defeated the Scots, with the loss of 20,000 men, and took Balliol, their king, prisoner. The same monarch, in recompense for the assistance he derived from the inhabitants, gave the corporation a common seal, and invested them with several valuable privileges. During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, the Earl of Derby raised considerable supplies of troops here for the service of the Lancastrian cause. Soon after the commencement of the parliamentary war, a battle was fought on Ribbleson Common, to the east of the town, in which the parliamentarians were commanded by General Fairfax; and in 1645, another battle occurred, in which the mayor and several of the principal inhabitants became the victims of their attachment to the royal cause. In 1648, a fierce engagement took place at the pass of Walton bridge, between the English and Scottish allied forces commanded by the Duke of Hamilton and Sir Marmaduke Langdale, and a detachment of the parliamentarian troops under General Lambert, in which the former were defeated, and the duke and his officers, who had retired into the town, were compelled to effect their escape by crossing the river at the ford below Walton bridge. Throughout the whole of this contest the town of Preston suffered materially for its adherence to the royal cause, and the inhabitants were treated by the parliamentarians with the utmost severity. In 1715, the party in the interest of the Pretender obtained possession of the place, which they endeavoured to fortify against the assault of the king's forces; but being attacked suddenly by General Wills, aided by the subsequent arrival of General Carpenter with a party of dragoons, they were compelled, after an obstinate resistance, to surrender at discretion. The town suffered much also during this contest, a considerable part of it being burnt by the inhabitants, who were in the interest of the king,



Seal and Arms.

to aid the movements of the besiegers, and many of the houses of those who assisted the rebels having been given up to plunder after the town was taken. The Lords Widdington, Derwentwater, and Nairn, were taken here, and sent prisoners to London, where they were condemned and executed; and sixteen of the rebels were hanged on Gallows' Hill for high treason. The rebels again made their appearance, in 1745, and attempted to intrench themselves in the town; but on the approach of the royal forces under the Duke of Cumberland, they made their escape a few hours before the duke's arrival.

The town is pleasantly situated on an eminence rising from the north bank of the river Ribble, over which are Walton and Penwortham bridges, the former a neat structure of three arches, leading from the London road, erected in 1782; and the latter a handsome bridge of five arches, leading from the Liverpool road, built by act of parliament in 1759. The streets are spacious and well paved; the houses are neatly and substantially built of brick, and many of them are of large dimensions. The inhabitants are partially supplied with water conveyed by cast-iron pipes from a large reservoir called the Folly, at the bottom of Mid Spit Wiend, into which it is raised by an engine constructed in 1729; and with spring-water by carts, at a moderate price. A company was established for lighting the town with gas in 1816, and considerable improvements are annually taking place. The environs, in which are many handsome villas, inhabited by opulent families, abound with richly diversified scenery, and the high grounds afford extensive and interesting prospects. There are also several pleasant promenades, of which the principal are, Avenham Walk, belonging to the corporation, by whom it is kept in order; Common Bank, from which are agreeable views; and the Marsh, along the margin of the river, by which an ancestor of Sir Walter Scott, with his comrades, escaped to Liverpool, during the siege of Preston, in 1715. The library was founded by R. Shepherd, Esq., M.D., twice mayor for the borough, who, in 1761, endowed it with the interest of £1000 for its augmentation, and with the interest of £200 as a salary to the librarian. A botanical society was founded in 1804, from which a smaller establishment has emanated; and a literary and philosophical society was instituted in 1810. A society for promoting the study of natural history was established in 1823, to which are annexed an appropriate library and a museum. There are also a law society, consisting principally of attorneys' clerks, a mechanics' institute, two principal news-rooms, and several on a smaller scale, and various book societies. The theatre, a neat and well-arranged building, erected by a proprietary in 1802, is opened occasionally; and assemblies are held in a handsome suite of rooms, built at the expense of the late Earl of Derby. A choral society was established in 1819; and a musical academy has been instituted, which is well supported.

The TRADE, till within the last half century, chiefly consisted of the manufacture and sale of linen-cloth, which, from a petition of the mayor and corporation to parliament, for preventing the exportation of Irish linen to the colonies, and of Scotch linen into Ireland, appears to have been for ages the staple trade of the town and neighbourhood for twenty miles round. The manufac-

ture of cotton goods, however, is now the principal employment of the inhabitants, having been greatly extended by John Horrocks, Esq., to whose enterprise the town is indebted for its present prosperity; there are numerous factories, many of which are upon a very large scale, and that in the township of Fishwick is said to be one of the most extensive in England. Machinery impelled by steam has been introduced with great success into the factories, in which the raw material, supplied from Liverpool, is conducted through every process, to the printing and dyeing of the manufactured article; the greater portion of the goods is sold to the Manchester merchants, and the remainder is sent to London, or into foreign markets. In connexion with the machinery employed in the factories, several iron-foundries have been established in the town. At spring tides, vessels of 150 tons' burthen can navigate the Ribble to Preston Marsh, where convenient quays have been constructed: by an act of parliament passed in the 46th of George III., commissioners were appointed for bettering the navigation; and buoys have been placed to mark out those parts which have been deepened by excavation. The river is now under progress of further improvement, agreeably with an act obtained in 1838, by a company who have subscribed £50,000, and great advantages are expected from the scheme; the works are under the direction of Mr. Stephenson, the civil engineer. It is supposed by Dr. Whitaker to have been formerly navigable to Ribchester, and the discovery in that neighbourhood of anchors, and of the hull of a larger vessel than could now be floated so far up the river, seems to confirm the opinion. The port of Preston includes Lytham, Freckleton, and Hesketh; a few ships sail annually to foreign parts, and a coasting trade is carried on to a moderate extent: there are 45 vessels belonging to it. The fishery in the river is of very ancient establishment, and forms part of the revenue of the borough; salmon, plaice, eels, and smelts are found in abundance, and of good quality. Common and cannel coal are brought to the town by the river Douglas, which, by an act of parliament obtained in 1727, was made navigable from the mouth of the Ribble to within one mile of Ormskirk, whence a short line, parallel with its course, by which the navigation is continued to Wigan, has been since constructed by the proprietors of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, who have purchased the right of the Douglas navigation. The Lancaster canal passes by the west side of the town, and, after being continued by a railroad about two miles in length, which crosses the river Ribble, soon joins the Leeds and Liverpool canal, affording a communication with the principal navigable rivers in England. The North-Union railway proceeds in a southern direction from this town to Parkside, where it joins the Liverpool and Manchester line, a distance of about $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles; it was opened on the 1st of November, 1838. The Preston station, in Dock-street, occupies about four acres, a part being raised on arches to the average height of twenty feet, and is approached from Fishergate by a carriage and footway. The total cost of the line was £578,930. The Lancaster railway quits the North-Union at Dock-street, taking a course of about $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Lancaster, and was completed in June, 1840, at a cost of about £20,000 a mile. A single track railway, seven miles long, worked by horses, and used for the conveyance of stone and

other goods from Longridge Fell to Preston, was finished in May, 1840; the original capital of £30,000 was subsequently raised to £40,000. There is also a railway from Preston to the town of Fleetwood-on-Wyre. The market-days are Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the last principally for corn: the market-place is a spacious well-paved area, in the centre of which is an obelisk, supporting a gas-light. The corn-exchange, erected in 1822, at the expense of the corporation, is a neat building of brick, with a pediment and cornice of stone; the basement story in front is appropriated as a butter and poultry market, over which is a woollen-cloth hall for the accommodation of clothiers at the fairs, and occasionally used as an assembly-room. Behind this building is an open quadrangle, surrounded by a colonnade, for the pitching of corn, which is sold in the bulk; above the colonnade is a gallery with shops for the sale of small wares, and behind the quadrangle are the butchers' shambles. The cattle-market is held on the north road, and that for vegetables in Cheapside. The fairs are, one in the week before the first Sunday after Epiphany, which is a great horse fair; the spring fair, March 27th, which continues for three days; the summer fair, August 26th, which continues for eight days; and the winter fair, November 7th, which continues for five days. To all the fairs is attached a court of piepoudre.

THE BOROUGH has received numerous charters from successive sovereigns, of which the first was granted by Henry II.; and in 1566, Queen Elizabeth gave a new charter of incorporation, which was confirmed and extended in the 14th and 36th of Charles II., and in the 9th of George IV. The government is now vested in a mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, which renders the municipal boundaries co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, and divides the borough into six wards. The town, which made returns to parliament in the 23rd, 26th, 33rd, and 35th of the reign of Edward I., and in the 1st of Edward II., intermitted till the reign of Edward VI., since which time it has regularly sent two members: the mayor is returning officer. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, with seven others appointed by commission. A court of record is held every third Friday, before the recorder, for the recovery of debts to any amount; petty-sessions take place daily at the town-hall, and a court leet occurs twice in the year, for the examination of weights and measures, and for the presentation of nuisances. The Preston guild, or *Guild Mercatoria*, a jubilee celebrated every twentieth year, and which is the tenure whereby the freemen retain their privileges, was originally granted by Henry II., and confirmed by the charter of Charles II.; it commences in the last week of August, and continues a fortnight, under the superintendence of the corporation, during which period various processions of the municipal bodies take place, and balls, concerts, dramatic representations, public banquets, and every species of amusement, are provided, and attract an immense concourse from the surrounding districts. The quarter-sessions for the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland, take place here, by adjournment from Lancaster; the hundred court for Amounderness, for the recovery of debts under 40s., occurs every third Wednesday; and the county

court every fourth Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount. The quarter-sessions for the county, the meetings of the deputy-lieutenants, and other county meetings, are held here; and, from its central situation, the offices of the courts of chancery, common pleas, and other courts of the county palatine of Lancaster, are at Preston. The principal officers of the chancery court of the county are, the vice-chancellor, the registrar, the cursitors, the clerk of the crown, the clerk of the peace, and the deputy prothonotary of the common pleas. The offices of the under sheriff and treasurer for the county are also here. The town-hall, a neat brick edifice with quoins and cornices of stone, surmounted by a turret and dome, was built on the site of the ancient moot-hall, which fell down in 1780. The sessions-house and house of correction is a capacious building, inclosed within a lofty boundary wall, including every requisite accommodation for the county sessions, and the meetings of the county magistrates; the prison is on the radiating principle.

THE LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 3. 11½.; net income, £665; patrons, Trustees of the late Mr. Hulme, of Manchester; impropiators, Sir H. P. Houghton, Bart., and others. The old church, a very ancient structure repaired by Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, in 700, has been rebuilt and dedicated to St. John, and has a handsome square embattled tower crowned with clustered pinnacles, which was erected in 1814; the style is a mixture of the later Norman and the early English; the interior contains some ancient monuments. St. George's chapel, built in 1723, is a cruciform structure of brick, with a small belfry tower of wood: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £161; patron, Vicar of Preston. The church of the Holy Trinity, a neat stone edifice in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, was erected in 1814, at an expense of £9080, of which £4000 were donations, and the remainder was raised by subscription: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £126; patrons, the Trustees and the Vicar alternately. St. Paul's, a handsome structure in the later English style, with four turrets, was erected in 1825, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners, at a cost of £6063; and St. Peter's, in the Fylde road, an edifice with a small campanile turret, was built by the same means, at an expense of £6638. The livings are both perpetual curacies, in the patronage of the Vicar: net income of St. Paul's £95, and of St. Peter's £110. On August 3rd, 1837, the first stone of a new church was laid, being the fourth commenced within about two years; it stands on an elevated spot between the Lancaster road and Moor-lane. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, the Society of Friends, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Unitarians; also three Roman Catholic chapels, one of which, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is a stately and elegant structure. There are likewise several Roman Catholic chapels in the vicinity. The free grammar school, which is of uncertain foundation, is supported from land given by Mr. R. Worthington, and the corporate funds. A central national school, a capacious brick building, was erected in 1814; the Blue-coat charity schools, founded in 1701, by Mr. Roger Sudell, have been incorporated with it, and there are five other national schools. A Roman Catholic school was established in 1814; and a

large day school is supported by Wesleyans. The infirmary, or house of recovery from fever and other contagious diseases, was erected in 1829, on an advantageous site on Preston moor, at a short distance from the town, and is a handsome brick edifice, with a centre and two wings. There are also numerous benevolent and benefit societies, and various charitable bequests for distribution among the indigent. The poor law union of Preston comprises 29 parishes or places, and contains a population of 77,189. There were anciently a convent of Grey friars, on the north-west of the town, founded by Edward, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III.; and an hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, of which there are no remains.

PRESTON, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 105 inhabitants.

PRESTON, a township, in the parish of ELLINGHAM, union of BELFORD, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Alnwick; containing 91 inhabitants. Here is a good seat, standing pleasantly upon an eminence about a mile south-east from Ellingham, which is on the Belford and Alnwick road. An ancient lofty tower, near the west end of the hall, adds greatly to its appearance. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £31, and the appropriate for £77. 11. 8., payable to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

PRESTON, a township, in the parish and union of TYNEMOUTH, E. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 1 mile (N.) from North Shields; containing 919 inhabitants. The township reaches to North Shields, and the village, which is very pleasant, occupies a fine eminence, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect, embracing the German Ocean. Here are several handsome residences, of which Preston Villa is the seat of John Fenwick, Esq., J.P.; Campville is the seat of John Fenwick, Esq., who also owns Camp Terrace and the lands around it; and Hylton Cottage, a modern erection, is inhabited by Thomas Hughes, Esq. There were formerly barracks, which have been converted into dwelling-houses. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £178. 6. 9. In 1821, part of the horns of a deer, of extraordinary size, was found on the estate of Mr. Fenwick, at a considerable depth, in the north-east angle of Blake-Chesters, one of the oblong squares referred to by Camden as connecting a chain of Roman forts running in a direction from *Segedunum* (Wallsend) to Tyne-mouth. Sacrifices of wild animals were frequently made in these stations, and there is still a faint tradition of a temple having stood on the western side of the camp: the head of an old spear has also been dug up.

PRESTON (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of MARTINSLEY, county of RUTLAND, 2 miles (N.) from Uppingham; containing 371 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from London, through Bedford, to Leeds, comprises by measurement 1142 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 17. 6., and in the patronage of the Rev. Samuel Shield, to whom belong three-fourths of the advowson, and of the Rev. William and Miss Belgrave, who jointly possess one-fourth; income, £300, derived from 174 acres of land, with a glebe-house. The church, an an-

cient edifice, has two Norman arches in the interior, and a handsome stone canopy in the south wall of the chancel. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school has been established.

PRESTON, a parish, in the union of YEOVIL, hundred of STONE, W. division of SOMERSET, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Yeovil; containing 379 inhabitants. It is situated on the Yeovil and Ilminster road, and comprises 834a. 2r. 29p., of which 467 acres are meadow and pasture, 294 arable, 51 orchards, and 20 waste, roads, &c. The manufacture of kid gloves affords employment to some of the inhabitants. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Yeovil: the church is in the later English style.

PRESTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of COSFORD, hundred of BABERGH, W. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Lavenham; containing 406 inhabitants, and comprising 1900 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to which the advowson was given in 1621 by Robert Ryece, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £513, and there are 6 acres of glebe. Mr. Ryece resided in a mansion in the parish, called Preston Place, and was a great preserver of the antiquities of the county; he placed in the windows of the church the coats of arms borne by the principal families of this and the adjoining counties, of which there remain upwards of sixty. The rectory-house was rebuilt in 1835.

PRESTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STEYNING, hundred of PRESTON, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Brighton; containing 756 inhabitants. The parish comprises 951 acres, of which 261 are common or waste land. The village is pleasantly situated on the London road, near the entrance to Brighton. Ann of Cleves resided at Preston House, which contains her portrait, a good original painting; and from this place she retired to a convent at Falmer, about three miles distant, where she died and was buried. The London and Brighton railway passes through the parish, in which are the cavalry barracks, and the water-works for supplying Brighton. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Hove united, valued in the king's books at £20. 2. 11., and in the gift of the Prebendary of Hove in the Cathedral of Chichester. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £304, with a glebe of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and £13 are paid to the Prebendary. The church is in the early English style, with a square embattled tower: on the eastern wall were discovered, a few years since, some ancient paintings, ascertained to have been of the time of Edward I.

PRESTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the unions of SCULCOATES and SKIRLAUGH, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK; containing, with the township of Lelley, 1082 inhabitants, of whom 946 are in Preston township, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Hull. An hospital for lepers was founded here early in the reign of John, in honour of the Holy Sepulchre, by John Fitz-Ouburn, and placed under the controul of a master and certain brethren and sisters; no remains exist, but coins, keys, &c., are occasionally found in digging, and a valuable relic has been lately discovered, with the legend "The seal of Master Simon of the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary." The parish com-

prises upwards of 4850 acres, divided among many proprietors; and the village is considerable, and contains some good houses, on the road from Hedon to Bilton. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Sub-Dean of York (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £81. The church is in the later English style, consisting of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower of hewn stone, which is the finest part of the edifice; the interior is neat, and contains numerous monumental inscriptions. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. Thomas Holmes, in 1718, gave £200 to support a school, which sum was laid out in land, now producing an income of about £30.

PRESTON-BAGGOTT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAX, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Henley-in-Arden; containing 238 inhabitants. The Stratford and Birmingham canal passes through the parish, which comprises by measurement 1302 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the gift of the Rev. Theodore John Cartwright: the tithes have been commuted for £342, and there are 20 acres of glebe. The church is in the early Norman style.

PRESTON-BISSETT (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of BUCKINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Buckingham; containing, with Cowley hamlet, 517 inhabitants, of whom 486 are in the township of Preston-Bissett. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$; net income, £457; patron, Duke of Buckingham. The tithes were commuted for land and annual money payments in 1781.

PRESTON-BROCKHURST, a township, partly in the parish of SHAWBURY, hundred of PIMHILL, and partly in the parish of MORETON-CORBET, Whitchurch division of the hundred of NORTH BRADFORD, union of WEM, N. division of SALOP, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Wem; containing 138 inhabitants.

PRESTON-CANDOVER.—See CANDOVER, PRESTON.

PRESTON-CAVES (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of DAVENTRY, hundred of FAWSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Daventry; containing 354 inhabitants, and comprising 2710*a.* 35*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 0. 5.; net income, £426; patron, Sir C. Knightley, Bart. Richard Knightley, in 1667, bequeathed a rent-charge of £24 for a charity school; and a day and Sunday school is supported by a lady. A Cluniac priory, formerly here, was transferred to Daventry.

PRESTON-DEANERY (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Northampton; containing 84 inhabitants. It comprises 1452*a.* 3*r.* 13*p.*, and is intersected by the road from London to Birmingham. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; patron and impropiator, Langham Christie, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £173. 15. The body of the church is of modern erection, but the steeple is supposed to have been built about the time of Stephen.

PRESTON, EAST, a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of the county of SUSSEX, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Littlehampton; containing 270 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and comprises 459 acres, chiefly arable land; the soil is a rich loam, and the surface level. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, united to that of Ferring: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £40, with a glebe of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and £210 are paid to the prebendary of Ferring. The church is in the early English style, with later additions, and has a lofty tower surmounted by a spire, serving as a landmark at sea. George Oliver, Esq., in 1840, erected a school, which he endowed with £5 per annum.

PRESTON, GREAT and LITTLE, a township, in the parish of KIPPAX, Lower division of the wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (E. S. E.) from Leeds; containing 467 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation rather more than 1000 acres, and there are some collieries in the immediate vicinity. The manor is the property of Sir John Lowther, Bart., whose ancient seat, Preston Hall, has been converted into a workhouse for the poor of a union under Gilbert's act, which includes 41 parishes and townships.

PRESTON-GUBBALS (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, liberties of the town of SHREWSBURY, N. division of SALOP, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N.) from Shrewsbury; containing, with the township of Merrington, 388 inhabitants, of whom 200 are in Preston-Gubbals township. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family of Jones: the tithes have been commuted for £167. A school is supported by R. A. Slaney, Esq.

PRESTON-LE-SKERNE, a township, in the parish of AYCLIFFE, union of SEDGEFIELD, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Darlington; containing 131 inhabitants. The township comprises 2610 acres of arable, meadow, and pasture, of which the soil is poor. The De la Poles, earls of Suffolk, had formerly lands with free warren here. The main line of the Clarence railway passes through the township, and the village is on the road from Aycliffe to Mordon. The tithes have been commuted for £174. 5., whereof £70 are payable to the vicar, £30 to the Dean and Chapter, and £74. 5. to the prebendaries of Durham.

PRESTON, LONG (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of SETTLE, wapentake of STAINCLIFFE WEST, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Settle, and 12 (W. N. W.) from Skipton; containing, with the townships of West Halton, Hellifield, and Wigglesworth, 1568 inhabitants, of whom 708 are in the township of Long Preston. This parish is situated on the river Ribble, and comprises 13,214*a.* 1*r.* 12*½p.*, of which 3533*a.* 2*r.* 5*p.* are in the township; the surface is diversified, and the soil in some places is fertile, but in the hilly parts cold and unproductive; the lands are chiefly meadow and pasture. The substrata are argillaceous limestone, clay slate, freestone, and grit; the limestone occurs chiefly in thin beds, and contains various fossils, of which some specimens are scarcely referable to any distinct class. The village is on the east bank of the river, and is well built; the inhabitants are partly employed in weaving calico for the manufacturers in the neighbouring towns, and fairs for cattle and pigs are held on the 1st of March

and 4th of September. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 18. 11½.; net income, £240, with an excellent parsonage-house, built in 1842; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church is an ancient structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. The free school was founded in 1835, and endowed by the late John Hartley, Esq., of Settle, and Mary his niece, from a bequest by the late Miss Hall, of Long Preston, with land producing about £140 per annum, of which one-third is appropriated to the apprenticing of children. An hospital for ten aged persons was founded in 1613, by James Knowles, who also built a chapel adjoining it for their use, in which he endowed a readership with £5 per annum; the endowment, out of which £5 are assigned to the repair of the church, is now sufficient to allow each of the inmates £10 per annum, and there is every prospect of its increase. John Smith, in 1732, bequeathed two cottages and 8½ acres of land producing £37 per annum, for distribution among the poor of the parish.

PRESTON-ON-THE-HILL, a township, in the parish and union of RUNCORN, hundred of BUCKLOW, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Frodsham; containing 607 inhabitants. The Grand Trunk canal runs through the township, and forms a junction with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, along both which the transmission of goods is very considerable; and at Preston Brook is a station of the Grand Junction railway, which here passes through a tunnel. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

PRESTON-PATRICK, a chapelry, in the parish of BURTON-IN-KENDAL, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 484 inhabitants. The river Belo is here crossed by the Lancaster canal. There are marble-works in the neighbourhood, where large blocks, raised at Dent, in Yorkshire, and conveyed hither, are cut and polished for the trade. Challen or Chanon Hall stands on the site of an abbey which existed here for a short time, but was ultimately removed to Shap. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £78; patrons and impropiators, the Landowners, whose tithes were commuted for land in 1814. The chapel, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a neat building, situated on the acclivity of a hill rising from the eastern bank of the Belo. A school, founded in 1780, is endowed with £12. 12. a year.

PRESTON-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, on the south side of the town of Whitehaven; containing 4547 inhabitants. Here are very extensive collieries, the produce of which is shipped at Whitehaven. There is an endowed free school.

PRESTON-RICHARD, a township, in the parish of HEVERSHAM, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Kirkby-Lonsdale; containing 355 inhabitants. The Kendal canal passes through the township, and on its banks are several coke-ovens, and a large coal-wharf. At Birkrigg is a burial-ground, formerly belonging to the Society of Friends, but now disused. At End-Moor an antique hammer-head of stone was found in 1770.

PRESTON, TARRANT, a tything, in the parish of CRAWFORD-TARRANT, union of BLANDFORD, hundred of BADBURY, Wimborne division of DORSET.

PRESTON-UNDER-SCAR, a township, in the parish of WENSLEY, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Middleham; containing 313 inhabitants. The township comprises 2274 acres, of which 15 are common or waste land; it extends northward in high moors, in which coal and lead-ore are found. The village lies about three miles to the west of Leyburn, and is pleasantly situated under lofty scars at the western end of a picturesque and romantic ridge ornamented with foliage. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and two schools are supported by subscription.

PRESTON-UPON-STOUR (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Upper division of the hundred of DEERHURST, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4 miles (S.) from Stratford; containing 394 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the small river Stour, and comprises by measurement 1709 acres, of which the soil is chiefly clay and marl, and in some parts consists of gravel and sand. The village lies near the London and Birmingham road; and the railroad from Stratford to Moreton-in-the-Marsh runs at the distance of half a mile. Alsote Park, with the mansion and tastefully-disposed grounds, adds greatly to the beauty of the scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; net income, £55; patron and impropiator, J. R. West, Esq. The church is of English architecture, with an embattled tower; the chancel is very elegant, and there are four beautifully painted windows, one of which was the gift of J. West, Esq.

PRESTON-UPON-TEES, a township, in the parish and union of STOCKTON, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Stockton; containing 111 inhabitants. Very various families have held lands here, among the earliest of whom were the Prestons, who took their name from the place, and who are mentioned in the 13th century, since which period possessions have belonged at Preston to the families of Eden, Seton, Sayer, Wyvill, Fowler, and others. The township comprises by computation 640 acres, and is bounded on the south by the navigable river Tees, and intersected by the Stockton and Darlington railway. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £135, and the vicarial for £14. 17. 6.

PRESTON-UPON-THE-WILD-MOORS (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, Wellington division of the hundred of SOUTH BRADFORD, N. division of SALOP, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Wellington; containing 247 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Newport branch of the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal, and is about three miles distant from the Holyhead road; it comprises 882a. 3r. 26p., of which there are equal portions of arable and pasture. The village is on the margin of what must have anciently been a very extensive morass, but it is now well drained. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3; net income, £198; patrons, Trustees of Preston Hospital, for two turns, and St. John Charlton, Esq., (to whom a moiety of the rectorial tithes belongs) for one turn. The church,

which is a very plain edifice, was erected about a century since, and accommodates 150 persons. A noble hospital and school for twenty widows and twenty girls, was erected and endowed in the early part of the last century, under the will of Lady Catherine Herbert, who, in 1716, bequeathed £6000 for that purpose; her brother, Lord Torrington, also devised, in 1718, an estate in Preston towards its support, and £1000 towards its erection; and the funds were still further augmented by the Earl of Monrath, who, in 1802, bequeathed £4000 to the increase of the widows' pensions. The present revenue is £1589 per annum. The building originally formed three sides of a square, with a hall in the centre, used as a chapel and school; but in 1827 wings were erected at each end, so as to afford accommodation for eight more widows.

PRESTON-UPON-WYE (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **WEOBLEY**, hundred of **WEBTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Hereford; containing 260 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1300 acres, which stretch along the right bank of the river Wye. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of **Blakemere** united, valued in the king's books at £3. 16. 9.; net income, £250; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

PRESTON-WYNNE (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the hundred of **BROXASH**, union and county of **HEREFORD**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Hereford; containing 169 inhabitants. A branch of the river Lugg waters the parish, which consists of 863 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of **Withington**.

PRESTWICH (*St. MARY*), a parish, with **OLDHAM**, in the hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Manchester; containing 3180 inhabitants, and including the chapelry of **Royton**, and the townships of **Alkrington**, **Chadderton**, **Crompton**, **Great and Little Heaton**, **Oldham**, **Pilkington**, and **Tonge**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £46. 4. $9\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £1230; patron, Marquess of Westminster. The church has a lofty tower, forming a fine object in the general landscape. There are three churches in **Oldham**, and one at each of the following places, viz., **Whitefield**, **Alkrington**, **Tonge**, **Unsworth**, **Royton**, **Shaw**, **Ringley**, and **Hollinwood**, all built by subscription, aided by public grants; and national schools have been established.—See **OLDHAM**.

PRESTWICK, a township, in the parishes of **DINNINGTON** and **PONTELAND**, union, and W. division, of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 161 inhabitants. It comprises 767 acres. **Prestwick Carr**, an extensive marsh, is, in wet seasons, so completely inundated by the river **Pont**, as to form one vast lake; but in summer, when the waters retire, it affords excellent pasturage for the neighbouring townships. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £145. 12. 6., payable to **Merton College**, **Oxford**, and the vicarial for £14. 7.

PRESTWOLD (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **LOUGHBOROUGH**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from **Loughborough**; containing, with the townships of **Barton-on-the-Wolds** and **Cotes**, and the chapelry of

Hoton, 1043 inhabitants, of whom 60 are in the township of **Prestwold**. The parish is situated on the road between **Loughborough** and **Nottingham**; and facilities of communication are also afforded by the **Midland-Counties'** railway and **Loughborough canal**. **Prestwold Hall** is the residence of **C. W. Packe, Esq.**, and has a collection of family portraits by **Cornelius Jansen**, **Sir Godfrey Kneller**, **Sir Peter Lely**, **Reinagle**, and other masters. The living is a donative, in the gift of **Mr. Packe**; net income, £24. The church contains several monuments. There is a chapel of ease at **Hoton**. **Miles Newton**, in 1657, devised forty-two acres of land, now producing £35 per annum, for a school; and a school at **Burton** is supported by **Lord Archibald Seymour**.

PRESTWOOD, a hamlet, in the parish of **STOKE-MANDEVILLE**, union of **WYCOMBE**, hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**; containing 105 inhabitants.

PRESTWOOD, a township, in the parish of **ELLA-STONE**, S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, 7 miles (N.) from **Uttoxeter**; containing 68 inhabitants.

PRIDDY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **WELLS**, hundred of **WELLS-FORUM**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from **Wells**; containing 313 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1361a. 1r. 9p., and lies in a small hollow on the summit of the **Mendip range**, at an elevation of nearly 1000 feet above the sea, which is distant about fourteen miles. There are traces of numerous mines, which formerly yielded lead and silver, and were worked by the **Belgic Britons**, and by the **Romans**. One of the largest fairs in the county is held here on **August 21st**, for cattle, horses, and sheep. The living is annexed to the vicarage of **Westbury**: the impropriate tithes, payable to the **Duke of Buckingham**, have been commuted for £40, and the vicarial for £43. The church is a large and handsome edifice. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of a **Roman encampment**, and nine barrows.

PRIESTCLIFFE, a township, in the parish and union of **BAKEWELL**, hundred of **HIGH PEAK**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (S. S. W.) from **Tideswell**; containing 98 inhabitants. The **Rev. Roger Wilkinson**, late of this place, gave £400 for the endowment of a charity school, which sum, having been vested in land, produces £80 per annum.

PRIESTEND, a hamlet, in the parish, union, and hundred of **THAME**, county of **OXFORD**; containing 413 inhabitants.

PRIME-THORP, a township, in the parish of **BROUGHTON-ASTLEY**, union of **LUTTERWORTH**, hundred of **GUTHLAXTON**, S. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Lutterworth**; containing 286 inhabitants.

PRINCE'S-RISBOROUGH, county of **BUCKINGHAM**.—See **RISBOROUGH**, **PRINCE'S**.

PRINCETHORPE, a township, in the parish of **STRETTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR**, union of **RUGBY**, **Rugby** division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from **Southam**; containing 278 inhabitants. It comprises 973 acres; and the roads from **Warwick** to **Rugby**, and from **Southam** to **Coventry**, cross each other in the township. Here is a **Roman Catholic convent** for nuns,

capable of receiving 200 inmates; the site, and about 200 acres of land, were purchased by Madame du Chastellet, abbess of a similar institution at Orrel Mount, near Wigan, in Lancashire, which has been removed to this place. The buildings, situated on an eminence, have a very imposing appearance, and include a chapel opened in September, 1837, the expense of beautifying which was defrayed by Miss Arthur.

PRINKNASH-PARK, an extra-parochial district, in the Middle division of the hundred of DUDSTONE and KING'S-BARTON, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Painswick; containing 7 inhabitants.

PRINSTED, a tything, in the parish and union of WEST BOURNE, hundred of WESTBOURNE and SINGLETON, rape of CHICHESTER W. division of SUSSEX; containing 203 inhabitants.

PRIOR'S, ASH, county of SOMERSET.—See **ASH-PRIORS**.—*And other places having a similar distinguishing prefix will be found under the proper name.*

PRIOR'S-LEE, a chapelry, in the parish, and union, of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 3 miles (W. N. W.) from Shiffnall; containing 2470 inhabitants. The population is principally employed in extensive collieries, and in iron-works, carried on for the manufacture of pig, rod, sheet, and bar iron, for which there are numerous blast-furnaces, rolling and slitting mills, and foundries for castings of all kinds. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £145; patron, Vicar of Shiffnall. The chapel, which is a brick edifice, with stone windows and corners, was consecrated August 24th, 1837.

PRISTON (St. LUKE), a parish, in the union, and hundred, of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bath; containing 322 inhabitants. The parish comprises, with the hamlet of Wilmington, 1674 acres, and is situated to the right of the road from Bath to Wells; the village is in a valley, but the land around is for the most part hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 18. 4., and in the gift of W. Vaughan Jenkins, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises nearly 48 acres.

PRITTLEWELL (St. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 19 miles (S. E.) from Chelmsford; containing 2239 inhabitants. The parish borders on the Thames, and includes Southend, a pleasant bathing-place, a short distance above which is Crow Stone, marking the extreme eastern boundary of the jurisdiction of the mayor of London, as conservator of the river: the village is agreeably situated, and contains several handsome modern houses. A fair is held on the 15th of July. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £308; patron, Bishop of London; impropiator, Sir Thomas Neave, Bart. The church is in the later English style, with a fine pinnacled tower, which serves as an excellent landmark. There is a school on the national system, partly supported by an endowment of £23 per annum. A Cluniac priory in honour of St. Mary, subordinate to the abbey of Lewes, in Sussex, was founded here in the reign of Henry II., by Robert Fitz-Swaine, and at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £194. 14. 3.—See article on **SOUTHEND**.

PRIVETT, a parish, in the union of PETERSFIELD, hundred of FAWLEY, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Petersfield; containing 273 inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of West Meon. The church has been enlarged, and 130 free sittings provided, the Incorporated Society having granted £130 in aid of the expense. There is a national school.

PROBUS (St. PROBUS), a parish, in the union of TRURO, W. division of the hundred of POWDER and of the county of CORNWALL, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Gram-pound; containing, with part of that borough, 1586 inhabitants. This place, which is situated on the road from London, through Plymouth, to the Land's End, was, at the time of the Norman survey, distinguished for its college, founded and endowed for a dean and four prebendaries, and afterwards given by Henry I. to the bishop and church of Exeter. A market was formerly held; and large fairs for horses and cattle still take place on April 5th and 23rd, July 5th, and Sept. 17th. The living is a vicarage, to which anciently those of Cornelly and Merther were annexed, but from which they were separated in 1532; it is valued in the king's books at £13. 16. 8.; net income, £509; patron, Bishop of Exeter, who, with others, is impropiator. The church is an ancient structure with a stately tower, in the later English style, of which it is a very fine specimen. There are some remains of a chapel at Golden; and at Hellan, Treworgy, Trelowthas, Trennoth Wood, and Tresilian Bridge, were anciently others. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school, founded in 1688, by Mr. John Williams, who endowed it with £10 per annum, to which was subsequently added by Mr. William Williams a small endowment in land. In the neighbourhood are vestiges of an intrenchment, inclosing an area of about one acre.

PROVOSTS-FEE, a manor, in the parish of WALKINGTON, union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK; containing 282 inhabitants. This place, usually returned as a constablewick, was anciently the fee of the provost of Beverley.

PRUDHOE, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Newcastle; containing 369 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1400 acres of land, mostly arable; the soil is somewhat inferior in the hilly parts, but near the turnpike-road is of better quality, producing good turnips and barley. A small land-sale colliery is in operation, and there is excellent clay for fire-bricks, for which a manufactory has been erected by Mr. William Johnson. The Duke of Northumberland and Mr. Capper are the principal owners of the township. On Mr. Capper's property is a farm-house, occupied by Mr. Johnson, which has evidently been once a chapel; in the wall on the south side is a handsome Norman arch, and a porch was removed some years since.

PRUDHOE-CASTLE, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of HEXHAM, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from Newcastle; containing 126 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas. On an eminence sloping to the southern bank of the Tyne stood the castle, once the chief baronial seat of the

Umfravilles, who held it from the Conquest until about 1381; it has been long in ruins, but its ivy-mantled towers and lofty keep still remain, venerable monuments of its ancient grandeur and importance. Its present possessors are the Percy family, of whom Algernon, only brother of the Duke of Northumberland, was created Lord Prudhoe, Baron of Prudhoe Castle, in 1816. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway passes under the ruins. A rent-charge of £6 has been awarded as a commutation for the inappropriate tithes.

PUBLOW (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CLUTTON, hundred of KEYNSHAM, E. division of SOMERSET, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile (N. E.) from Pensford; containing, with part of the hamlet of Woolard, 841 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Chew, comprises about 1335 acres; the substratum contains copper-ore, and some mills have been established by a company for the manufacture of copper, in which about 30 persons are employed; there are also quarries of stone, which is used chiefly for the roads. Fairs are held on the 6th of May and the 8th of November, for sheep and cattle. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Rev. James Daubeney: the tithes have been commuted for £266. 16. 1., and the glebe consists of about 64 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a handsome tower. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; and a national school is endowed with £40 per annum.

PUCKERIDGE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BRAUGHIN, and partly in that of STANDON, union of WARE, hundred of BRAUGHIN, county of HERTFORD, 9 miles (N. E. by N.) from Hertford; containing 497 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road to Cambridge, and on the line of the ancient Ermin-street. According to Tanner, a free chapel with a chantry existed here in the reign of Edward II.

PUCKINGTON (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of LANGPORT, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ilminster; containing 229 inhabitants, of whom 41 are in the hamlet of Little Puckington. The parish comprises 610 acres, of which 48 are common or waste. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 7. 3½., and in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £100, and the glebe comprises 89 acres.

PUCKLE-CHURCH (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-SODBURY, hundred of PUCKLE-CHURCH, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Bristol; containing 862 inhabitants. This was the site of a palace of the Saxon kings of England, in which Edmund received a stab from Leolf, a notorious robber, which caused his death. The parish comprises 2400 acres: coal is found. A market formerly held has long been disused. The living is a vicarage, with those of Wick and Abson, and Westerleigh, united, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4.; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Wells. The tithes have been commuted for £765. 8., and there are about 60 acres of glebe, with a house recently erected. The church is partly Norman, and partly of later date. The Rev. Henry Berrow, in 1718, founded a free school, of which the annual income is £52. 10.

PUDDING-NORTON.—See NORTON, PUDDING.

PUDDINGTON, BEDFORD.—See Poddington.

PUDDINGTON, a township, in the parish of BURTON, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of

WIRRAL, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 8 miles (N. W.) from Chester; containing 146 inhabitants. It comprises 1359 acres, of which 127 are common or waste. The inappropriate tithes have been commuted for £190, payable to the master of St. John's Hospital, Chester. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

* **PUDDINGTON** (*ST. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CREDITON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 8 miles (N.) from Crediton; containing 212 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1347 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 8. 1½., and in the gift of C. N. Welman, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £131, and there are 81 acres of glebe. The church is a plain edifice, to which an aisle was added a few years ago. There is a Presbyterian place of worship; and a national school is supported, principally by the patron and incumbent.

PUDDLESTONE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of LEOMINSTER, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by N.) from Leominster; containing, with While, and the township of Brockmanton, 277 inhabitants. It is situated on the borders of Worcestershire, and contains 1706 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with While, valued in the king's books at £7. 17. 8½.; net income, £276; patrons, Trustees of the Rev. T. W. Duppa. A school is supported by subscription.

PUDDLETOWN, DORSET.—See PIDDLETOWN.

PUDLICOTT, a hamlet, in the parish of CHARLBURY, union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Chipping-Norton; containing, with Chilson and Shorthampton, 287 inhabitants.

PUDSEY, a chapelry, in the parish of CALVERLEY, union of BRADFORD, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (W.) from Leeds; containing 10,002 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey *Podecheseaic*, once belonged to the Calverley family, by whom the manor was sold, in the reign of Edward II., to the Milners, of whom Charles Milner, Esq., is the present lord. The township includes the hamlet of Tyersal, with a considerable portion of Stanningley, and comprises by measurement 2359 acres; the soil is tolerably fertile, and a large portion of the land is in good cultivation; coal of inferior quality is found, and there are quarries of good building-stone. The population is principally employed in the woollen manufacture, which is carried on to a very great extent; and within the township are not less than twelve joint-stock mills for that purpose, which average about forty partners in each. The village formerly consisted only of a few scattered hamlets, but has been so much increased and connected by additional buildings, that it now forms one of the most extensive clothing towns in the West riding; it is situated on the brow of a lofty acclivity rising from Airedale, and the valley is watered by a winding rivulet, on the banks of which are numerous scribbling and fulling mills, and various establishments for dyeing the wool used in the factories. The old chapel, built towards the close of the seventeenth century, is now disused; and a church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, was erected in 1823 by the Parliamentary Commissioners, at an expense of £13,362. It is a spacious and elegant structure in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles, and, being on an eminence, forms

a conspicuous and interesting feature in the landscape; the east window is of large dimensions, enriched with delicate tracery, and embellished with stained glass; there are 2000 sittings, of which 660 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £158, with a good residence; patron, the Vicar of Calverley. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Kilhamites, Moravians, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. A national school, for which a handsome building was erected in 1832, at an expense of £500, is supported by subscription; and in 1843 a national school was built at Lowtown, at a cost of £450; the site for the school, master's house, &c., was given by J. Farrer, Esq., and the erection was aided by grants from the Committee of Council, and National Society. Jacob Simpson, Esq., in 1727, left £100 for teaching children to read. Joseph Lepton, Esq., bequeathed 6 acres of land now producing £19 per annum, of which he appropriated £3 to a dissenting minister, and the remainder to poor persons; and there are some other bequests. On taking down an old house at Fartown, in 1834, 363 silver coins of the reigns of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and James and Charles I. were found, most of which are in the possession of Mr. Farrer.

PULBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **THAKEHAM**, hundred of **WEST EASWRITH**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Arundel; containing 2006 inhabitants. The river Arun and the Arun canal pass through the parish, which comprises 6398a. 7p., whereof 5000 acres are a rich loam, 1000 clay, 82 roads, 41 water, and 199 waste. The village is on the road from Arundel to London, and is partly upon elevated ground, commanding a pleasing prospect. There are quarries of sandstone, much in request for building, and which hardens on exposure to the air. A market for corn is held on Friday, and is well attended. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 11. 7½., and in the gift of Colonel Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £1700, and the glebe consists of 165 acres. The church, which is picturesquely situated on a sandstone hill, is principally in the early English style, with later additions, and a tower. On the south-west of the churchyard was a small chapel, taken down about fifty years since, when some ancient brasses in the chancel were removed. A national school is supported by subscription. At Old Place are the remains of a mansion erected in the reign of Henry VI., with part of a fosse; and at New Place are the remains of another, built in the reign of Edward I. A short distance from the village, to the west, is a circular mound, on which are the foundations of a castle; and vestiges of several other ancient buildings have been discovered of late years. The Roman road from *Regnum* (Chichester) to London passes in a right line through the parish for a distance of three miles and a half.

PULFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **GREAT BOUGHTON**, Lower division of the hundred of **BROXTON**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing, with Poulton township, 335 inhabitants, of whom 206 are in the township of Pulford, 5¼ miles (S. S. W.) from Chester. A Cistercian monastery, a cell to the abbey of Combermere, was founded here in 1153, by Robert, the Earl of Chester's baker, and monks were placed in it to pray for the earl while a prisoner in the hands of King Stephen; but the establishment, on account of the frequent incursions of the Welsh, was

removed in 1214, to Dieulacres, in Staffordshire. The parish is situated on the road from Chester to Wrexham, and bounded by the Pulford brook, which separates this part of the county from Denbighshire; the soil is mostly a stiff clay, favourable to the growth of wheat. A court is annually held by the Marquess of Westminster, as lord of the manor. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10., and in the gift of the marquess: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe consists of 6 acres, with a house, rebuilt by the marquess in 1820. The church, which is a cruciform structure in the later English style, was also rebuilt by his lordship, in 1833. In a field belonging to the rectory, called the Castle Hill, are traces of a fosse and other remains of an ancient fortification.

PULHAM (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union of **DEPWADE**, hundred of **EARSHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (N. W.) from Harleston; containing 1155 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the road from Harleston to Norwich, comprises 2956a. 39p., chiefly arable, with a small portion of pasture. The village was formerly a manufacturing town of some importance; the chief articles made were hats, dornicks, and coverlets, and a few of the inhabitants are still employed in weaving for the Norwich manufacturers. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Pulham St. Mary the Virgin. The church is a handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. A farm-house, with some cottages, and 75 acres of land, produces £120 per annum, for the repair of the church and the relief of the poor. The ancient hall of a branch of the Percy family, formerly resident here, has been taken down. The union workhouse is in the parish.

PULHAM (*St. Mary the Virgin*), a parish, in the union of **DEPWADE**, hundred of **EARSHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (N. W.) from Harleston; containing 924 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Harleston to Norwich, and soon after the Conquest formed, together with the present village of Pulham St. Mary Magdalene, one large town two miles in length, and one mile in breadth. In 1294, the inhabitants obtained a grant of a weekly market, which has long been discontinued, and of an annual fair, which is still held in the village of St. Mary Magdalene, about a mile distant. The parish comprises 2998a. 3r. 32p., chiefly arable, with a small portion of pasture. The living is a rectory, with the curacy of St. Mary Magdalene annexed, valued in the king's books at £33. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £1308, and the glebe comprises 37 acres, with a parsonage-house, greatly improved by the Rev. William Leigh. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, formerly surmounted by a spire, and a handsome south porch, profusely decorated with sculpture, and supposed to have been built by William of Wykeham; the chancel is separated from the nave by an exquisitely-carved screen, and the east window is embellished with stained glass; on the south side, a very beautiful double piscina in the Norman style was discovered in 1841. A parochial school was founded in 1670, by William Pennoyer, Esq., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £5, and by will ordered the mas-

ter's salary to be extended to £20 per annum; the school is held in an ancient building, formerly the chapel of the guild of St. James, which was founded here at an early period, and subsisted till the reign of Edward VI. The town estate, consisting of 28 acres of land and some cottages, producing £63 per annum, is appropriated to the repair of the church and general purposes. Henry de Wingham, Bishop of London; William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester; Nicholas Claggett, Bishop of Exeter; William Broome, LL.D., an eminent Greek scholar; and the Hon. and Rev. Edward Townshend, Dean of Norwich, were all rectors of the parish.

PULHAM, EAST (*St. THOMAS à BECKET*), a parish, in the union of CERNE, partly in the hundred of BUCKLAND-NEWTON, and partly in the liberty of BINDON, Cerne division of DORSET, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Sherborne; containing, with the manor of West Pulham, 323 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 17. 11., and in the gift of the Rev. T. F. M. Halsly: the tithes have been commuted for £410, and the glebe comprises 54 acres.

PULLOXHILL (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of AMPHILL, hundred of FLITT, county of BEDFORD, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Amptill; containing 611 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1582*a.* 3*r.* 15*p.*, for the most part a rich grazing land, and rather hilly. Some appearances of a vein of gold were discovered a few years since, but the produce was not sufficient to defray the expense of working it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; patron, Earl de Grey; impropiators, the Landowners. The tithes have been commuted for £200, and there are upwards of 30 acres of glebe. The church is in a dilapidated state, and the chancel only is standing.

PULVERBATCH, CHURCH (*St. EDITH*), a parish, in the union of ATCHAM, hundred of CONDOVER, S. division of SALOP, 8 miles (S. W. by S.) from Shrewsbury; containing 543 inhabitants. This place was distinguished in ancient times for its extensive castle, which had within it a chapel, called the royal free chapel of Pullerbach. It had a charter for a weekly market and an annual fair, granted by Henry III. The parish comprises 4113*a.* 35*p.*; the soil is in general tolerably good, but much of it is of no great depth, on a basis of rock; in some places it is sharp, stony, and dry, and in others rather loamy and mellow, lying more upon clay; the surface is for the most part hilly. Some coal-pits are worked. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., and in the gift of Lord Kenyon: the tithes have been commuted for £520, and there are 46 acres of glebe, with a house. The church has been enlarged. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; and a school is supported by subscription.

PUNCKNOWLE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BRIDPORT, hundred of UGGScombe, Dorchester division of DORSET, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bridport; containing 425 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the south by the English Channel, comprises by computation 1800 acres; the river Bride runs through it. There are several quarries of limestone, which is used for burning, and for mending roads; and some of the females are employed in making fishing-nets. West Bexington, in the parish, was, with the church, burnt by the French, in 1470; they carried away the inhabitants, whom they forced to redeem them-

selves; and the vill, of which, and of the church, there are some slight remains, has since been a farm. The living is a rectory, with Bexington annexed, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of the Rev. G. Clutterbuck Frome: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and there is a glebe of 40 acres, with a house. The church is a small low fabric, standing in the centre of the parish. There are some remains of encampments, supposed to be Roman; and in 1791, about 1200 ancient coins were turned up by the plough.

PURBRIGHT (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of GUILDFORD, First division of the hundred of WOKEING, W. division of SURREY, 6 miles (N. W. by N.) from Guildford; containing 657 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1316 acres, of which 585 are arable, 299 meadow, and 432 pasture and wood; there are also 3006 acres of waste land or common. The Basingstoke canal and the London and South-Western railway pass through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £82; patron and impropiator, Henry Halsey, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £380. The church contains 230 free sittings. Three schools are chiefly supported by subscription.

PURFLEET, a chapelry, in the parish of WEST THURROCK, union of ORSETT, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from London; containing 704 inhabitants. This place lies at the mouth of a rivulet which empties itself into the Thames, where a small harbour has been made. The village is pleasantly situated on rising ground, commanding a fine view of the adjacent country, which is thickly studded with handsome seats, villas, and farm-houses, and enriched with large tracts of woodland and thriving plantations. There are extensive lime-works and chalk-pits; also considerable bomb-proof magazines for gunpowder, belonging to government; and a handsome house has been erected for the use of the board of ordnance.

PURITON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BRIDGWATER, hundred of HUNTSPILL and PURITON, W. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bridgwater; containing 452 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 1522 acres. The Exeter and Bath, and Exeter and Bristol roads pass within half a mile of the village; and the navigable river Parret runs on the south-west; the Bristol and Exeter railway also intersects the parish. Several quarries produce blue lias of the best quality, which is used for building and paving, and the repair of roads. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of Woolavington, and valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 10.: there are 5 acres of glebe. The church, supposed to have been erected in 1450, is a plain edifice in the later English style. A school is conducted on the national plan; and some land and houses have been devised to the poor.

PURLEIGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MALDON, hundred of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Maldon; containing 1213 inhabitants. The parish is situated on elevated ground commanding extensive and richly-diversified views over the surrounding country, and comprises 5481*a.* 1*r.* 16*p.*, of which a tenth part is pasture, and about 123 acres are woodland. A fair is held on Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, annexed to the Provostship of Oriel

College, Oxford, and valued in the king's books at £25; net income of both, £1141. The church is large and handsome, with an embattled tower of flint and stone; and in the north aisle is a chapel, formerly belonging to the Bouchier family, whose armorial bearings were painted in the window, in which there is still some stained glass. A school, partly supported by an endowment of £30 per annum, is conducted on the national system.

PURLEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BRADFIELD, hundred of THEALE, county of BERKS, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Reading; containing 198 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 868 acres, of which 630 are arable, 165 pasture and meadow, 31 woodland, 21 roads and waste, and 20 occupied by the line of the Great Western railway. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 17. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £300, and there is a glebe of 48 acres. The church is a very neat structure. A school is supported by the rector.

PURSTON, a hamlet, in the parishes of NEWBOTTLE and KING'S-SUTTON, hundred of KING'S-SUTTON, union of BRACKLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4¾ miles (W. N. W.) from Brackley; containing 58 inhabitants.

PURSTON-JAGLIN.—See PEERSTON-JAGLIN.

PURTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CRICKLADE and WOOTTON-BASSETT, hundred of HIGH-WORTH, CRICKLADE, and STAPLE, Cricklade and N. divisions of WILTS, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Wootton-Basset; containing, with the hamlet of Braydon, 2141 inhabitants. The Wilts and Berks canal, and the Great Western and Cheltenham railways, pass through the parish. Fairs are held on the Tuesday before May 6th, and the Friday after Sept. 19th. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £22. 17. 6.; patron and impropiator, Earl of Shaftesbury: the great tithes have been commuted for £722, and the vicarial for £599, and the glebe comprises 53 acres. The church, a large handsome structure, with two towers, of which the eastern has a lofty spire, contains monuments to the families of Ashley Cooper and Maskelyne; and Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, was buried here in 1811. There are places of worship for Independents and Primitive Methodists. A school is conducted on the national system; and Mrs. Miriam Stephens, in 1723, bequeathed a rent-charge of £16. 10. for the support of a free school. Here is a camp, supposed to be Danish, with a double ditch, the inner one very deep and perfect. The very extensive hamlet of Braydon, once a forest, but disafforested in the 5th of Charles II., is now principally held by Mr. Neeld, whose extensive and increasing plantations seem likely to realize its ancient character; a stream, also, that ran through the grounds has been converted into a handsome lake.

PUSEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of FARRINGDON, hundred of GANFIELD, county of BERKS, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from Great Farringdon; containing 108 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1023 acres, derives its name from the ancient family of Pusey, to whom the manor was granted by Canute the Great. According to Dr. Hicks, the place was, in his time, in the possession of Charles Pusey, Esq., who had recovered it in chancery before Lord Chancellor Jeffreys,

upon which occasion the identical horn by which, under the charter of Canute, the manor had been held by his ancestors for 700 years, was produced in court: the horn is that of an ox, of a dark brown colour, perhaps used for drinking, or more probably as a hunting-horn. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 12. 11.; net income, £163; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. The church was rebuilt at the expense of J. Allen Pusey, Esq., who died in 1789; and contains a handsome marble monument to his memory.

PUTFORD, EAST, a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of SHEBBEAR, Great Torrington and N. divisions of DEVON, 8½ miles (W. by S.) from Great Torrington; containing 197 inhabitants. It comprises 1597 acres, of which 708 are common or waste. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Buckland-Brewer.

PUTFORD, WEST, a parish, in the union of BIDEFORD, hundred of BLACK TORRINGTON, Holsworthy and N. divisions of DEVON, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Great Torrington; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2370 acres, of which 1120 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 11. 0½., and in the gift of W. May, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £195, and the glebe comprises 70 acres.

PUTLEY, a parish, in the union of LEDBURY, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD, 5 miles (W.) from Ledbury; containing 158 inhabitants. The parish is situated to the south of the road from Ledbury to Hereford, and comprises by measurement 589 acres, of which 224 are arable, 300 pasture, 13 wood, 24 glebe, 10 waste, and 18 roads; the soil is clay, and the surface undulated, and a hard clay stone is quarried chiefly for the repair of roads. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 18. 4., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford: the tithes have been commuted for £110, and there are 20 acres of glebe. The church is a small and ancient edifice.

PUTLEY, a township, in the parish of WOOLHOPE, union of LEDBURY, hundred of GREYTREE, county of HEREFORD; containing 108 inhabitants.

PUTLOE, a tything, in the parish of STANDISH, union of WHEATENHURST, hundred of WHITSTONE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (S.) from Gloucester, on the road to Bristol.

PUTNEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WANDSWORTH and CLAPHAM, W. division of the hundred of BRIXTON, E. division of SURREY, 4 miles (S. W.) from London; containing, with the hamlet of Roehampton, 4684 inhabitants. In Domesday book this place is styled *Putelei*, and it was subsequently called *Puttenheath*, or *Pottenheath*, since contracted into its present name. The village is situated on the southern bank of the Thames, opposite to Fulham, with which it is connected by a wooden bridge; it is lighted with gas, partly paved, and well supplied with water. Queen Elizabeth was a frequent visitor here at the house of Mr. Lacy, who also had the honour to entertain James I., a short time before his coronation. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., a bridge of boats was constructed across the Thames, and forts were erected on each side of the river, by order of the Earl of Essex, on the retreat of the royalists to Kingston, after the battle of Brentford; and, in 1647, the head-quarters of the army under Cromwell were fixed at Putney, while the king

was a prisoner at Hampton Court. An ancient ferry over the Thames at this place is mentioned in Domesday book, as yielding to the lord of the manor of Wimbledon a toll of twenty shillings per annum: in 1729, the bridge was erected, in pursuance of an act of parliament, at an expense of £23,975, subscribed by 30 shareholders, who purchased the ferry for £8000. Putney is within the jurisdiction of the court of requests held at Wandsworth, for the recovery of debts under £5.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £362; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Worcester. The church, founded as a chapel of ease to Wimbledon, was rebuilt about the reign of Henry VII., and, in 1836, was again rebuilt and the old tower restored, at an expense of £7000, defrayed by subscription, a rate, and a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society. It is in the later English style, with the small chantry chapel (originally erected by Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely), removed from the east end of the south aisle, and rebuilt at the east end of the north side, the old style being preserved. It is in contemplation to erect a church at Roehampton, where is a small chapel, the private property of B. Gosling, Esq., which is used by the inhabitants of that part of the parish. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school is supported by subscription. In 1684, Thomas Martyn bequeathed lands for the foundation and support of a charity school for twenty boys, sons of watermen; and by a decree of the court of chancery, in 1715, the property was vested in trustees; it produces about £270 per annum. An almshouse for twelve men and women, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected by Sir Abraham Dawes, who, by will, in 1639, endowed it with a rent-charge of £40, which, with subsequent benefactions, produces £127 per annum. The proprietors of the bridge distribute £31 per annum to watermen, their widows, and children; and the parish receives benefit from Henry Smith's and other charities.

On Putney Heath, to the south of the village, is an obelisk, erected by the corporation of London, with an inscription commemorating an experiment made in 1776, by David Hartley, to prove the efficacy of a method of building houses fire-proof, which he had invented, and for which he obtained a grant from parliament of £2500. On the heath, also, is a semaphore station, forming part of the line of communication between the admiralty-office and Portsmouth. The College of Civil Engineers at Putney was founded in 1804, and is under the management of a council, of which the Duke of Buccleugh is president, for the purpose of affording sound instruction in the theory and practice of civil engineering and architecture; also in those branches of science and learning which are adapted to the present advanced state of society, and constitute an education which fits the student for any pursuit or profession, and comprises a preparation for the universities. Putney was the birthplace of Bishop West, already mentioned; of Thomas Cromwell, made Earl of Essex by Henry VIII.; and of Edward Gibbon, the celebrated author of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, who was born in 1737. John Toland, a noted free-thinking writer, died at Putney, in 1722, and was interred in the churchyard; and Robert Wood, under secretary of state, who published *The Ruins of*

Palmyra, and other curious archæological works, was interred in the new burial-ground, in 1771. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died at a house on Putney Heath.

PUTTENHAM (St. Mary), a parish, in the union of BERKHAMSTEAD, hundred of DACORUM, county of HERTFORD, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Tring; containing 136 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises 712 acres, is situated within a mile of the Aylesbury branch of the London and Birmingham railway; and a branch of the Grand Junction canal intersects the parish on the south. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £166, derived from 150 acres assigned in lieu of tithes, in 1814; patron, Bishop of Lincoln. The tower of the church is built of flint and stone in square compartments; the ceiling of the nave, which is of carved oak, is supported by figures representing some of the Apostles, and there are other figures on the cross-beams habited as ecclesiastics.

PUTTENHAM (St. John the Baptist), a parish, in the First division of the hundred of GODALMING, W. division of SURREY, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Guildford; containing 384 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1896 acres, of which 608 are uninclosed common, about 20 woodland, 25 pasture, and the remainder arable. The Hog's Back, a high ridge from which is an extensive view of the surrounding country, separates the parish from Wanborough. On this ridge the soil is chiefly chalk, and the rest is sand, and a sandy loam. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £279. The church, which occupies a picturesque situation close to Puttenham Priory, is in the later English style, and contains some ancient brasses and several neat monuments to the Sumner and Cornish families, one of the latter of which was the celebrated Admiral Cornish. A national school is supported by subscription.

PUTTON, or PODINGTON, a tything, in the parish of WEST CHICKERELL, union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET; containing 67 inhabitants.

PUXTON (St. Saviour), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 6 miles (N. by W.) from Axbridge; containing 162 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £60; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol, whose tithes have been commuted for £164. There are $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe.

PYCOMBE, county of SUSSEX.—See **PIECOMBE**.

PYLLE (St. Thomas à Becket), a parish, in the union of SHEPTON-MALLET, hundred of WHITESTONE, E. division of SOMERSET, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Shepton-Mallet; containing 216 inhabitants. The old Roman fosse-way passes through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 19. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Lord Portman: the tithes have been commuted for £174, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. A school is supported by his lordship.

PYON, KING'S.—See **PRION, KING'S**.

PYRFORD (St. Nicholas), a parish, in the union of CHERTSEY, First division of the hundred of GODLEY, W. division of SURREY, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Ripley; containing 333 inhabitants. The Wey canal and the London and South-Western railroad pass through the

parish, which comprises by computation between 1600 and 1700 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Wisley.

PYWORTHY (*St. SWITHIN*), a parish, in the union of **HOLSWORTHY**, hundred of **BLACK TORRINGTON**, **Holsworthy** and **N.** divisions of **DEVON**, 2 miles (**W. S. W.**) from **Holsworthy**; containing 758 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 5000 acres, of which 2060 are common or waste. The northern branch of the **Bude** and **Holsworthy** canal intersects the north part, and the west branch bounds **Launceston**, and passes near the west side; the road between **Stratton** and **Holsworthy** also runs through the parish. The quality of the land, which is rather hilly, varies considerably, about one-half being good arable and pasture, and the remainder moor or marsh: stone is found in various places for making roads. A fair is held on the Monday after **St. Swithin's-day**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 8. 4., and in the gift of the **Rev. T. H. Kingdon**: the tithes have been commuted for £370, and the glebe comprises 135 acres. The church, which is a plain building, contains an arch of great antiquity. There are places of worship for **Primitive Methodists** and **Wesleyans**. A school has been established on the national plan; and the poor have a bequest of £12 a year. Several barrows have been opened; and in 1820 some sepulchral urns were found.

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QUADRING (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of **SPALDING**, wapentake of **KIRTON**, parts of **HOLLAND**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8½ miles (**N. by W.**) from **Spalding**; containing, with the hamlet of **Eaudyke**, 971 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of **Wigtoft**, and valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1775. There are several endowments for education, producing £128 per annum; and £35, the amount of different bequests, and some smaller sums, are distributed among widows.

QUANTON, or **QUANTON-MALET** (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **AYLESBURY**, hundred of **ASH-ENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 6 miles (**N. W.**) from **Aylesbury**; containing, with the hamlets of **Dodder-shall** and **Shipton-Lee**, 1081 inhabitants, of whom 929 are in **Quanton** township. This place is situated between the two great roads which branch off from **Aylesbury**, one towards **Buckingham** and **Banbury**, and the other towards **Bicester** and **Birmingham**, and is nearly equidistant from **Aylesbury** and **Winslow**. The parish contains 5331 acres, of which a good proportion is woodland, and 316 acres are common or waste; the soil, for the most part, is clay to a considerable depth, and the surface is in general level. Quarries of various kinds of stone are found in the hill immediately above the village; and there is also a kind of iron sandstone. The female part of the population is employed in the manufacture of lace by hand. An act was passed in 1840, for inclosing lands. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £30. 12. 1., and in the patronage of the **Ekins** family: the tithes have been

commuted for £780. 8., and there are 8½ acres of glebe. The church, a handsome structure with a tower, has been enlarged, and contains several fine memorials to the **Pigott** and **Dormer** families; also a curious monument to the memory of the celebrated **Dr. Brett**, one of the translators of the Bible in the reign of **James I.**, and for forty years rector of the parish. There is a place of worship for **Baptists**; and a national school is supported partly by an endowment of £7. 10. per annum. **Thomas Pigot**, in 1704, bequeathed £300 for apprenticing children of **Quanton** and **Grendon**; and **Lady Say and Sele**, in 1787, left for the same purpose property consisting, in 1804, of £5500 consols., and £5500 reduced annuities, the dividends on which amount to £330 per annum. Almshouses for six widows and widowers were founded and endowed by **Richard Winwood**, Esq.

QUANTOXHEAD, EAST (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, **W.** division of **SOMERSET**, 13½ miles (**N. W. by W.**) from **Bridgwater**; containing 282 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1170 acres of cultivated land, and 1132 of common or waste, and is situated on the road from **Bridgwater** to **Minehead**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 8. 4., and in the gift of **J. F. Luttrell**, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and there is a glebe of 24 acres. A parochial school is chiefly supported by the rector.

QUANTOXHEAD, WEST (*St. ETHELRED*), a parish, in the union of **WILLITON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, **W.** division of **SOMERSET**, 15½ miles (**W. N. W.**) from **Bridgwater**; containing 232 inhabitants. This parish comprises 1412a. 3r. 31p., of which 529 are common or waste; and is beautifully situated on the road from **Bridgwater** to **Minehead**, and within half a mile of the **Bristol Channel**. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 8. 8., and in the gift of **Sir Peregrine Acland**: the tithes have been commuted for £220, and there are 38 acres of glebe. A school is supported by subscription.

QUARLES, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of **NORTH GREENHOE**, union of **WALSINGHAM**, **W.** division of **NORFOLK**, 3¾ miles (**W. N. W.**) from **New Walsingham**; containing 22 inhabitants. This district, which comprises about 600 acres, had anciently a church subject to the abbey of **Creak**, and which was granted by the Countess of **Richmond** to **Christ's College**, **Cambridge**. The lodge, and part of the plantations of **Holkham Park**, are within the district.

QUARLEY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **ANDOVER**, **Andover** and **N.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**, 6½ miles (**W. by S.**) from **Andover**; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises 1683a. 1r. 18p., of which 1325 acres are arable, 252 pasture, 90 woodland, 15 roads and waste, and 5 glebe. A pleasure-fair is held. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 12. 1., and in the gift of **St. Katherine's Hospital**, **London**: the tithes have been commuted for £341. The **Rev. Thomas Sheppard**, D.D., and **Richard Cox**, Esq., in 1802, endowed a free school, of which the income is about £16 a year. On the summit of **Quarley Mount**, five miles north-west from **Danebury Hill**, is a considerable ancient camp with quadruple intrenchments; and various tumuli are scattered over the adjacent downs.

QUARLTON, a township, in the parish and union of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Bolton; containing 370 inhabitants.

QUARNDON, a parish, in the union of **BELPER**, hundred of **MORLESTON** and **LITCHURCH**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Derby; containing 557 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £62; patron, Lord Scarsdale. Sir John Curzon, in 1725, bequeathed an annuity of £20, for the support of a free school. Near this place is a chalybeate spring, which was much resorted to upwards of a century since, and is still visited in summer, the water being highly beneficial in cases of debility.

QUARNFORD, a chapelry, in the parish of **ALSTONFIELD**, union of **LEEK**, N. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Leek; containing 709 inhabitants. This place, which comprises by measurement 2894 acres, is separated from Derbyshire by the rise of the river Dove, and the head of the river Dane divides it from Cheshire; the Manifold and some other rivers also have their source in the district. The principal village, called the Flash, is situated near the road between Leek and Buxton, and the western sea may be seen from a hill here, which is a chain of Axedge, near Buxton, extending into Yorkshire. Several coal-mines are at work; and a silk-mill, called the Gradbath works, employs about sixty hands. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £85; patron, Sir George Crewe, Bart. The chapel, at Flash, which is a plain structure, was built in 1744; and in 1833 a smaller chapel was erected at Gradbath. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a free school has been established at Flash, at the expense of Sir George Crewe, and Joseph Tunnicliff, Esq.

QUARRENDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **AYLESBURY**, hundred of **ASHENDON**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Aylesbury; containing 64 inhabitants. The living is annexed, with those of Buckland and Stoke-Mandeville, to the vicarage of Bierton. The church, which is fast hastening to decay, was founded by John Farnham, about 1392, and rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir Henry Lee, to some of the deceased members of whose family it contains handsome monuments.

QUARRINGTON, a township, in the parish of **KELLOE**, S. division of **EASINGTON** ward, union, and N. division of the county of **DURHAM**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Durham; containing 732 inhabitants. In 1644 the Scottish army, under the Earl of Leven, were encamped here for several days during the month of April, and in the spring of the year 1747 a detachment from the Duke of Cumberland's forces lay for some weeks on Quarrington hill. The place was anciently the chief town of a district called Queringdonshire, and derives its name from the quarries in the township, which have been constantly wrought. It is divided from the manor of Tursdale by a small stream called Bow burn; and the Durham branch of the Clarence railway terminates near Crow Trees, in the township, after taking a course of more than ten miles from Stillington Moor House. There are collieries in the neighbourhood, of which the produce is shipped on the Tees and at Hartlepool. Rent-charges as commutations for the tithes have been awarded, amounting to £171. 7. 8. of which £21. 10.

are payable to the vicar, £62. 2. 4. to an impropiator, and £87. 15. 4. to Christ's Hospital, Sherburn.

QUARRINGTON (*St. Botolph*), a parish, in the union of **SLEAFORD**, wapentake of **ASHWARDHURN**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S. W. by S.) from Sleaford; containing 236 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 3½.; net income, £287; patron, Marquess of Bristol. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, and contains a font of later date, curiously shaped.

QUATFORD (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a parish, in the union and borough of **BRIDGENORTH**, locally in the hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, 2 miles (S. E.) from Bridgenorth; containing, with Eardington township, 553 inhabitants, of whom 204 are in the township of Quatford. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £59; patron and impropiator, Lord Sudeley.

QUATT-MALVERN (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union, and partly within the borough, of **BRIDGENORTH**, but chiefly in the hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Bridgenorth; containing 365 inhabitants, of whom 141 are in the township of Quatt-Malvern, and 224 in that of Quatt-Jervis. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 5.; net income, £430; patron, W. W. Whitmore, Esq. The church was rebuilt in 1763, when representations of the Seven Charities, the Day of Judgment, &c. were discovered painted on the walls. A school is partly supported by subscription.

QUEDGLEY (*St. James*), a parish, partly in the Middle division of the hundred of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, but chiefly in the Upper division of that of **WHITSTONE**, union, and E. division of the county, of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Gloucester; containing, with Woolstrop hamlet, 276 inhabitants, of whom 230 are in the township of Quedgley. The river Severn flows on the north, and the Gloucester and Berkeley canal intersects the parish. In 1838, an act was passed for inclosing ninety-three acres of waste land, of which two were appropriated for recreation. The living is a rectory and donative; patron and incumbent, Rev. A. F. Hayward, whose tithes have been commuted for £122.

QUEENBOROUGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, having separate jurisdiction, and formerly a representative borough and market-town, in the union, and locally in the liberty of the Isle, of **SHEPPY**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 15 miles (N. E.) from Maidstone, and 45 (E. by S.) from London; containing 634 inhabitants. This place, then called *Cynningburgh*, was a residence of the Anglo-Saxon kings, whose castle was near the entrance of the Swale, and afterwards received the name of the Castle of Sheppy; in the reign of Edward III. it was entirely rebuilt, on a magnificent scale, from a plan by William of Wykeham, subsequently Bishop of Winchester. That monarch, on visiting it for a few days, made the place a free borough,



Seal and Arms.

and, in honour of his queen, Philippa, conferred its present name; in 1366 he incorporated it by charter, and three years after gave it the staple of wool. The castle was repaired by Henry VIII., in 1536, at which time he erected several others for the defence of the coasts; but, on a survey made by order of parliament, in 1650, being found unserviceable as a fortress in modern warfare, it was soon demolished. The town is situated near the West Swale, which is here navigable; it consists principally of one wide street; and the houses in general are modern; the inhabitants are supplied with water from the castle well. The chief source of employment is fishing and oyster-dredging; and there is also a copperas manufactory. Two weekly markets and two annual fairs were granted by Edward III., but at present only one fair is held, on August 5th. The charter now in force was bestowed by Charles I., under which the corporation consists of a mayor, four jurats, and two bailiffs, with a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers; the freedom is obtained by the eldest son of a freeman, being a native, and by servitude under freemen residing within the borough. The town first sent representatives to parliament in the 13th of Elizabeth, from which period it continued to return two, till disfranchised by the act of the 2nd of William IV., cap. 45. The mayor and senior jurat are justices of the peace, with exclusive jurisdiction; and a court of session, half-yearly, is held before the recorder and magistrates. The guildhall is a neat edifice, near the centre of the town. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £66; patrons, the Corporation. The church has an ancient tower at the west end. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is supported by the fisheries. The only remains of the old castle are the moat and a very deep well, which latter was cleared out by order of the commissioners of the navy, on account of the want of water at Sheerness. Here was anciently an hospital, dedicated to St. John.

QUEEN-CHARLETON.—See CHARLETON.

QUEENHILL, a chapelry, in the parish of RIPPLE, union of UPTON-ON-SEVERN, Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Upton; containing 123 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Severn, which bounds it on the east; and consists of 689 acres of moderately good land.

QUEENIBOROUGH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Rearsby; containing 530 inhabitants. At the period of the civil war, in 1642, Prince Rupert had his army in this place; and an original letter exists, dated from Queeniborough, to the mayor of Leicester, in which the prince requests the loan of £1000 for the service of the king. The parish comprises by measurement 2082 acres, and is partly bounded on the north-west by the river Wreke; the road from Leicester to Melton-Mowbray intersects the lordship about a mile below the village, and the Midland-Counties' railway approaches within two miles. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8; net income, £85; patron and impropiator, W. Blake, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in the year 1794; and there are about 9 acres of glebe. The church, which is remarkable for its fine tapering crocketed spire,

stands in a valley. There are places of worship for Baptists and Ranters. Some years since, a few Roman antiquities were dug up a quarter of a mile below the village.

QUEEN'S HEAD.—See OWRAM, NORTH.

QUEMERFORD, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred of CALNE, Chippenham and Calne, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 635 inhabitants.

QUENBY, a hamlet, in the parish of HUNGERTON, union of BILLESDON, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 7 miles (E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 19 inhabitants. The manor-house is a large and curious specimen of ancient domestic architecture.

QUENDON, a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 213 inhabitants. The parish is beautifully situated on the road to Newmarket, and comprises by measurement 643 acres, of which 189 are pasture, and 106 wood; the surface is agreeably diversified, and the soil, though various, fertile. Quendon Hall, rebuilt in a handsome style, is surrounded by a fine park. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of Mrs. Cranmer: the tithes have been commuted for £150, and there are 35 acres of glebe. The church is a small ancient edifice. Here is a national school.

QUENINGTON (*St. Swithin*), a parish, in the union of CIRENCESTER, hundred of BRIGHTWELLS-BARROW, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 2 miles (N.) from Fairford; containing 371 inhabitants. Here was formerly a commandery of Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, founded before the reign of John, and the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £137. 7. 1.; the gateway still remains, but the edifice itself was converted into a farm-house. There is an abundance of stone applicable to building purposes; and a paper-mill employs a large number of persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 4.; net income, £192; patron, Sir Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, Bart. There are 75 acres of glebe, with an excellent house. The original church is supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest; the interior is modern, and very neat; two ancient doorways, of rich and curious Norman architecture, are preserved, and much admired. There is a place of worship for dissenters. Various Roman coins have been found on the line of a Roman road here.

QUERNMOOR, a township, in the parish of LANCASTER, hundred of LONSDALE, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E.) from Lancaster; containing 556 inhabitants. A church was erected in 1833, containing 300 sittings, half of which are free; and there is a small national school.

QUETHIOCK (*St. Hugh*), a parish, in the union of ST. GERMAN'S, Middle division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, 4 miles (E.) from Liskeard; containing 657 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 4220 acres, and is bounded by the river Lynher on the east, and by the Tidy or Tide on the west, the former of which is a considerable stream, and on both of which are several very picturesque points. The soil towards the south is rich, gradually deteriorating as it approaches the northern boundary, and lying

chiefly on a slate and loamy formation, and in the valleys and near the rivers, alluvial. Some mines of manganese are occasionally worked; veins of copper have been found, and likewise indications of the existence of a sulphuret of lead and silver. There are also numerous stone quarries, producing a material applicable to building purposes and pavements. A fair is held on the last Monday in January. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15. 11. 0½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter. A part of the great tithes belongs to the living, and the remainder to the incumbent of the chantry of Hacombe, Devon: the tithes for each of the portions have been commuted for £340; there are 32 acres of vicarial glebe, and 8 belonging to the incumbent of Hacombe. The church, erected about the twelfth century, and parts of it earlier, contains some ancient bronze monumental tablets, one of which, finely engraved, bears the date 1371. A national school has recently been built.

QUICK, YORK.—See SADDLEWORTH.

QUIDDENHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, 2 miles (E. by N.) from East Harling; containing 83 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Snetterton united, valued in the king's books at £8. 4. 6½.; net income, £636; patron, Earl of Albemarle. There is a glebe of about 55 acres, with a house. The church, which is chiefly in the decorated style, with a tower at the west end, is a burial-place of the Keppel family, one of whom was the celebrated Admiral Keppel, ancestor of the present Earl of Albemarle, who has a seat here.

QUIDHAMPTON, a tything, in the parish of FUGGLESTONE, union of WILTON, hundred of BRANCH and DOLE, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS; containing 333 inhabitants.

QUINTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of SHIPSTON-UPON-STOUR, Upper division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Campden; containing, with the hamlet of Admington, 666 inhabitants. The parish is distinguished as the scene of a great battle between the Saxons and the Danes; and on the summit of Meen Hill are the remains of a Saxon camp with double intrenchments, supposed to have been occupied by the West Saxons, at the period of their engagements with the Mercians at Barrington, extending into the parish of Mickleton. In the 3rd of Henry II., Quinton was given to the nunnery of Polesworth; and in the 5th of Henry III., the hamlet of Admington belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb. The parish comprises by measurement 1113 acres, of which about 753 are arable, and 360 pasture, wood, and water. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4.; net income, £70; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Worcester, who, with the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, are appropriators. Land and money payments were assigned in lieu of tithes in 1772; and lately some tithes of the Dean and Chapter have been commuted for a rent-charge of £63. The church is a spacious structure in the Norman style, supposed to have been erected by the Lacys, soon after the Conquest.

QUINTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY,

S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from Northampton; containing 143 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the borders of Buckinghamshire, and consists of 1151 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £235. Land was assigned in lieu of tithes in 1814, under an inclosure act.

QUINTON, THE, an ecclesiastical district, formed out of the parish of HALES-OWEN, in the Hales-Owen division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, county of SALOP, 2¼ miles (N. E.) from Hales-Owen, and 4¾ (W. by S.) from Birmingham. This place is on the Kidderminster and Birmingham turnpike-road; the surface of the land is elevated, the soil clay and gravel, and the scenery pleasing. Two small coal-mines are in operation, and the inhabitants are mostly employed in making nails and in agriculture. The church, dedicated to Christ, and erected in 1840, at a cost of £2500, is in the early English style, with lancet windows, and a spire; it contains 605 sittings, of which 401 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Hales-Owen, who has endowed it with the tithes of the hamlets of Cakemore and Ridgacre, producing, with £45 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, about £150 per annum; there is a glebe-house. The Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists, have places of worship; and an infants' school on the national plan has been established. At Warley-Wigorn, also, is a school, with a small endowment, and a house for the master.

QUOISLEY, with MARBURY, a township, in the parish of MARBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3¼ miles (N. by E.) from Whitchurch; containing 383 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of the county of Salop, to the east of the road between Chester and Shrewsbury, and upon the banks of a branch of the Chester and Ellesmere canal.

QUORNDON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Mountsorrel; containing 1811 persons. Stocking-weaving, and the manufacture of warp and bobbin-twist lace, afford employment to a great portion of the inhabitants. The Loughborough canal passes through the northern part of the parish, and joins the river Soar. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £122; patron, Vicar of Barrow: the tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1762. The chapel is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. The Wesleyans, Baptists, and Primitive Methodists have each a place of worship; and there is a national school. A fund of £92. 16. a year, arising from lands and houses, is appropriated to various useful and charitable purposes; about £31 per annum, principally from Thomas Rawling's charity at Woodhouse, are distributed among the poor, who also receive in bread £6. 12., the interest of £200, left by the Rev. John Power, in 1833; and George Hyde, in 1826, bequeathed £1000, the interest to be divided half-yearly among the same class.

QUY, a chapelry, in the parish of STOW, union of CHESTERTON, hundred of STAINE, county of CAMBRIDGE, 4¾ miles (E. by N.) from Cambridge, on the road to Newmarket.

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RABY, a township, in the parish of **NESTON**, union, and Higher division of the hundred, of **WIRRAL**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 2 miles (N. E.) from Great Neston; containing 190 inhabitants.

RABY, with **KEVERSTONE**, a township, in the parish of **STAINDROP**, union of **TEESDALE**, S. W. division of **DARLINGTON** ward, S. division of the county of **DURHAM**, 1 mile (N. by W.) from Staindrop; containing 284 inhabitants. The township comprises 2736 acres, of which the surface is finely undulated, and the scenery beautiful, especially in the park attached to Raby Castle, which includes not only the demesne, but several farms. The castle, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Cleveland, is situated on an eminence commanding a vast prospect, and is a noble and extensive pile, surrounded with ramparts and a deep fosse, inclosing an area of two acres. From its stately exterior, which retains most of its original appearance, a good idea may be formed of the grandeur of a baronial mansion in early times; the style of the south front, with the elegant symmetry of the windows, has a pleasing effect, and the interior has been much modernised, and comprises numerous convenient apartments, furnished with great taste. A carriage-road now passes through the great hall, or ancient place of rendezvous, which is a truly magnificent apartment, having two rows of octagonal piers, and a beautiful groined roof. There are some good ashler stone quarries in the township. The place confers the title of Baron on the Duke of Cleveland.

RACKENFORD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTH MOLTON**, hundred of **WITHERIDGE**, S. Molton and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Tiverton; containing 562 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3170 acres, of which 1167 are common or waste; and is intersected by the road from South Molton to Tiverton. Stone is quarried for building purposes, and for roads. A weekly market and an annual fair were granted in 1235; the former has been long disused, but fairs are held on July 8th and the Wednesday before September 19th. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 17. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £311; patrons, Thomas Comins, Esq., and the Rev. W. Comins, incumbent: the glebe comprises 48 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is an ancient edifice. A school is partly supported by subscription.

RACKHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of **AMBERLEY**, hundred of **WEST EASRITH**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**; containing 188 inhabitants. The chapel is demolished.

RACKHEATH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **ST. FAITH**, hundred of **TAVERHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Norwich; containing 276 inhabitants. Here was anciently a small priory, the revenue of which was valued, in 1428, at £2. 1. 3. The road from Norwich to North Walsham intersects the parish. The Hall, the residence of Sir E. H. J. Stracey, Bart., the owner of the soil, is a modern building of white brick, situated in a fine park. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's

books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of Sir E. H. J. Stracey: the tithes have been commuted for £416, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church, which is chiefly in the early English style, has a square tower, and contains some handsome monuments to the Potter and Stracey families. Rackheath formerly comprised two villages and parishes, Magna and Parva; but the church of the latter, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and situated in the park, no longer exists, and the livings have been consolidated. A Roman urn was discovered in a marl-pit, a few years since, and is now in the museum at Norwich.

RACTON, a parish, in the union of **WEST BOURNE**, hundred of **WESTBOURNE** and **SINGLETON**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Chichester; containing 101 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, united with Lordington in 1440, by Bishop Praty, and valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 2.; the Dean and Chapter of Chichester are patrons, and the tithes have been commuted for £220. The church is principally in the early English style, and contains several interesting monuments to the Gocenter family. Near it are the ruins of a lofty castellated building, erected by Lord Halifax as a pleasure-house, and from which there are extensive sea and land views. Sir Richard Pole, and Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, his wife, resided at Lordington; where, also, Cardinal Pole was born.

RADBURN, **UPPER** and **LOWER**, an extra-parochial district, in the union of **SOUTHAM**, Southam division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Southam; containing 26 inhabitants. The district comprises 1143 acres, of which 513 are in Lower, and 630 in Upper, Radbourn; it is situated on the borders of Northamptonshire, and the Oxford canal passes in the immediate vicinity.

RADBOURNE (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Derby; containing 239 inhabitants. It comprises 2100 acres; the soil is a strong marl and clay, affording excellent pasture, and the surface is varied with hill and dale. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4.; net income, £372; patron, E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq. Near the church are slight remains of the ancient hall. A school was founded in 1683, by German Pole, Esq., the annual income of which is £15. 10., besides a moiety of the profits of a limekiln.

RADCLIFFE (*ST. THOMAS*), a parish, in the union of **BURY**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Bury; containing 5099 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2435 acres, of which 2005 are meadow and pasture land, 105 arable, 100 wood, 100 houses, gardens, and orchards, and 125 water. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent; and several coal-mines are worked in the neighbourhood. The Bolton and Bury canal passes near the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Earl of Wilton, with a net income of £346: the tithes have been commuted for £156. 10., and there are $49\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. Besides the parochial edifice, a neat district church,

dedicated to St. Thomas, was erected in 1819, at the expense of £5000, defrayed by the Marchioness of Westminster: the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £100; patron, the Rector. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school for boys.

RADCLIFFE-ON-TRENT.—See **RATCLIFFE**.

RADCLIFFE-ON-SOAR.—See **RATCLIFFE**.

RADCLIVE CUM CHACKMORE (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union, hundred, and county of **BUCKINGHAM**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W.) from Buckingham; containing 364 inhabitants, of whom 126 are in Radclive. The parish is intersected by the river Ouse, and comprises upwards of 1000 acres, of which one half is arable, and the other pasture land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 3.; net income, £434; patrons, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford. The tithes were partially commuted for land in 1773, and under the recent act there was a further commutation for a rent-charge of £168; the glebe consists of 13 acres. Here was formerly a chantry. The old manor-house has been converted into a farm-house.

RADCUTT, a hamlet, in the parish of **LANGFORD**, union of **FARRINGDON**, hundred of **BAMPTON**, county of **OXFORD**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Lechlade; containing 54 inhabitants.

RADDINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of **WELLINGTON**, hundred of **WILLITON** and **FREEMANNERS**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Wiveliscombe; containing 126 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1345 acres, of which 155 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £191; patron and incumbent, Rev. E. Otto Trevelyan.

RADFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **HOLY TRINITY**, **COVENTRY**, N. division of the county of **WARWICK**, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. N. W.) from Coventry; containing 251 inhabitants.

RADFORD (*St. Peter*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the S. division of the wapentake of **BRAXTON**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Nottingham; containing 10,817 inhabitants. This parish, which was formerly a part of the ancient forest of Sherwood, comprises by measurement 600 acres. Various branches of manufacture, similar to those at Nottingham, are carried on to a considerable extent. There are three very large bobbin-net manufactories, in one of which the machinery is impelled by steam, three bleach-works, three corn-mills, two extensive cotton-mills, and a worsted-mill. A coal-mine is also worked. The old village is situated on the river Leen, and the new one forms a large modern suburb, stretching to the western limits of Nottingham on the Derby and Alfreton roads, and containing several spacious streets. A branch of the Grantham canal runs through part of the parish; and the Midland-Counties' railway station at Nottingham is distant about a mile. The Peverel court is held in Radford, to try pleas, and recover debts as high as £50; its jurisdiction extends over the whole of the honour of Peverel, which comprises 170 towns and villages in Nottinghamshire, 120 in Derbyshire, and several in the counties of Leicester and York. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued

in the king's books at £3. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$., and has a net income of £293; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown, and the glebe consists of 57 acres. The church, a neat structure in the later English style, with a tower at the west end, was rebuilt in 1812. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Ranters, and Wesleyans; and a large national school has lately been erected. The poor law union of Radford comprises four parishes or places, with a population of 22,470. A priory of Black canons was founded here about 1102, by William de Luvitot, and at the Dissolution, had a revenue of £302. 6. 10.

RADFORD, a township, in the parish and union of **WORKSOP**, Hatfield division of the wapentake of **BASSETLAW**, N. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**; containing 1664 inhabitants.

RADFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **CHURCH-ENSTONE**, union of **CHIPPING-NORTON**, hundred of **CHADLINGTON**, county of **OXFORD**; containing 90 inhabitants.

RADFORD, a hamlet, in the parish of **ROUSELENCH**, union of **EVESHAM**, Middle division of the hundred of **OSWALDSLOW**, Pershore and E. divisions of the county of **WORCESTER**; containing 80 inhabitants.

RADFORD-SEMELE (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **WARWICK**, Kenilworth division of the hundred of **KNIGHTLOW**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (E.) from Warwick; containing 487 inhabitants. The parish is crossed by the Warwick and Napton canal, and consists of 2012 acres; it is also intersected by the road from Warwick to Daventry, and is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Leam. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 16. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £136; patron and impropriator, Col. W. Greswold.

RADIPOLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WEYMOUTH**, hundred of **CULLIFORD-TREE**, Dorchester division of **DORSET**, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Weymouth; containing 487 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Wey, near its influx into the sea, and comprises by measurement 1245 acres, of which the portions of arable and pasture are nearly equal. Prior to the dissolution of monasteries, the manor belonged to the convent of Cerne-Abbas. The living was formerly a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 5. 5., but the church at Melcombe-Regis was made parochial in the 1st of James I., and the living of this parish was then annexed to it: the tithes have been commuted for £280, and the glebe comprises 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church was rebuilt in 1817, and is a large and handsome edifice. A mineral spring was discovered in 1830.

RADLEY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **ABINGDON**, hundred of **HORMER**, county of **BERKS**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Abingdon; containing, with part of the chapelry of Kennington, and the liberty of Thrupp and Wick, 475 inhabitants, of whom 377 are in the township of Radley. The parish comprises 2699a. 1r. 10p., and is bounded by the navigable river Isis, on which steam-barges constantly ply. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Sir George Bowyer, Bart.

RADNAGE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **WYCOMBE**, hundred of **DESBOROUGH**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Stokenchurch; containing 401 inhabitants. It comprises 1254 acres, of

which about 800 are arable, 231 grass land, 73 wood, and the remainder common. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 11½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £220. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A fund of about £24 per annum, arising from bequests, is appropriated to the poor.

RADNOR, a township, in the parish of **ASTBURY**, union of **CONGLETON**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Congleton; containing 11 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £24.

RADSTOCK (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **CLUTTON**, hundred of **KILMERSDON**, E. division of **SOMERSET**, 8 miles (N. W.) from Frome; containing 1447 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1005 acres, and is bounded on the north-west by the Roman Fosse-way, and intersected by the road between Bath and Exeter; some small rivers flowing here, run into the Avon. The population is chiefly employed in five coal-mines; and there are several quarries of corngrit and lias stone, used for rough building, and making excellent brown lime that hardens under water. Tram-roads run from all the pits, ten or twelve miles, to the Kennet and Avon canal. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 0½., and in the gift of Earl Waldegrave: the tithes have been commuted for £264, and the glebe comprises 35 acres. The church was enlarged in 1832. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Radstock gives the title of Baron to a branch of the family of Waldegrave; the late admiral, Lord Radstock, second brother of George, fourth Earl Waldegrave, having been created a peer by this title.

RADSTON (*St. Lawrence*), a parish, in the union of **BRACKLEY**, hundred of **KING'S-SUTTON**, S. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 1½ mile (N.) from Brackley; containing 189 inhabitants, and comprising by measurement 1224 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patron and impropiator, W. Holbech, Esq. A school on Bell's system is supported by the curate and the lord of the manor.

RADWAY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **BANBURY**, Kington division of the hundred of **KINGTON**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Kington; containing 374 inhabitants, and consisting of 1408 acres. This place is said to have derived its name from the red colour of the soil, and its situation near the passage leading up to Edge-Hill. On the borders of the parish, the battle of Edge-Hill was fought the 23rd of October 1642, and Charles I. slept at Radway on the night after the engagement. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 12., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £111; impropiators, the family of Blencowe, and others. The tithes were commuted for land at the inclosure; the glebe comprises 87 acres. The church is a plain old edifice. There is a place of worship for the Society of Friends; and a school is supported by Lieut.-Col. Miller, aided by the lady of the vicar.

RADWELL, a hamlet, in the parish of **FELMERSHAM**, hundred of **WILLEY**, union and county of **BEDFORD**, 7 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bedford; containing 204 inhabitants. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RADWELL (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **HITCHIN**, hundred of **ODSEY**, county of **HERTFORD**, 1½ mile (N. W. by N.) from Baldock; containing 98 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of Francis Pym, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £200, and the glebe comprises 9 acres. A school is partly supported by the rector.

RADWINTER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **SAFFRON-WALDEN**, hundred of **FRESHWELL**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 4½ miles (N.) from Thaxted; containing 915 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by a rivulet, which flows through the village to Great Samford; the surface is pleasingly varied and richly wooded, and the soil is fertile. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 12. 11., and in the alternate gift of Lord Maynard and the Rev. John Bullock: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises 62 acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire: the parsonage-house is a neat modern residence. Here is a national school.

RAGDALE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **MELTON-MOWBRAY**, hundred of **EAST GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 121 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, H. Jolliffe, Esq. In the churchyard is an ancient stone cross.

RAGLAN (*St. Cadocus*), a parish, in the division and hundred of **RAGLAN**, union and county of **MONMOUTH**, 7½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Monmouth; containing 766 inhabitants. Raglan Castle, said to have been mostly built by one of the lords Herbert, is among the finest remains of the kind in this part of the kingdom. Charles I. was entertained here by the Marquess of Worcester with great magnificence, for three weeks, in 1645; and it was gallantly defended for three months by the marquess, against General Fairfax, after the entire reduction of Wales, and until the king's imprisonment at Holmby, when he surrendered upon conditions honourable to the garrison. The parish comprises by measurement upwards of 4000 acres, and is situated nearly midway between Monmouth and Abergavenny, the higher grounds presenting some fine prospects; the soil is gravelly, intermixed with a loamy clay, and there are good quarries of wall stone. A fair is held on March 31st, for cattle, horses, &c. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 3.; patron and impropiator, Duke of Beaufort: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £301, and the glebe consists of 25 acres, with a small house. The church, principally in the early English style, consists of a nave and chancel, with a chapel on the north side, and a tower at the west end; in the former are mutilated monuments to some of the earls of Worcester. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A school in connexion with the Baptists was endowed by Edward Goff, Esq., in 1813; and a national school is supported by subscription. The place confers the title of Earl on the Duke of Beaufort.

RAGLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **ARROW**, union of **ALCESTER**, Alcester division of the hundred of **BARLICHWAY**, S. division of the county of **WARWICK**, 1½ mile (S. W. by S.) from Alcester; containing 301 in-

habitants. Ragley Hall, the noble mansion of the Duke of Sutherland, is a superb building with four fronts, displaying great architectural beauty; the entrance hall is spacious, lofty, and of elegant design, and the principal apartments are stately and sumptuous; the demesne is laid out with great taste, the gardens are almost unrivalled, and the park is embellished with majestic oaks.

RAGNALL, a chapelry, in the parish of DUNHAM, union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Tuxford; containing 203 inhabitants, and comprising 1009 acres. The chapel is dedicated to St. Oswald: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1803.

RAINFORD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Prescott; containing 1855 inhabitants. It comprises 5596 acres, of which 1500 are common or waste land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, Vicar of Prescott, whose tithes have been commuted for £350, and the impropriate for £320, payable to King's College, Cambridge. The chapel is an ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed with £16 per annum.

RAINHAM, county of ESSEX.—See RAYNHAM.

RAINHAM (St. MARGARET), a parish, in the union and hundred of MILTON, Upper division of the lathe of SCRAY, E. division of KENT, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Sittingbourne; containing 1175 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the Medway, and comprises 3608a. 3r. 4p., of which it is computed that 1900 acres are arable, hop-grounds, and market-gardens, 560 meadow and orchards, 725 woodland, 65 roads, small gardens, &c., and 358 salts and waste. The subsoil is chalk; the south part of the parish is poor flinty land, covered with wood, and the lower or northern part a rich loam, producing, besides corn, an abundance of fruit and vegetables for the London market. The village, situated on the great London and Dover road, was of some consideration in the reign of Elizabeth; and there were then three quays, with thirteen small vessels belonging to the place. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 4. 7.; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury; impropiator, Sir E. Dering, Bart. The great tithes have been commuted for £752, and the vicarial for £519. 17.; the impropriate glebe comprises 62 acres, and the vicarial three. The church is in the early English style, with a lofty beacon tower, and contains several costly monuments to the Tuftons, earls of Thanet. There is a national school.

RAINHAM, NORFOLK.—See RAYNHAM.

RAINHILL, a township, in the parish and union of PRESCOT, hundred of WEST DERBY, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Prescott; containing 1164 inhabitants. The chapel, built by subscription, has been endowed by Thomas Brierley, Esq. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £165, payable to King's College, Cambridge; and the vicarial for £7, received by the vicar of Huyton.

RAINOW, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTBURY, union and hundred of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER, 3 miles (N. E. by E.) from Macclesfield, on the road to Sheffield; containing 1759 in-

habitants, of whom 1069 are in the higher, and 690 in the lower division. Anciently, the Roman road from Buxton to Manchester crossed this township, within the limits of which, it is supposed, was once a Roman station. There are numerous coal-mines; and near Keridge-Hill are extensive quarries of flagstone and slate. The manufacture of silk and cotton is carried on, but trade has been in a declining state for some time. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Prestbury, with a net income of £120. The chapel, called Jenkin or Saltersford chapel, was built by the inhabitants, in 1739. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RAINSCOMBE, a tything, in the parish of NORTH NEWTON, union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS; containing 19 inhabitants.

RAINSTHORPE, NORFOLK.—See TASBURGH.

RAINTON, with NEWBY, a township, in the parish of TOPCLIFFE, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Boroughbridge; containing 442 inhabitants. The Duke of Devonshire and Earl de Grey are lords of the manor. The village, which is handsome, is pleasantly seated a little to the east of the Leeming-Lane. As commutations for the tithes, rent-charges have been awarded, amounting to £93. 3., of which £83. 8. are payable to the vicar, and £9. 15. to the Dean and Chapter of York. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RAINTON, EAST, a township, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM; containing 1414 inhabitants. This place, formerly called Reynington, was an ancient manor and park belonging to the convent of Durham, and after the Dissolution was restored to the new cathedral, though the tithes, which belonged to the house of Kepier, passed into lay hands. The township includes the modern village of Middle Rainton, and comprises 849a. 17p., of which 481 acres are arable, 344 meadow and pasture, and 24 waste. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring coal-mines, whereof the produce is shipped at Sunderland. The Durham Junction railway passes through this, into West Rainton township, where it joins the Seaham line. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £134, and those of the rector for £38. 16. 8. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Plain pit, in 1817, and again in 1823, exploded, and destroyed many persons.

RAINTON, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Durham; containing in the township 1054 inhabitants. This place, together with East Rainton, anciently belonged to the convent at Durham, the society of which received a grant of free warren in Rainton park from Bishop Bainbridge, having previously obtained licence from Bishops Fordham and Nevill to acquire lands here. The township comprises by measurement 1688 acres, of which 1310 are arable, 358 grass land, and 20 waste; the surface is undulated, the soil clay, and the scenery embraces fine views of Durham, &c. The population has increased of late years in proportion to the great extension of the neighbouring collieries; and facilities of conveyance are afforded by

the Seaham railway, which is joined in the township by the Durham Junction line. A chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, formerly existed, but there are now no traces of it: the present chapel was erected in 1825, at an expense of £1400, and the living will become a rectory on the next avoidance of Houghton, with an income of £300, in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham. A rent-charge of £240. 0. 11. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription, aided by £10 per annum from the Marchioness of Londonderry, and £5 from Lord Crewe's trustees.

RAISBECK, a township, in the parish of ORTON, EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Orton; containing 214 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated in a fertile district; and to the south of it is Ruisgill Hall, the ancient manor-house, where the courts were formerly held. Limestone of good quality is found in abundance.

RAISTHORPE, with **BIRDALL**, a township, in the parish of WHARRAM-PERCY, union of MALTON, wapentake of BUCKROSE, E. riding of YORK, 9 miles (S. E. by S.) from Malton; containing 48 inhabitants. The hamlet is set out in farm land, and is situated in a valley of the wolds.

RAITHBY (HOLY TRINITY), a parish, in the union of SPILSBY, E. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Spilsby; containing 167 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 14. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £301. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1776. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school endowed with about £13 per annum.

RAITHBY (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Wold division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (S. W.) from Louth; containing, with the chapelry of Maltby, 167 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Hallington united; net income, £432; patron, C. Chaplin, Esq. A school was founded under the will of Thomas Lawford, in 1683, whose bequest, now producing £13 per annum, is applied to its support; and there are some rent-charges of small amount for the poor.

RAMBOTTOM, a hamlet, in the chapelry of LOWER TOTTINGTON, parish and union of BURY, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Bury. At this place are very extensive cotton spinning and printing establishments, affording employment to about 3000 persons. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RAME (ST. GERMAN), a parish, in the union of ST. GERMANS, S. division of the hundred of EAST, E. division of CORNWALL, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Devonport; containing 800 inhabitants. It comprises 1247 acres, of which 272 are common or waste land. Here is the noted promontory on the shore of the English Channel, called Rame Head, the nearest point of land to the Eddystone lighthouse, and on which are slight remains of the ancient chapel of St. Michael. Cawsand bay is partly in the parish, at the entrance of which is a beacon, on Penlee point. The living is a rectory, valued

in the king's books at £12. 7. 6.; net income, £206; patron, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

RAMPISHAM (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of BEAMINSTER, hundred of TOLLERFORD, Dorchester division of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Beaminster; containing 420 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with that of Wraxall united, valued in the king's books at £11. 17. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £444; patrons, alternately, Rev. A. Johnson and Rev. W. B. Daniell. The tithes have been commuted for £198, and there are 62 acres of glebe. A national school has been established.

RAMPSIDE, LANCASTER.—See RAMSYDE.

RAMPTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of CHESTERTON, hundred of NORTHSTOW, county of CAMBRIDGE, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Cambridge; containing 194 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1311 acres, of which 187 are common or waste. An act for inclosing land was passed in 1839, and an act for draining fens and low grounds in 1842. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of Mr. Taylor: the tithes have been commuted for £297. 6., and there are 9 acres of glebe.

RAMPTON (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, South-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from East Retford; containing 420 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2155a. 2r. 22p., including 232 acres of common, &c.; about one-half of the district is inclosed, and has a rich clay soil, but the rest consists of a common and a large open fertile marsh, protected by a strong embankment on the Trent, from which river the village is about a mile distant. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the Prebendary of Rampton in the Collegiate Church of Southwell (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 3.: the great tithes have been commuted for £349, and the vicarial for £120; the glebe consists of 41 acres. The church, a spacious and lofty structure with a high tower, was repewed in 1813, and contains several monuments to the memory of the Eyre family. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with about £20 per annum. Here is a curious ancient gateway, which formerly belonged to Rampton Hall.

RAMSBURY (HOLY CROSS), a parish, in the union of HUNGERFORD, hundred of RAMSBURY, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and N. divisions of WILTS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Hungerford; containing, with the tythings of Axford, Eastridge, and Whittonditch, 2552 inhabitants, of whom 1759 are in Ramsbury tything. This place is of considerable antiquity, and in the beginning of the 10th century was made the seat of a diocese, to which thirteen bishops were appointed in regular succession. The see was afterwards annexed to that of Sherborne in the county of Dorset, and in 1072 the united sees were removed to Sarum; but the ancient episcopal palace is still remaining, and is near the church, formerly the cathedral, with which it had a subterraneous communication. The parish is on the river Kennet, and comprises 9741a. 3r. 34p., chiefly the property of Sir R. Burdett, Bart., whose seat, called the Manor House, contains a valuable collection of paintings. Littlecote, the residence of General Popham, is also situated here, in an extensive park, richly wooded, and embellished with the windings of the Kennet; the

mansion, a handsome structure, has a gallery of well-executed paintings, and a large collection of ancient armour. Fairs are held on the 14th of May for cattle and toys, and on the 11th of October for hiring servants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 1½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £219. The glebe comprises about 70 acres, with a house, erected by the late, and enlarged and improved by the present, incumbent. The church is ancient, with a massive tower strengthened by buttresses, and contains many interesting details in various styles, and some handsome monuments, among which is one to Sir William Jones, formerly lord of the manor. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. About two miles from the town is a Roman encampment called Mem-bury Fort.

RAMSDEAN, a tything, in the parish and hundred of EAST MEON, union of PETERSFIELD, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 156 inhabitants.

RAMSDEN, a chapelry, in the parish of SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD, union of WITNEY, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 3½ miles (N.) from Witney; containing 365 inhabitants. It comprises 739 acres, of which 150 are common or waste land. A chapel in the later English style has been erected, towards which the Incorporated Society, in 1841, granted £100.

RAMSDON-BELLHOUSE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 4 miles (E.) from Billericay; containing 462 inhabitants. The lands of this place were held, before the Conquest, by Godric and three freemen; and at the time of the survey, were owned by the bishop of London and Robert Gernon. They afterwards formed two manors, of which that of Ramsdon-Bellhouse has belonged to various families, among whom occur those of Bellhouse, Knivet, Clopton, Gerard, and Downing. The manor of Ramsden-Barrington, the other of the two, has been successively held by the families of Barrington, Bohun, Bouchier, Devereux, and others. The parish is intersected by the river Crouch, and comprises 2688 acres, of which 172 are common or waste; the soil is strong and heavy, producing fair average crops, and the lands are generally well cultivated. The living is a rectory, annexed to that of Stock, and valued in the king's books at £14: the tithes have been commuted for £450, and there are 22 acres of glebe. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a tower surmounted by a spire.

RAMSDON-CRAYS (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BILLERICAY, hundred of BARSTABLE, S. division of ESSEX, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Billericay; containing 282 inhabitants. This place, named in Domesday book *Ramesdan*, belonged at the time of that survey to Odo, bishop of Bayeux, and Ralph, brother of Ilger; and there were then two manors, which are now united, and have one manor-house. The parish comprises by computation 1199 acres, and is situated on the road from London to Southend, and intersected by the river Crouch. The soil is various, the lower part consisting of a fine hazel mould, and the upper of a mixture of clay with loam, forming good corn land; the parish is chiefly arable, bordering on the north upon some extensive woods and commons. The living is a rectory,

valued in the king's books at £20; net income, £238; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. Knox. The church is a small ancient edifice.

RAMSEY (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of TENDRING, N. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Harwich; containing 649 inhabitants. The parish is bounded by the river Stour, here navigable for vessels of 200 tons' burthen, and is indented by a narrow creek, over which is a bridge on the road to Harwich; it comprises 3212a. 7p., whereof 2559 acres are arable and meadow, 250 marsh, 230 saltings, 150 wood, and 21 lawns. The surface in some parts is considerably elevated; and of the large tract of marshy land, a great portion has been reclaimed from the sea, and is protected by an embankment. The village, called Ramsey-street, is situated on the west side of the creek; and a fair is held there on the 15th of June. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the patronage of the Crown; income, £200; impropiator, N. Garland, Esq. The church is a neat edifice, with a tower of stone. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, founded by Thomas Duval, in 1771, and the income of which is £14.

RAMSEY (*St. Thomas à Becket*), a market-town and parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 10 miles (N. N. E.) from Huntingdon, and 68½ (N. by W.) from London; containing 3680 inhabitants. A mitred abbey of Benedictine monks, of great wealth and magnificence, was founded here in 969, by Ailwine, alderman of all England, and duke or earl of the East Angles, and was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Benedict; the revenue at the Dissolution was valued at £1983. 15. 3. The site is now occupied by a private residence, partially consisting of the remains of the ancient fabric, and still exhibiting the gateway in a fine state of preservation. The town is situated at the bottom of a hill, on Bury brook: the market is on Wednesday; and a fair takes place on July 22nd, for cattle and toys. A manorial court leet, at which a constable is appointed, is held in May or June. The parish comprises by computation 16,000 acres, of which about one-third is arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of 2000 acres of fen land, used for cutting turf, and growing sedge; the surface is exceedingly flat on the verge of the fens, and the soil generally rich and light. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £47; patron and impropiator, Edward Fellowes, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £648. 2. 10. The church is partly Norman, and partly in the early English style. There are places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Ranters, and Wesleyans. Various benefactions in land have been made for the support of a free school and a spinning school, but owing to frequent inundations, the school-house became ruinous, and the institution declined: about forty years since, however, the land was drained, and a new school-house and dwelling for the master were erected. The rental of the fen land is £227; the spinning school for 50 girls has an income amounting to £34. 10. Certain trustees have the management of both of these charities, as well as of the poor fund, yielding £51. 15. annually, with the surplus of which they have erected upwards of twenty cottages, as residences for the deserving.



*Seal of the Trustees of
the Harbour.*

RAMSGATE (*St. GEORGE*), a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the cinque-port liberty of **SANDWICH**, of which it is a member, union of the **ISLE of THANET**, locally in the hundred of **RINGSLOW**, or **ISLE of THANET**, lathe of **St. AUGUSTINE**, E. division of **KENT**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S.) from Margate, 17 (E. N. E.) from Canterbury, and 72 (E.) from London; containing 10,909 in-

habitants. This place was originally a hamlet in the parish of **St. Lawrence**, until the 21st of June, 1827, at which period it was constituted a distinct parish, by an act passed in the 7th and 8th of **George IV.** It is said in the maritime survey of **Kent**, in the reign of **Elizabeth**, to have contained only 25 houses, and, when **Leland** wrote his Itinerary, was only protected from the sea by a small wooden pier, which had existed from time immemorial, and for the maintenance of which the merchants of **London** paid dues by order of **Henry VII.** In this state of obscurity it remained until 1688, when the inhabitants commenced trading with **Russia**, which trade has long since been discontinued. From this period its buildings increased, and it is now a town of importance, celebrated as a watering-place of considerable resort, and particularly distinguished for its harbour, which was commenced in 1749, under an act passed in the 22nd of **George II.**

The town is beautifully situated on the declivity of a hill, opening southward to the sea, and commands from many points very extensive marine and land views, the former embracing in clear weather the **French coast**. The recent buildings are generally handsome edifices, and amongst those which more particularly embellish the place may be mentioned, **Albion Place**, **Sion Hill**, and **Nelson**, **Wellington**, and **Royal crescents**, with numerous detached villas. In 1835, a company was incorporated by act of parliament, for supplying the parish and neighbourhood with water, and a reservoir, with the requisite works, has been completed. The town is paved, lighted with gas, and watched, under an act obtained in 1838. On the grounds of **Mount Albion House**, a new square and several streets, with a promenade fronting the sea, were laid out in the same year, the completion of which will add 200 respectable houses, with gardens, to this place of fashionable resort. To the eastward of the harbour, in front of a range of chalk cliffs, and on a beach of soft reddish sand, are the **Royal Victoria baths**; and on the west cliff, 100 feet above the level of the sea, are the **Royal Kent warm sea-water baths**, constructed of white marble. There are well-conducted assemblies, two good public libraries, and bazaars; and the boarding and lodging houses are generally of a superior character. A literary and scientific institution was established in 1835, under the patronage of **Queen Adelaide** and the **Duchess of Kent**. The rides and walks in the vicinity are pleasant and diversified, but the principal and most attractive promenade is the pier. On the 25th of September 1821, **George IV.** embarked hence for **Calais**, in his progress to **Hanover**; and he landed here on the following 8th of November,

on his return; to commemorate which event, the inhabitants, trustees of the harbour, and visitors, erected an obelisk at the entrance of the pier on the land side, on which is an appropriate inscription. **Townley House**, for several seasons the residence of Her Majesty, when **Princess Victoria**, and the **Duchess of Kent**, is now a ladies' boarding school.

The **HARBOUR** was commenced under the direction of **Mr. Smeaton**, and, after his death, the completion of the undertaking was intrusted to the late **Mr. Rennie**, and subsequently to his son and successor, **Sir John Rennie**. The pier which forms the harbour on the east side, is built principally of **Purbeck** and **Portland stone**, and latterly of **Cornish granite**, and for extent is unequalled by any in the kingdom. It projects 800 feet into the sea, before making an angle, and, including the parapet, is 26 feet broad at the top; the front presents a polygon, each side of which is 450 feet long. The eastern pier extends 2000 feet, and the western 1550. The harbour covers an area of 48 acres, and is 200 feet wide at the mouth, across which the tide was formerly found to run so rapidly in tempestuous weather, as to render it dangerous for vessels entering, and the eastern pier was in consequence lengthened 400 feet to the south-west. In the upper part a basin has been constructed, capable of containing 200 vessels, the gates of which being shut at high and opened at low water, the stream carries away any drifted mud or sand, and keeps clear a channel under the curve of the eastern pier. This channel is sufficiently wide to admit four vessels abreast, with a depth of water of from 15 to 16 feet at neap tides, and from 20 to 22 feet at spring tides, enabling vessels of 300 tons' burthen to enter at all times, and much larger ones at spring tides; and vessels of 600 tons can ride safely in the harbour, which affords shelter on an average to 1400 vessels annually, the greater part of which are blown, or run from the **Downs** in bad weather. On the western pier-head is a stone lighthouse. To defray the expenses of the establishment, certain dues are collected from British vessels passing the harbour to or from foreign parts; and coasters which do not belong to similar establishments in the ports of **Dover**, **Lyme-Regis**, **Melcombe-Regis**, **Sandwich**, **Weymouth**, and **Great Yarmouth**, pay an annual rate; foreign vessels also, if entering or passing the harbour, and bound to, or touching at, an English port, are liable to the payment of dues. All legal proceedings are carried on in the name of the deputy master of the **Trinity House**. There are belonging to the port two hoys and one steam-boat: a steam-boat likewise daily starts for **London** in summer, and on alternate days in winter. The harbour affords great convenience to the different steam-packets that arrive, the inner landing being accessible to them at all times of the tide. There is also a dry dock, which is public property; and as there is no port on either side of the channel, between **Sheerness** and **Portsmouth**, where large steam-vessels can dock and repair, the trustees are constructing a patent-slip for larger vessels than the dock can accommodate.

The **BUSINESS** of the place, which has been greatly improved by the erection of the harbour, principally consists of a large coasting trade, particularly in coal; and the importation of timber from the **Baltic**, which was for some time discontinued, is at present reviving. A considerable fishery is carried on off the coast, by

large vessels from the westward, the choice fish being chiefly sent to the London market. Several small vessels belonging to the port are also similarly engaged, and are often employed in rendering assistance to vessels in distress, particularly to those wrecked on the Goodwin sands, which lie about three miles and a half south-east-by-east from this place. Here are two spacious yards for ship-building, rope-walks, and warehouses furnishing every description of stores for the shipping. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday, and is frequently attended by French people bringing over fruit and other articles; and about 20,000 chests of eggs are annually imported for the London market, which being shipped off in the Ramsgate hoys, escape the river pilotage and other dues. Ramsgate being a member of the port of Sandwich, the mayor of that place appoints his deputy, who acts here as constable; but the town is under the jurisdiction of magistrates appointed agreeably with an act obtained in 1812, for the liberties of the cinque-ports; four of them are resident, but prisoners are committed to Sandwich gaol. A court of requests is held for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5, the jurisdiction of which extends over the parish of St. Lawrence; and a salvage court is held when required. The *LIVING* is a vicarage, not in charge; net income, £400; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church is a handsome edifice, built at an expense of £27,000, towards defraying which the Parliamentary Commissioners granted £9000; it contains 2000 sittings, of which 800 are free. There is a chapel in Chapel-place, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. The Cavendish chapel, erected in 1840, displays a compound of Saxon and Norman, with some slight admixture of the pointed style; in the interior the seats rise one above another, like a lecture-room; it is capable of holding 1400 persons, and the cost was about £4000. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinists, and Unitarians; and on the road to Broadstairs, a Jewish synagogue, with a house for the minister, has been erected by Sir Moses Montefiore, Knt. A charity school, founded in 1779, and to which George Phillips, Esq., bequeathed £200 in 1817, is now conducted on the national plan; and a spacious building has been erected for it in Chapel-place, by subscription, aided by a grant from government.

RAMSGRAVE, a township, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of **BLACKBURN**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Blackburn; containing 453 inhabitants.

RAMSHOLT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WOODBIDGE**, hundred of **WILFORD**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Woodbridge; containing 192 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1600 acres, and the navigable river Deben runs on the west, where is a dock. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £17: the great tithes have been commuted for £453, and there are 16 acres of impropriate glebe. The church is an ancient edifice with a round tower. There are some remains of Peyton Hall, the original seat of the Ufford family.

RAMSHOPE, an extra-parochial district, in the union of **BELLINGHAM**, S. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N.

N. W.) from Bellingham; containing 8 inhabitants. This wild region is separated from Scotland by Carter-Fell, a mountainous ridge rising 1602 feet above the level of the sea. The Redeswire, a less stupendous barrier, extending from the former to Houndlaw, was the spot where, in 1400, Sir Robert Umfraville gained a victory over the Scots; and it was also the scene, in 1575, of a warm conflict between the English and the Scottish wardens, in which the former, who was the aggressor, being defeated and taken prisoner, was conveyed, with several of the border chieftains, to Dalkeith: the old ballad, "the Battle of Reid Squair," was founded upon the affray. The place comprises by measurement 1467 acres of pasture land.

RAMSHORN, a township, in the parish of **ELLASTONE**, S. division of the hundred of **TOTMONSLOW**, N. division of the county of **STAFFORD**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Cheadle; containing 142 inhabitants.

RAMSYDE, or **RAMPside**, a chapelry, in the parish of **DALTON-IN-FURNESS**, union of **ULVERSTONE**, hundred of **LONSDALE**, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Dalton; containing 561 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £75; patron, Vicar of Dalton. A national school has been established.

RANBY (*ST. GERMAN*), a parish, in the union of **HORNCASTLE**, N. division of the wapentake of **GARTREE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Horncastle; containing 116 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about 1200 acres, and is intersected by the old Roman road from Horncastle to Caistor, was one of the estates confiscated at the time of the Powder Plot, but was afterwards restored to the family of Dicconson, by whom it had been forfeited. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and has a net income of £86; the patronage and impropriation belong to Miss A. Otter. The church is a neat small structure, lately repaired and beautified.

RAND (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in the W. division of the wapentake of **WRAGGoe**, parts of **LINDSEY**, union and county of **LINCOLN**, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Wragby; containing, with the chapelry of Fulnetby, 147 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Lincoln to Horncastle, comprises about 1000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 5.; net income, £402; patrons, W. Wyld and J. Hall, Esqrs. There are 3 acres of glebe, with a house, rebuilt in 1834. The church, a plain edifice with a tower, contains several ancient monuments.

RANDS-GRANGE, a hamlet, in the parish and union of **BEDALE**, wapentake of **HANG-EAST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 1 mile (N. W.) from Bedale; containing 12 inhabitants, and comprising 344a. 3r. of land. It was formerly extra-parochial.

RANDWICK (*ST. JOHN*), a parish, in the union of **STROUD**, Upper division of the hundred of **WHITSTONE**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 1 mile (N. W. by W.) from Stroud; containing 979 inhabitants. This was anciently part of the parish of Thornbury; the first notice of it as a parish is in the reign of Edward III. It comprises by measurement about 590 acres, besides land in Standish Park; the pasture consists of rich loam, and the arable is light and stony; the sur-

face, for the most part, is hilly, and there are some fine plantations of beech and larch. The Stroud canal passes through the southern part of the parish. The summit of the hill on the slope of which the village stands, called Randwick Ash, commands a beautiful and extensive view of the river Severn, Wales, and the surrounding counties. Oolite stone is quarried for building purposes. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Vicar of Standish; appropriator, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £84, and those of the incumbent for £72; there are 56 acres of glebe. The church was considerably improved a few years since, and a new chancel was built by Lord Sherborne. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, and the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon. A national school is endowed with about £40 per annum, and another is partly supported by subscription. On a hill called The Castles are traces of an ancient settlement, supposed, from the discovery of a burial-vault of stone, containing human remains, to be of Saxon origin; and in many parts of the parish have been found small balls of stone, rudely turned, indicative of some battle having been fought in the neighbourhood. A petrification termed by geologists calcareous tufa, abounds, and the ancient porch of the church is constructed of it. The late Professor White, of Oxford, was born near Randwick.

RANGEWORTHY, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and Lower division of the hundred, of THORNBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Wickwar; containing 353 inhabitants. This chapelry, which comprises by computation 600 acres, is situated on the road from Wotton-under-Edge, through Cromhall, to Bristol. The manufacture of hats is carried on, but the trade is in a declining state, and employs only a few hands. The railroad from Gloucester to Bristol runs within a mile of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £33; patron, Vicar of Thornbury; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small edifice, with a Norman south door. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans.

RANSCLIFF, or RAVENSCLIFF, a township, in the ecclesiastical district of TUNSTALL, parish of WOLSTANTON, union of WOLSTANTON and BURSLEM, N. division of the hundred of PIREHILL and of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (N. W.) from Burslem; containing 967 inhabitants. The township contains 375 acres, abounding with coal and iron-stone, which are worked to a considerable extent, and give employment to the population, who are principally seated at a place called Kidsgrove.

RANSKILL, a township, in the parish of BLYTH, union of EAST RETFORD, liberty of SOUTHWELL and SCROOBY, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Bawtry; containing 333 inhabitants, and comprising 1265 acres. The village is pleasantly situated on the great north road: the common was inclosed in 1805. There is a place of worship for Independents.

RANSTON, a tything, in the parish of IWERNE-COURTNAY, union of BLANDFORD, hundred of RED-LANE, Sturminster division of DORSET; containing 39 inhabitants.

RANVILLS, a tything, in the parish of ROMSEY-EXTRA, union of ROMSEY, hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 100 inhabitants.

RANWORTH (St. HELEN), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. W.) from Acle; containing, with Panxworth, 431 inhabitants, of whom 290 are in Ranworth. The parish comprises 1865 acres, and contains several lakes, from one of which a canal has been cut to the navigable river Bure. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Upton united, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for £227. 16., and the vicarial for £132; there are 10 acres of glebe. The church, chiefly in the later English style, consists of a nave and chancel, with a lofty embattled tower, and contains six ancient stalls. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

RAPPS, a tything, in the parish of BROADWAY, union of CHARD, hundred of ABDICK and BULSTONE, W. division of SOMERSET; containing 25 inhabitants.

RASEN, MARKET (St. THOMAS), a market-town and parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the hundred of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 12 miles (N. E.) from Lincoln, and 144 (N.) from London; containing 2022 inhabitants. This parish, which lies on the road from Louth to Lincoln, comprises 725 acres, chiefly grass lands; the soil is for the most part a fertile sand, with a great depth of clay underneath, suitable for improving the surface, and for making bricks and tiles, which are the staple commodities of the place. The town is situated near the source of the river Ancholme, on a small stream called the Rase, whence it derives its name; it has a very neat appearance, and the surrounding country is beautiful. The market is on Tuesday; and a fair is held on September 25th. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £223; impropiators, Lord Yarborough and others in trust. The tithes were commuted for land in 1779. The church, which is built of friable sandstone, is a commodious edifice, with an embattled tower, the upper windows of which are in the later English style; upon the south side of the tower is a representation of Adam and Eve under a fruit-tree, on the trunk of which is the dart of death. There are places of worship for Independents, Ranters, and Wesleyans; also a Roman Catholic chapel. A national school was erected in 1822, at which period the revenue of the free grammar school, amounting to £25 per annum, was appropriated towards its support. Sir George St. Paul, of Snarford, having bequeathed £40 per annum, for the maintenance of eight bachelors or widowers, and £100 towards the erection of an almshouse for them, the design was carried into effect by his widow, afterwards Countess of Warwick.

RASEN, MIDDLE (St. PETER AND St. PAUL), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, S. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 1 mile (W. by N.) from Market-Rasen; containing 831 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Louth to Gainsborough, comprises by measurement 3200 acres. There are two livings, both discharged vicarages; that of Tupholm is valued

in the king's books at £2. 10. 10.; net income, £89; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln: and that of Drax is valued at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £170; patron, the Earl Brownlow. The tithes of both vicarages were commuted for land at the inclosure. In the church of Topholm is a beautiful Norman entrance; and in that of Drax is an ancient altar-tomb of an ecclesiastic. There are places of worship for Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists; also a school with a small endowment. At the inclosure of the parish, an allotment of 19 acres of land was made for the poor, now yielding a yearly rent of £18. 10.

RASEN, WEST (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, N. division of the wapentake of WALSHCROFT, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 3 miles (W.) from Market-Rasen; containing 286 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the river Rase, and intersected by the road from Bawtry to Louth, comprises about 3000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the rest pasture, with the exception of a few acres of woodland; the surface is undulated, and the soil partly a rich loam, and partly mild clay and sand. A fair is held in November, for horses, cattle, and sheep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 10.; net income, £543; patron and incumbent, Rev. W. Cooper. The tithes were commuted in 1803, for land, which, with the glebe, comprises between 400 and 500 acres; the rectory-house has been almost entirely rebuilt by the present incumbent. The church has been rebuilt and enlarged at various times from an early period; the tower is remarkable for four octagonal turrets, surmounted by castellated coronets of larger diameter.

RASKELF, a chapelry, in the parish and union of EASINGWOLD, wapentake of BULMER, N. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Easingwold; containing 548 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 4157a. 22p., of which 3103 acres are arable, 999 pasture, and 55 woodland. One of the stations on the Great Northern railway is situated here. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £216; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Chester. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a wooden tower; in the windows of the chancel and north aisle are the arms of Neville, Earl of Westmorland, Scrope, Dacre, and Percy, probably commemorating benefactors to the erection.

RASTRICK, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Halifax; containing 3482 inhabitants. This chapelry, which is on the road from Huddersfield to Bradford, is bounded on the north-east by the river Calder, and comprises by measurement 1252 acres, of which 300 are arable, 900 pasture and meadow, and 52 woodland; the substratum abounds with building-stone of excellent quality. Toothill, the seat of Thomas Firth, Esq., is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated; and from a hill in the rear of it, is an extensive panoramic view of the surrounding country, embracing wood and water, hill and dale. The village is pleasant, nearly opposite to Brighouse, and is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the several manufactories of woollen and fancy goods established here, and also in the neighbouring quarries. The Calder and Hebble navigation skirts the chapelry; and

the Leeds and Manchester railway passes through it for nearly two miles, the Brighouse station being situated within its boundary. The ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Matthew, was taken down in 1800, and the present erected on its site; it is a handsome structure in the Grecian style, with a cupola, and contains 800 sittings. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £135; patron, the Vicar of Halifax. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents. A school was founded in 1701, by Mrs. Mary Law, who endowed it with property now producing, with subsequent benefactions, £51 per annum. A school for 20 girls is supported by Mr. Firth. A school on the system of the British and Foreign School Society was built in 1837, at a cost of £800, principally raised by local subscription; and the late John Clay, Esq., endowed it with the interest of £1000. Mrs. Law bequeathed also property yielding £18 per annum, for four widows.

RATBY (*ST. PHILIP*), a parish, in the union of MARKET-BOSWORTH, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5 miles (W. by N.) from Leicester; containing, with the hamlets of Botcheston, Groby, and Newton-Unthank, 1274 inhabitants, of whom 663 are in Ratby township. This place, anciently called Rateby, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been the *Rata* of the Romans, not only from its coincidence in name, but also from its exact agreement with that station in distance from *Vernometum* and other Roman stations mentioned by early writers. The Roman camp, occupying about twelve acres, is still in a very perfect state, and the ditches and breastworks are distinctly marked. The parish is intersected by the road from Leicester to Ashby, and comprises 6100 acres, of which the soil is partly a strong clay, and partly gravel. Bordering on the parish is Charnwood Forest, of which the hills form a prominent feature in the landscape; and the ancient woodlands mingle in the picturesque scenery on the north. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5. 10.; net income, £174; patron and impropiator, Earl of Stamford and Warrington: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770. The church is a large ancient structure of various styles. At Groby is a chapel of ease, erected at the expense of the patron, and containing 350 sittings, all free. A school is supported by subscription; and about £18 per annum, the rent of land, are distributed among the poor.

RATCHWOOD, a township, in the parish of BAMBROUGH, union of BELFORD, N. division of BAMBROUGH ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Belford; containing 19 inhabitants. It is situated at a short distance east of the road from Belford to Alnwick.

RATCLIFFE, a hamlet, partly in the parish of LIMEHOUSE, but chiefly in that of STEPNEY, union of STEPNEY, Tower division of the hundred of OSSULSTONE, county of MIDDLESEX, 1 mile (E.) from London; containing 11,874 inhabitants. The present name appears to be a corruption of *Redcliff*, an appellation derived from the red cliff or bank of the river Thames, which flows southward of the parish. In Camden's time this was only a village inhabited principally by seafaring men, but it is now much increased in size and population, and the Highway, a broad street formerly planted on each side with elm-trees, at present consists of lines

of houses, and extends to Limehouse. The Eastern Institution, in the Commercial-road, for the promotion of literature and science, was established here in 1839 by a proprietary of shareholders: the building, of brick, is of handsome appearance, with a portico of stone, and comprises reading and committee rooms, with a spacious and elegant hall for the delivery of lectures, and the performance of concerts, of which several take place during the season. A district church, dedicated to St. James, was erected in 1838 by parliamentary grant; it is a neat building of brick, in the early English style, with a low spire, and contains 1200 sittings, of which 360 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Stepney.—See STEPNEY.

RATCLIFFE-CULEY, a chapelry, in the parish of SHEEPY-MAGNA, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Atherstone; containing 219 inhabitants. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1766. The chapel is dedicated to All Saints.

RATCLIFFE-ON-SOAR (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of SHARDLOW, N. division of the wapentake of RUSHCLIFFE, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from Kegworth; containing 224 inhabitants. It comprises about 1000 acres of land, of which the soil is for the most part clay, and the surface level. The navigable river Soar flows through the parish, in which is a mine of alabaster. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 11. 3.; net income, £71; patron and impropriator, Earl Howe, by whom a school is partly supported.

RATCLIFFE-ON-THE-WREAK (*ST. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Leicester; containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 16. 8., and has a net income of £191; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Crown. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1774. The Fosse-road passes through the parish, and the Leicester and Melton-Mowbray canal touches upon its eastern boundary.

RATCLIFFE-ON-TRENT (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BINGHAM, S. division of the wapentake of BINGHAM and of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Nottingham; containing 1246 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the road from Bingham to Nottingham, comprises by measurement 1824 acres; the soil is partly clay and partly gravel; the surface is hilly in many places, and, where level, some land is subject to inundation from the river Trent, which runs through the parish. There is a wharf belonging to Earl Manvers, chiefly used for coal, at which the freeholders of Ratcliffe are allowed to land their goods wharfage-free. The manufacture of hosiery is carried on. Near the village is a perpendicular cliff of red clay, from which the parish took its name. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 12. 6.; net income, £198; patron and impropriator, Earl Manvers; there are about 60 acres of glebe. The former church was erected about the time of Henry III., and the present, which is a plain building, about 1795. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and schools are supported chiefly by the earl.

RATHMELL, a township, in the parish of GIGGLESWICK, union of SETTLE, W. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Settle; containing 290 inhabitants. This township, of which notice occurs in the Domesday survey, under the appellation of *Rodemell*, comprises about 3070 acres, belonging to various proprietors, of whom the principal are the Rev. Thomas Wilson Morley, lord of the manor, and John and Robert Geldard, Esqrs.; the lands are chiefly meadow and pasture. A district church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was erected in 1836, at an expense of £800, raised by subscription; it is a neat edifice in the early English style, with an embattled tower, and contains 300 sittings, of which 100 are free. The living is a perpetual curacy endowed with £1000, in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon. A school was founded in 1716, by George Clarke, who endowed it with land producing £20 per annum.

RATLEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BANBURY, Burton-Dasset division of the hundred of KINGTON, S. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Kington, on the road to Banbury; containing 397 inhabitants. Within the parish is Edge Hill, which commands a delightful prospect of a fertile country in a high state of cultivation, including the Vale of Red Horse, which skirts its base; it is celebrated as the scene of a sanguinary battle described in the article on KINGTON. The parish is situated on the borders of Oxfordshire, and comprises, with Upton, 1663 acres: stone is quarried suitable for flagging and grave-stones. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 12.; net income, £110; patron, the Crown; impropriators, the family of Starbridge. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1795: there are 40 acres of glebe. Here is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, partly supported from the poor's land. On the brow of Edge Hill is a large triangular fortification called Nadbury Camp, supposed to be Roman.

RATLINGHOPE (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of CLUN, hundred of PURSLOW, S. division of SALOP, 12 miles (S. S. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 315 inhabitants, of whom 162 are in the township. A priory of Augustine canons was founded here under the auspices of Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, by his kinsman, Walter Corbet, one of that order. The parish is situated on the road from Shrewsbury to Bishop's-Castle; a thin vein of copper has been found, but is not worked. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Hawkins family; net income, £47.

RATTERY, a parish, in the union of TOTNES, hundred of STANBOROUGH, Stanborough and Coleridge, and S. divisions of DEVON, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Totnes; containing 485 inhabitants. A vein of lead-ore has been discovered. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; net income, £215; patron and impropriator, Sir Walter Carew, Bart. The church has an elegant wooden screen, and a Norman font. A school is partly supported by Lady Carew.

RATTLEDEN (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (W.) from Stow-Market; containing 1141 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3254 acres,

of which 27 are common or waste land. The manor was alienated from the bishopric of Ely in the 4th of Elizabeth, and in the 2nd of James I., granted to Philip Tyse and William Blake. Here is Clopton Hall, the seat of Captain Parker, moated round on two sides. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 0. 2½., and in the gift of J. Moseley, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £770; the glebe comprises 43 acres, and there is a glebe-house. The church is in the decorated style, with a square tower surmounted by an obtuse spire. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a national school is partly supported by an endowment of £16 per annum. Silver and copper coins have been found. The Rev. Dr. Bedell, a former rector, was collated to an Irish bishopric in the early part of the seventeenth century.

RAUCEBY, NORTH and SOUTH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 3½ miles (W.) from Sleaford; containing 621 inhabitants, of whom 270 are in North Rauceby. North and South Rauceby are about half a mile apart. There are several quarries of soft freestone, applicable for all building purposes. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 0½.; net income, £165; patron, Sir J. H. Thorold, Bart.; impropricators, Marquess of Bristol and others. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1788; there are 60 acres of glebe, and a house. The church is an ancient edifice, erected about 1320, and contains some fine tracery and remains of stained glass; the steeple, which is of earlier date than the rest of the building, is visible for several miles round. A rent-charge of £5 is distributed among the poor.

RAUGHTON, with GATESGILL, a township, in the parish of DALSTON, union of CARLISLE, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, 5½ miles (S. by W.) from Carlisle; containing 318 inhabitants.

RAUGHTON-HEAD, a chapelry, in the parish of CASTLE-SOWERBY, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, 7½ miles (S. by W.) from Carlisle. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, Vicar of Castle-Sowerby; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. The chapel was rebuilt in the year 1678, and enlarged in 1760. A school-house was erected in 1744, by John Head, and rebuilt in 1806.

RAUNDS (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of THRAPSTON, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. E.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 1653 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Nene, bounded on the east by a portion of the county of Huntingdon, and intersected by the road from Higham-Ferrers to Thrapstone. It comprises 4278a. 2r. 8p., of which about three-fourths are arable, and one-fourth pasture; the soil is chiefly of a clayey quality, but bordering upon the river is lighter and richer, and the surface is undulated. A large shoe manufactory employs the principal part of the poor. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £173; impropricator, J. D. Aubert, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an inclosure act, in 1797; about 200 acres are appropriated to the living, and the vicar receives a

rent-charge of £9. 13. out of the tithes of Ringstead. The church is a large handsome edifice, with a lofty tower and spire considered the finest specimen of the early English style in the county; similar characteristics predominate in the rest of the building, though there are some decorated windows, and others of later date. In the churchyard is the base of an ancient cross. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school is partly supported by a bequest of £100, left by Mrs. Peaps, in 1704.

RAVELEY, GREAT, a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 3¾ miles (S. W.) from Ramsey; containing 312 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Upwood: the church is demolished. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RAVELEY, LITTLE (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 5 miles (S. W. by S.) from Ramsey; containing 55 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the eastern part of the county, comprises by computation between 800 and 900 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £42; patron and impropricator, Earl of Sandwich. The church, erected about 1350, was formerly a chapel of ease to Bury. Within the last few years several skeletons were dug up in a gravel-pit, also a Roman urn of blue earth.

RAVENDALE, EAST (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Great Grimsby; containing, with the chapelry of West Ravendale, 112 inhabitants, of whom 61 are in the township of East Ravendale. The parish is intersected by the road from Grimsby, through the low country, to the wolds, and also by the old post road from Grimsby to Lincoln. It comprises by measurement, exclusively of highways, 791 acres, of which 641 are arable, and 150 pasture; the soil consists of chalk, clay, and sand, and the surface is slightly undulated. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5; net income, £58; patrons and impropricators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge: there are 4 acres of glebe. The church is in the perpendicular style. In the chalk-pits are fossil formations.

RAVENDALE, WEST, a chapelry, in the parish of EAST RAVENDALE, union of CAISTOR, wapentake of BRADLEY-HAVERSTOE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 7½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Great Grimsby; containing 51 inhabitants. Here was an alien priory, said to have belonged to the Præmonstratensian abbey of Beaufort, in Brittany. With its materials a mansion was erected for the De Ravendales, several of whom represented the borough of Grimsby in parliament; but the family long since became extinct, and some few large stones only, serve to mark the spot where their residence stood. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, the appropriators; net income, £28.

RAVENFIELD (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, S. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Rotherham; containing 241 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name, anciently *Yr-Avon-Field*, signifying "the field of water,"

from its situation in the vale of the river Don. The parish comprises about 1200 acres, almost exclusively the property of Thomas B. Bosville, Esq., lord of the manor; the surface is broken and uneven, and the higher grounds command extensive views. About 600 acres are arable, 100 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the soil is generally fertile, and there is a quarry of stone of good quality for Sheffield grindstones, but it is not much wrought. Ravenfield Park, the seat of Mr. Bosville, formerly belonged to the Westby family, and was purchased in 1749, by Mrs. Elizabeth Parkin, a maiden lady, under whose will it passed to the Braithwell branch of the Bosviles, a very ancient family in the West riding, to whom she was related; the mansion has been greatly improved by the present proprietor, after a design by Mr. Carr, architect of York, and is situated in a well-wooded deer-park abounding in beautiful scenery. The village is about a mile from the turnpike-road from Rotherham to Doncaster, and about two miles from the North-Midland railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £150; patron, Mr. Bosville; appropriator, the Archdeacon of York. The church, an elegant structure, was erected in 1756, by Mrs. Parkin, on the site of the ancient building. A school is supported by Mr. Bosville, and there are some bequests for distribution among the poor.

RAVENGLASS, a sea-port and market-town, in the parish of MUNCASTER, union of BOOTLE, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, 54 miles (S. S. W.) from Carlisle, and 282 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 337 inhabitants. The town is pleasantly situated on the sea-shore, near the confluence of the rivers Eske, Mite, and Irt, which form a commodious and safe harbour for shipping, even in tempestuous weather. It consists of a long range of irregularly though well built houses, and is sheltered in the back ground by the mountains of Black Combe, between which and the town are some fine meadow lands; the Eske has its source near the foot of a rugged eminence called Hard Knot. The trade is inconsiderable, chiefly consisting in bringing coal from Whitehaven, for the limekilns, and in taking back oysters, which abound here, and are thought to be the finest found upon this part of the coast; a little corn and timber is exported, and some small vessels are constructed. The market is on Wednesday; a fair for cattle takes place on the 6th of May, and others, of ancient date, for horses and cattle, on June 8th and August 5th. A small free school was endowed by Sir William Pennington and Richard Brooksbank, with £12 per annum, which are now applied in aid of a national school. Near the ruins of Walls Castle, about a mile distant, where is now the mansion-house of Lord Muncaster, a lineal descendant of the Penningtons, who have held the manor since the Conquest, many relics of antiquity, consisting of battle-axes made of flint, heads of arrows, and Roman and Saxon coins have been discovered. About a mile and a half eastward from Muncaster House, on the opposite side of the Eske, may be traced the ruins of a place called "the city of Barnscar," the origin of which is traditionally ascribed to the Danes, but of its history no records have been found. The site is an oblong square, about 300 yards in length from east to west, and 100 from north to south, and it

was intersected by one long street, and several transverse ones; the city was defended by a wall, except at the east end, and, with its suburbs, was nearly three miles in circumference; an ancient road led through it from Ulpha to Ravenglass. On Hard Knot, also, are the ruins of a church and castle; likewise the remains of a round tower on one of the adjacent mounts.

RAVENINGHAM (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of LODDON and CLAVERING, hundred of CLAVERING, E. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (N. N. W.) from Beccles; containing 281 inhabitants. A college of eight secular priests was founded here in 1343, by Sir John de Norwich, and afterwards removed to Norton-Subcourse, and, in 1393, to Castle-Mettingham, in Suffolk. The parish is on the road from Norwich to Beccles and Yarmouth, and comprises about 2000 acres. Raveningham Hall is the seat of Sir Edmund Bacon, premier baronet of England, whose ancestors were Friar Roger Bacon, and Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal to Queen Elizabeth. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income £57; patron and impropiator, Sir E. Bacon, whose tithes have been commuted for £518. 8.: there is a glebe of about 7 acres. The church, which is picturesquely situated in the grounds of the Hall, is chiefly in the later English style, with a circular tower, the upper part octagonal; the chancel is exceedingly rich in monuments to members of the Bacon family, and the whole of its decorations have been completed at the expense of Sir Edmund.

RAVENSCROFT, a township, in the parish of MIDDLEWICH, union and hundred of NORTHWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 1¼ mile (N. by W.) from Middlewich; containing 23 inhabitants.

RAVENSDALE-PARK, a hamlet, in the parish of MUGGINGTON, union of BELPER, hundred of APPLE-TRIE, S. division of the county of DERBY; containing 62 inhabitants.

RAVENSDEN (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of BARFORD, union and county of BEDFORD, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Bedford; containing 327 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2155 acres, of which the soil is clay, and the surface rather hilly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7; net income, £81; patron, Duke of Bedford; impropiator, Sir W. Long. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809.

RAVENSTHORPE (*St. Denis*), a parish, in the union of BRIXWORTH, partly in the hundred of GUILSBOROUGH, but chiefly in that of NEWBOTTLE-GROVE, S. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 10 miles (N. W.) from Northampton; containing, with the hamlets of Coaton and Teeton, 712 inhabitants, of whom 489 are in Ravensthorpe township. This parish, which is situated about two miles from the road between Northampton and Dunchurch, comprises by measurement 2807 acres, of which 1435 are in the township; the lands are nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, and the surface is undulated. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 4.; net income, £243; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The tithes have been commuted for £81, and there are 96 acres of glebe, with a house. The church is in the early English style. Here is a place of worship for Baptists; also a national school.

RAVENSTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT-PAGNELL, hundred of NEWPORT, county of BUCKINGHAM, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Olney; containing 415 inhabitants. A small monastery of Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here by Henry III., about the 39th year of his reign, and, in the 16th of Henry VIII., was valued at £66. 13. 4., and given to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his intended colleges. The parish comprises by computation 2000 acres, of which about 1000 are arable, 800 pasture and meadow, and 200 woodland; the surface in the northern portion is somewhat undulated, but is generally flat towards the Ouse on the south; the soil is in some parts clay, and in others stone and gravel, and limestone for building and for the repair of roads is found in abundance. The living is a vicarage, endowed with the fee-farm rent of the manor, and valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; net income £88; patron and impropiator, G. Finch, Esq. The church is an ancient edifice, neatly fitted up, and contains a splendid monument to the memory of He-neage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, and lord high chancellor of England, who died in 1682. A charity school, founded by the Rev. Mr. Chapman, a former vicar, is conducted on the national system. The Rev. Thomas Seaton, founder of the Seatonian prize poem at Cambridge, and the Rev. Thomas Scott, author of the *Commentary on the Bible*, were respectively vicar and curate here.

RAVENSTONE (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of ASHBY, partly in the hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, but chiefly in the hundred of WEST GOSCOTE, county of LEICESTER, (though the whole for electoral purposes is connected with Derbyshire,) $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Ashby; containing 394 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Leicester to Ashby, and comprises by measurement 1084 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a sandy loam, very rich, and the surface undulated; there is coal under most of the land, but not at present worked. The railway from Swannington to Leicester runs about one mile distant from the village. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £300. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1770; the glebe consists of 165 acres. The church is a very ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription. An hospital was founded under the will of Rebecca Wilkins, in 1712, and the funds were considerably augmented by a bequest of her husband, in 1725, for the maintenance of 30 females above the age of 50; the endowment consists of about 800 acres of land, producing an income of £880.

RAVENSTONEDALE (*ST. OSWALD*), a parish, in EAST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Kirkby-Stephen; containing 973 inhabitants. The manor formerly belonged to the priory of Watton, Yorkshire, and, in common with the other possessions of that monastery, afforded the privilege of sanctuary. The steward and jury of the manor anciently held their court, for the trial of felons and other offenders, in the church, near which was an arched vault, for the confinement of malefactors; and Gallow Hill,

a short distance hence, appears to have been the spot where capital punishment was inflicted. The parish is composed of numerous valleys and fells, among which rise several streams, forming the source of the river Lune; the substratum contains a peculiar kind of red sandstone, which becomes very hard on exposure to the air. A small market is held on Thursday; a fair takes place on the second Thursday after Whit-Sunday, and there are fairs for horned-cattle and sheep, recently established, on the Wednesdays before the second Thursdays in March and April, on the 29th of August, and the 26th of October. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale, as lord of the manor; net income, £110; impropiators, the Inhabitants. The church was rebuilt in 1744. There is a place of worship for Independents. The free grammar school was founded about 1688, by Thomas Fothergill, B.D., Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, aided by other members of his family, natives of the parish; a good school-house was built by contribution, in 1758, and the endowment amounts to £39 per annum. At a place called Rasate, are two tumuli, in which, on being opened, human bones were found; and near Rother bridge is a circle of stones, supposed to have been connected with Druidical worship. The family of Fothergill has produced several distinguished members, among whom were George, principal of St. Edmund Hall, and Thomas, provost of Queen's College, Oxford; both doctors of divinity.

RAVENSWORTH, a township, in the chapelry of LAMESLEY, parish and union of CHESTER-LE-STREET, Middle division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from Gateshead; containing 151 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the adjacent coal-mines. Ravensworth Castle, the magnificent seat of Lord Ravensworth, has belonged to the family of the present noble owner since the reign of James I.; it is surrounded by pleasure-grounds, and well sheltered on the north and west. The rebuilding of this princely edifice, which incorporates two of the old towers, was commenced in 1808, after a design by Nash; it is in the ancient baronial style, and constructed of excellent white freestone, raised near the spot. At the distance of half a mile westward, the ground swells to a mountainous ridge covered with large forest-trees; and surmounted by lofty pines which skirt the horizon; the southern front overlooks the vale of Lamesley. In the avenue within the park, and close to the castle, are the remains of a cross, to which, during the prevalence of the plague at Newcastle, in the year 1645, the country people brought their market goods for sale. Ravensworth gives the title of Baron to the family of Liddell.

RAVENSWORTH, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Richmond; containing 332 inhabitants. A castle here belonged to the Barons Fitzhugh, who were descended from the Saxon lords of this place before the Conquest, and who flourished till the reign of Henry VII. In the succeeding reign the property belonged to Lord Parre, and subsequently to the crown, until 1629; and afterwards passed successively to the families of Ditchfield, Wharton, Byerley, and Fletcher. The township comprises about 2175 acres, of which the soil is generally fertile, but a portion is high moorland: the village is pleasantly situated on an eminence, a short

distance south of the road from Middleton-Tyas to Greta-Bridge, and has several well-built houses round a large green. A place of worship in connexion with the Established Church has been opened by permission of the bishop of the diocese, in which service is performed every Thursday evening. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house; and in 1841 a school was built at a cost of about £170, the master of which has a salary of £24, paid by the wardens of Kirkby-Ravensworth Hospital, for the instruction of 24 children. There are ruins of the ancient castle.

RAVENSWORTH, KIRKBY, N. riding of the county of YORK.—See **KIRKBY-RAVENSWORTH**.

RAW, a township, in the parish and union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **COQUETDALE** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Rothbury; containing 38 inhabitants. It is the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The river Coquet passes on the north-east.

RAWCLIFFE, a chapelry, in the parish of **SNAITH**, union of **GOOLE**, Lower division of the wapentake of **OSGOLDCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 11 miles (S. E. by S.) from Selby; containing 1506 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises by estimation 4258 acres, of which the far greater part is arable, about 40 acres woodland, and the remainder pasture. A considerable tract of low marshy ground has been brought into profitable cultivation by means of warping, a process begun on a small scale about 1760, and much improved upon by the late Ralph Creyke, Esq. The Aire and Dutch-river, and the Aire and Calder canal, intersect the district. Rawcliffe Hall, a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated in fine grounds verging on the Aire, is the seat of Ralph Creyke, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and proprietor of a great portion of the soil. The village, which is large, is neatly built round a spacious green, and the inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of sacking, of which there are two small establishments. About $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the village, on the Dutch-river, is the hamlet of Rawcliffe Bridge. The chapelry, formerly united to Snaith, but now entirely separated from it, forms an independent parochial district, of which the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £106; patron, N. E. Yarbrough, Esq., who is impropiator of the small tithes; impropiator of the great tithes, Randal Gossip, Esq. The church, rebuilt in 1842, at an expense of £1850, raised by subscription, is dedicated to St. James, and is a handsome structure in the early English style. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A free school, founded in 1697, by Francis Boynton, who endowed it with lands and tenements now producing £42 per annum, and rebuilt by the late Mr. Creyke, is further supported by subscription. Almshouses for four widows have a small endowment from Matthew Boynton, augmented with the interest of £100, the bequest of Mrs. Thistleton; and the poor have the produce of £200, left by Judith Boynton in 1770, and the interest secured on land.

RAWCLIFFE, a township, in the union of **YORK**, partly in the parish of **ST. MICHAEL-LE-BELFREY**, city of **YORK**, and partly in that of **ST. OLAVE, MARY-GATE**, wapentake of **BULMER**, N. riding of **YORK**, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from York; containing 76 inhabitants. The soil throughout the township is generally rich, and the land is arable, and meadow and pasture, in about

equal portions. On the navigable river Ouse, which flows on the south, is a convenient landing-place called Rawcliffe Ings, where coal, lime, wheat, and other produce, are embarked; and there are some very superior beds of clay for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and draining-flues. The wharf is the property of H. Stafford Thompson, Esq., a large proprietor in the township, although the Earl de Grey is lord of the manor.

RAWCLIFFE, OUT, a township, in the parish of **ST. MICHAEL**, union of **GARSTANG**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Poulton; containing 728 inhabitants. A church has been erected.

RAWCLIFFE, UPPER, with **TARNICAR**, a township, in the parish of **ST. MICHAEL**, union of **GARSTANG**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Garstang; containing 671 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £152. 1. 9., and there is a vicarial glebe of 24a. 3r. 13p., with premises attached. A school is endowed with the interest of £179.

RAWDON, a chapelry, in the parish of **GUISELEY**, Upper division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Leeds; containing 2531 inhabitants. The chapelry is bounded on the south by the river Aire, and comprises 1535a. 3r. 30p., of which 1248 acres are pasture and meadow, 177 arable, 82 woodland, and 20 common or waste. The substratum contains coal of inferior quality, which is wrought to a moderate extent; and there are some quarries of excellent building-stone, from which the materials for the construction of the St. Katherine's Docks, in London, were partly supplied, and which are the property of William Turley, Esq., of Lane-Head House. The scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enlivened with various gentlemen's seats, of which the principal are, Acacia, the handsome residence of Robert Milligan, Esq.; Upper Wood House, that of John White, Esq.; and Buxton House, the property of Henry Wickham, Esq. Layton Hall, for centuries the seat of the Layton family, is now converted into cottages, and Rawdon Hall, which belongs to the family of that name, is in a dilapidated state. The village is situated on the north side of the road from Leeds to Guiseley, and on the brow of a lofty eminence in the valley of Airedale, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. A branch of the Bradford court of requests for the recovery of debts not exceeding £15, has been established here, and a court-house erected. The chapel, with a parsonage, was built in 1651, chiefly at the expense of Francis Layton, Esq., whose son, Thomas, the inheritor of his estates, in the year 1652, endowed it with £20 per annum for the minister, and £2 for the clerk, at the same time assigning funds for other purposes; it is a neat edifice, with a tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1825. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Mrs. Emmott, lady of the manor, and has a net income of £115: there is a glebe of 36 acres, and a good residence, which was enlarged and improved by the Rev. Anthony Ibbotson, incumbent, in 1824. The tithes have been commuted for £88. 12. There are places of worship for Baptists, Friends, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. Richard Emmott, Esq., bequeathed a small rent-charge with a school-house and residence for a master, to teach eight children. Woodhouse Grove school was founded here

in 1812, for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers, of whom there are 100 in the establishment. The bequest of Mr. Layton in 1652, of which the proceeds amount to £40 per annum, is appropriated, after the payments to the chapel previously noticed, to the apprenticing of children and the relief of the poor. There is a singular mass of pendent rocks in the chapelry called Buckstone. Rawdon gives the title of Baron to the Marquess of Hastings.

RAWLEIGH, a tything, in the parish of WHIMPLE, hundred of CLISTON, union of ST. THOMAS, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON; containing 128 inhabitants.

RAWLEIGH, COLYTON. — See COLYTON-RAWLEIGH.

RAWMARSH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ROTHERHAM, N. division of the wapentake of STRAFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Rotherham; containing 2068 inhabitants. This place, at the time of the Conquest, was granted to Walter D'Eincourt; and in the twelfth century the manor was divided among the three daughters of his subinfeudatory Paganus, the supposed founder of the ancient church, thus forming the three manors of Rawmarsh, Whetecroft, and Kilnhurst. The manor of Rawmarsh is at present the property of the chapter of Southwell, under whom, as lessee, the lands are held by Earl Fitzwilliam, who also has the fee-simple of several hundred acres acquired by purchase from families now extinct; and George Saville Foljambe, Esq., is lord of the manors of Whetecroft and Kilnhurst. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Don, and comprises 2449a. 29p., of which 1587 acres are arable, 20 woodland and plantations, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is generally fertile; the substratum abounds with coal, of which there are mines in operation, and also with clay of excellent quality for earthenware and pottery. Rose Hill, the seat of H. J. Firth, Esq., is a handsome mansion. The village stands on the ridge of a hill rising from the valley of the Don, and on the road to Pontefract; it is neatly built, and the inhabitants are employed in the neighbouring collieries, and in the manufacture of steel and iron, for which there are extensive works in the hamlets of Kilnhurst and Park-Gate. There are likewise some large potteries for the manufacture of white and coloured earthenware. The North-Midland railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £402, with a good parsonage-house. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774; the glebe comprises 173 acres. The church, an ancient structure in the Norman style, was taken down, with the exception of the tower, and rebuilt in 1839, at a cost of £2200, raised by subscription, towards which Earl Fitzwilliam contributed £500, the Rev. John James, the rector, £250, and the Church Building Society an equal sum; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, and has an endowment in houses and land, producing £30 per annum, for keeping it in repair. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. Thomas Wilson, in 1653, conveyed a school-house, with cottages and land now producing £50 per annum, for the purpose of education; and in 1743, Edward Goodwin bequeathed a farm now yielding a rent of £100, of

which £20 are paid to the master of the school, £10 to the mistress of a girls' school, and £10 to schoolmasters in the neighbouring hamlets; £40 are distributed in corn among the poor on St. Thomas's-day, and the remaining £20 among six aged widows, who live in the almshouses adjoining the school. Attached to the church, is an infant school erected by subscription, in 1840; and just beyond the boundaries of the parish, are two schoolrooms, with residences for the masters, for the parishioners in Kilnhurst and New Park-Gate; the first a national school built in 1835, by subscription, and in which divine service is performed weekly; and the other a British and Foreign school erected by Earl Fitzwilliam, in 1843. Dame Troth Mallory, of Aldwark, in the reign of Elizabeth, bequeathed property now producing about £12 per annum, which are distributed in small sums among the poor, by the rector and trustees, under whose direction, also, all the other charities are administered.

RAWRETH (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. W.) from Rayleigh; containing 387 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the river Crouch, over which is a bridge, and comprises 2367a. 3r. 23p., whereof 1967 acres are arable, 329 pasture, 31 common, 28 roads, and 11 water. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 13. 4., and in the gift of Pembroke College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £750, and the glebe comprises 45 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a south aisle belonging to the lord of the manor of Beches.

RAYDON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of SAMFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Hadleigh; containing 592 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14, and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Reeve: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 43 acres.

RAYDON, a hamlet, in the parish of ORFORD, union and hundred of PLOMESGATE, E. division of SUFFOLK; containing 14 inhabitants.

RAYLEIGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union and hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 14 miles (S. E. by S.) from Chelmsford, and 34 (E. by N.) from London; containing 1651 inhabitants. This place, once the head of an honour or barony, was at the Conquest in the possession of a Dane named Sweyn or Swene, who built a stupendous and magnificent castle, some ruins of which, with earthworks and ditches, yet remain. The parish is on the road from London to Southend, and comprises 2874 acres, of which 55 are common or waste; the surface is elevated, and the soil stiff and heavy, with portions of poorer land. The town is situated upon the shore of Hadleigh bay: an extensive brewing and malting establishment affords employment to about fifty persons; and a cattle-fair takes place on Trinity Monday and Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 17. 6.; net income, £774; patron, R. Bristow, Esq. The church is an ancient and stately structure in the early English style, with a lofty embattled tower surmounted by a shingled spire. There are a place of worship for Baptists, and a national school for girls; and some bequests are applied to the maintenance of a charity school.

RAYNE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BRAINTREE, hundred of HINCKFORD, N. division of ESSEX, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W.) from Braintree; containing 355 inhabitants. The parish anciently formed part of that of Braintree, to which it is contiguous; the soil is chiefly a strong loam, resting on a substratum of clay, of which there are beds of great depth, worked for the manufacture of white bricks. The village is beautifully situated on the road to Dunmow, and contains several handsome houses; and the scenery is enriched with a fine sheet of water. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Earl of Essex: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and the glebe comprises 27 acres. The church, a very ancient edifice, with a spacious and lofty tower surmounted by a small shingled spire, was rebuilt in 1841. There is a national school for girls.

RAYNHAM (*ST. HELEN AND ST. GILES*), a parish, in the union of ROMFORD, hundred of CHAFFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Purfleet; containing 777 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises about 3140 acres, is bounded on the west and south by extensive tracts of marsh land and by the river Thames; the surface is in some parts elevated, and the marshes afford luxuriant pasture in the summer months to numerous herds of cattle. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £412; patron and impropiator, J. C. G. Crosse, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £259, and the vicarial for £430. 15.; the glebe comprises 4 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a square embattled tower of stone, and has some Norman remains.

RAYNHAM, EAST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rougham; containing 124 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1635*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.*, of which 574 acres are arable, 821 pasture and meadow, and 212 woodland. Raynham Hall, the admired seat of the family of Townshend, and which ranks in splendour as the third house in Norfolk, was built near the site of an ancient moated hall, in 1630, by Sir Roger Townshend, Bart., from designs of Inigo Jones; it was enlarged and beautified by Charles, second Viscount Townshend, and further improvements were made by the first Marquess Townshend. It is of brick and stone, on an eminence commanding delightful views, and contains some fine paintings, particularly the famous picture of Belisarius, by Salvator Rosa, presented to the second viscount by the King of Prussia. The living is a rectory, with that of West Raynham united, valued in the king's books at £18. 13. 4., and in the gift of the family of Townshend: the tithes have been commuted for £359. 10. The church, picturesquely situated in the park, is chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower.

RAYNHAM, SOUTH (*ST. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rougham; containing 124 inhabitants. A Cluniac priory in honour of St. Mary and St. John, a cell to that of Castle-Acre, was founded here about 1160, by William de Lisewis. The parish comprises 1040*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*, of which 701 acres are arable, 173 meadow and pasture, and 138 wood, exclusively of glebe land. The living is a dis-

charged vicarage, united to that of Heloughton, and valued in the king's books at £6: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £185. 5., and the vicarial for £106. 8.; there is a glebe of 28 acres, with a house. The church, chiefly in the early and decorated styles, has a square embattled tower; the nave is lighted by clerestory windows. The mausoleum of the Townshend family is in the chancel; also several monuments, one of which, of freestone, is beautifully sculptured, with recesses for figures, &c.

RAYNHAM, WEST (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Rougham; containing 380 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1370*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.*, of which 984 acres are arable, 307 meadow and pasture, 39 wood, and 16 highway, together with a lake extending over $23\frac{1}{2}$ acres, in the park belonging to Raynham Hall. The living is a rectory, united to that of East Raynham, and valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for £345. 10., and there is a handsome glebe-house, with a glebe of about 155 acres. The church, which has fallen into ruins, is crowned with ivy, and forms a very picturesque object in the village. Peter Stringer, in 1661, left £200, the interest to be applied in relieving the poor and in apprenticing children. The Rev. T. D. Whitaker, D.D., the celebrated antiquary, was born in the rectory-house in 1759.

REACH, with HEATH, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of MANSHEAD, county of BEDFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Leighton-Buzzard; containing 856 inhabitants, of whom 295 are in Reach.

REACH, a hamlet, partly in the parish of BURWELL, hundred of STAPLOE, and partly in that of SWAFFHAM-PRIOR, hundred of STAINE, union of NEWMARKET, county of CAMBRIDGE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Newmarket; containing 416 inhabitants. This was anciently a market-town, to which ships of considerable burthen had access before the draining of the fens; and it possessed a church. A large fair for horses, granted to the corporation of Cambridge by charter of King John, is held here on Rogation-Monday.

READ, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 467 inhabitants. A national school is endowed with £6 a year.

READING, a borough and market-town, having separate jurisdiction, locally in the hundred of READING, county of BERKS, 26 miles (S. E. by S.) from Abingdon, and 39 (W. by S.) from London, on the road to Bristol; containing 18,944 inhabitants. This place is unquestionably of great antiquity, but whether it owes its foundation to the Romans or to the Saxons is a matter involved in great doubt, although its name rather tends to strengthen the supposition that its origin is to be attributed to the latter people, the term Reading being most probably derived from the



Arms.

Saxon words *Rhea*, "a river," or "an overflowing," and *Ing*, "a meadow." It is noticed in 871, by Asser, the biographer of Alfred, as a fortified town seized from the Saxons by the Danes, to which, after their defeat at Englefield by Earl Ethelwolf, they retired, and were pursued by that Saxon nobleman, who was killed in attempting to take the town, in a sally of the besieged inhabitants. During the reign of Alfred, and occasionally in that of his successors, the Danes appear to have held possession of the place, which, on the invasion of Sweyn, King of Denmark, to avenge the massacre of his countrymen, in the reign of Ethelred, was burnt to the ground in 1006, together with the nunnery founded here by Elfrida, in expiation of the murder of her stepson, Edward the Martyr. From this calamity, however, it seems to have recovered prior to the Conquest, for in the Norman survey it is noticed as forming part of the royal demesne. In 1121, Henry I. founded a magnificent monastery for monks of the Benedictine order, which he endowed with an ample revenue, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. John the Evangelist; he invested it with the dignity of a mitred abbey, and bestowed on the abbots the privilege of coining money, of conferring the honour of knighthood, and many other immunities. Henry was a frequent visitor here during his life, and after his death was interred in the abbey church, as was also his consort Adeliza. Stephen, who succeeded him, erected a strong castle at Reading, which, after having been one of his garrisons during the contest with Matilda, was, in 1153, given up to her son Henry, who, on ascending the throne, ordered it, together with several other fortresses which had been erected in the preceding reign, to be demolished. This monarch, in 1163, presided at a judicial combat which took place here, on an island to the east of Caversham Bridge, between Henry de Essex, the royal standard-bearer, and Robert de Montfort, who had accused his antagonist of treasonable cowardice in a battle with the Welsh, near Chester; Essex was vanquished, and his estates were forfeited to the crown, but his life being spared, he became a monk in the abbey. Henry II. visited the town on several other occasions, and in 1185 had an interview here with Herodius, patriarch of Jerusalem, who presented to him the keys of the holy sepulchre, and the royal banner of Jerusalem, and endeavoured, but without success, to induce him to undertake an expedition to recover Palestine from the Saracens.

In 1209, the professors and students of Oxford, disgusted with the severity with which they had been treated by the king's officer, in a dispute with the townspeople, retired hither, where they continued to prosecute their studies, till, on expiation being made, they returned to their ancient seat. In 1212, a council was held by the legate of the pope, for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between King John and the bishops, whom he had driven into exile; and various civil and ecclesiastical councils also took place here in this and the following reign. Edward III. held a grand tournament at Reading in 1346; and in 1359, his son, John of Gaunt, was married in the abbey church, to Blanche, daughter and coheir of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster. In 1389, a reconciliation was effected between Richard II. and his barons, through the mediation of John of Gaunt, who assembled here a

great council for that purpose. In 1440 and 1451, parliaments were held in the town; and in 1452 and 1466, the grand parliament adjourned to the place from Westminster, on account of the plague. Henry VIII. often visited Reading, and in 1541 took up his residence for some time at the abbey. Edward VI., and the queens Mary and Elizabeth, were also frequent visitors, and the latter had a canopied pew appropriated to her use in the parochial church of St. Lawrence. In the beginning of the reign of Charles I., the courts of chancery, king's bench, and common pleas, with the court of exchequer, and the courts of wards and liveries, were held at Reading, in Michaelmas term, in the year 1625, and again in 1635, in consequence of the prevalence of the plague which was then raging in the metropolis; and a commission under the great seal, for putting in force the laws against the popish recusants, was read in the courts here. At the commencement of the civil war, the town was garrisoned for the parliament, but was abandoned by the governor on the approach of the royal forces in 1642; after which it was held by the king's troops, till taken by the Earl of Essex, in the following year, after a siege of eight days. After the battle of Newbury, Essex marched to Reading, where he remained for two days; and on his departure, it was again garrisoned for the king, who, on a visit in 1644, ordered the military works which had been erected to be demolished: there are still, however, many extensive remains of the outworks in the Forbury. The inhabitants suffered severely from the contributions levied by both parties, who had alternate possession of the town. In 1688, some Irish and Scottish troops belonging to the army of James II. were posted at Reading, from which they fled on the approach of the Dutch troops under the Prince of Orange; but returning soon after, a skirmish took place in the town, in which the only officer in the prince's army who lost his life in the expedition, was killed. The anniversary of the battle, which was called "Reading Fight," was annually commemorated till about the year 1788, when it was discontinued.

The town is situated on the bank of the Thames, which separates it from Oxfordshire; and the river Kennet passes through it, and falls, about a quarter of a mile below, into the former river; the houses are in general well built, chiefly of brick, but the more modern are generally of Bath stone. Within the last fifteen years, the town has been considerably extended westward on the road to Oxford, and also towards the east, and houses are rapidly springing up; the streets are mostly wide, airy, and pleasant, and are well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. The surrounding country, thickly wooded and highly cultivated, is delightful from its rich and beautiful scenery; and among the numerous seats are, Whiteknights, with its celebrated gardens, so long the favourite residence of the Duke of Marlborough; Early Court, the retreat of the late Lord Stowell; Caversham Park, the family seat of the late earls of Cadogan; and Englefield House, the princely residence of Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq. The Literary Institution, comprising a library, reading-rooms, and a residence for the librarian, is supported by a proprietary of £30 shareholders; and a Philosophical Institution was established in 1831. There is also a newsroom in High-street; and commodious baths have

been formed in London-street. The theatre is a small building, opened for five or six weeks annually, by a very respectable company.

From its situation near the confluence of two rivers, Reading at an early period became a place of COMMERCIAL importance. The manufacture of woollen-cloth was introduced in the reign of Edward I.; and in the legendary history of the town, Thomas Cole, called Thomas of Reading, a rich clothier, is said to have obtained from that monarch a standard measure for cloth, the yard being fixed to the precise length of the king's arm. John Kendrick, another eminent clothier in the town, to which he was a great benefactor, in 1624, bequeathed £7500 in trust to the mayor and burgesses for building a house for the employment of the poor, which was soon afterwards carried into effect, at an expense of £2000; it forms a quadrangle, with a handsome gateway entrance, and the edifice, which was once a great ornament to the town, obtained from some unknown cause the appellation of the "Oracle." In this establishment the woollen manufacture was conducted for a considerable period, with success; but during the parliamentary war the building was converted into a dépôt for military stores. After the manufacture had declined, various other branches were carried on at the Oracle, among which were pin-making, the weaving of sheeting, sail-cloth, and sacking, and the manufacture of floor-cloth. The weaving of coarse linen is pursued to a small extent; and there are manufactories for silk-ribbons and galloons, which afford employment to from 200 to 300 persons, and for floor and sail cloth; also iron-foundries, breweries, and several yards for building boats. The trade of the town, however, is principally in flour, of which 20,000 sacks are annually sent to London; and in wheat, oats, beans, peas, and various kinds of seeds; malt, the business in which has been for some time declining; and oak-bark, timber, hoops, wool, cheese, beer, &c. The river Thames is navigable for barges of 150 tons' burthen, but none of that size are now used; the Kennet is navigable for those of 110 tons, and on its banks are wharfs for landing goods, &c. These rivers, with the Kennet and Avon canal, which runs from Newbury, and the Wilts and Berks canal, commencing at Abingdon, open a navigable communication with the principal parts of the kingdom. In 1800, a canal was designed by Mr. Rennie, in consequence of the difficult navigation of the Kennet, in part of its course, to the west of the town; but it has not been yet so far completed as to afford all the advantages anticipated. The Great Western railway, which passes between the town and the river Thames, has a station here; and to the east is one of its chief earthworks, a considerable cutting at Sonning Hill. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for fruit, vegetables, butter, and poultry, and the latter for corn and provisions, which is very numerously attended. The corn-market is held in the market-place, a convenient area, of which three sides are occupied by shops, and the fourth by the church of St. Lawrence; and the market for provisions is in a quadrangular building, with a portico, including shambles, shops, and stalls. There is also, on Saturday, a market for cattle and store pigs; and a market every Monday for fat-cattle, at Loddon bridge, about four miles distant, on the road to Wokingham. The fairs are on Feb. 2nd, May 1st, July 25th,

and Sept. 21st; the three first principally for horses and cows, and the last for cattle and cheese, the latter chiefly from Gloucestershire and North Wiltshire, of which from 500 to 700 tons are annually brought for sale.



Corporation Seal.

till 1836. By the provisions of the Municipal act, passed in that year, the corporation now consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors; the borough is divided into three wards, and the number of magistrates is eleven. The council, under the powers of the act, petitioned the crown for a continuance of the court of quarter-sessions, which was granted, and the recorder is sole judge. The borough has returned two members to parliament from the 23rd of Edward I. to the present time; the mayor is returning officer. The inhabitants are exempt from the payment of county rates. The old town-hall was taken down in 1786, and a commodious building was erected over part of the free grammar school; the great hall is a handsome room, 108 feet long, 32 wide, and 24 high, and adjoining it is the council-chamber, decorated with several portraits, including an original of Queen Elizabeth by Zucchero, and others of Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas White, the Kendricks, Sir Thomas Rich, &c. The petty-sessions for the Reading division of the county are held here every Saturday; the spring assizes and the Epiphany sessions for the county regularly occur in the town; and the Michaelmas sessions take place alternately here and at Abingdon. The borough bridewell is built among the remains of the chapel of the Franciscans or Grey friars, who, in 1233, were established here, and a very beautiful window of the chapel is still remaining in good preservation. The county gaol, situated in the Forbury, very conspicuously among the ruins of the abbey, was erected in 1793; but since that period it has been considerably enlarged, and more recently, a county prison has been erected, on the plan of the model prison at Pentonville, London.

The town comprises the PARISHES of St. Mary, containing, with the tything of Southcot, without the borough, 8431; St. Lawrence, 4285; and St. Giles, including the hamlet of Whitley, also without the borough, 6805 inhabitants. The living of St. Mary's is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes by Queen Elizabeth in 1573, valued in the king's books at £11. 12. 3½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £700, and the glebe comprises one acre. The church, which is a plain massive structure in the later English style, with a square tessellated tower of stone and flint, was rebuilt about the year 1550, chiefly with the materials supplied by the conventual remains; the old spire, however, remained till 1594, when it was

The town, which is a borough by prescription, received charters, and grants of valuable immunities, from various sovereigns, of which the principal were bestowed by Henry III. in 1253, Edward III. in 1345, Henry VII. in the 2nd year of his reign, Henry VIII. in the 34th, and Charles I. in the 14th of his reign, which last was the governing charter

blown down by a violent storm of wind, and the present tower was erected. The living of *St. Lawrence's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £276; patrons, President and Fellows of *St. John's College, Oxford*. The church was rebuilt upon the site of the old edifice, about the year 1434; the tower is a handsomely-proportioned structure of flint; the interior of the church is large, and contains, amongst many other monuments, one with a bust of John Blagrove, an eminent mathematician, who died in 1611, and another in memory of the Rev. Dr. Valpy, for fifty years head master of the grammar school. The living of *St. Giles'* is a vicarage, endowed with the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £14. 17. 3½, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £512. During the siege of the town, in 1643, by the parliamentary forces, the church was much damaged, and it was subsequently repaired and improved, although the present spire, which is of Riga fir covered with copper, was not erected until 1790; in 1827 the edifice was considerably enlarged, and an elegant window was opened over the altar. The parish of *St. Lawrence* formerly contained a chapel, founded and endowed in 1204, by Lawrence Burgess, bailiff of Reading, by permission of Abbot Halias, and dedicated to *St. Edmund*. In 1826, the Rev. George Hulme erected, at an expense of nearly £6000, a chapel of ease to the vicarage of *St. Mary*, a neat building, situated on the road to Oxford, and capable of containing nearly 1200 persons; patron, Mr. Hulme. A chapel of ease to the vicarage of *St. Giles*, dedicated to *St. John*, and built by the Rev. Francis Trench, at an expense of about £3000, was consecrated April 28th, 1837, and is endowed with £50 per annum by William Stephens, Esq. In *Castle-street* is a chapel, erected in 1798, and formerly in the Connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon; but in 1837 the majority of the congregation appointed a clergyman of the Church of England to be minister. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, the Society of Friends, Roman Catholics, and the Connexion of Huntingdon's Connexion.

The *Grammar school*, which attained great celebrity under the late Dr. Valpy, was founded by Henry VII. about the year 1486, after the suppression of the old house of *St. John*, some of the buildings of which were appropriated to the use of the school, and a stipend of £10 per annum was assigned to the master, payable out of the crown rents in the town. Archbishop Laud, in 1640, gave £20 a year to the master, charged upon a farm, and which, from the increased value of the property, now amounts to about £40. There are two scholarships to *St. John's College, Oxford*, on the foundation of Sir Thomas White. The Blue-coat school was founded by Richard Aldworth, who, in 1646, bequeathed £4000 to the corporation, in trust, for maintaining a schoolmaster, lecturer, and twenty boys; and in 1666, Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., gave £1000 for six additional boys. In 1720, Mr. John West gave £1000, and some annual fee-farm rents, for the purpose of educating and apprenticing six boys. In 1723, Mr. Malthus left an annuity of £91 for the education of ten Green-coat boys; in the same year, Mr. John Pottinger gave a sum of £15 per annum for the maintenance of two more; and in 1786, Mr. John Leggatt bequeathed £50 towards the support of this school. The *Green-Girls' charity school*, in the parish of *St. Lawrence*, was

founded and is supported by subscription, for the maintenance and education of girls; it has an income of £132 per annum. A school for teaching very young children to read was founded in 1714, by Mr. Joseph Neale, who endowed it with £11 per annum. Sunday schools have been for some years established; and in 1810, Edward Simeon, Esq., a native of Reading, bequeathed £2500 for their benefit, the interest to be applied every alternate year for clothing the children. A school of industry was instituted under the patronage of Mrs. Cadogan. A national school for the whole borough was till lately held in what was formerly the great hall of the abbey, in which is preserved part of a sarcophagus, supposed to be that of the founder, Henry I.; but within the last few years a separate national school has been established in the parish of *St. Giles*; rooms of ample dimensions have been erected by public subscription in *Crown-street*; and the parishes of *St. Mary* and *St. Lawrence* have their schools united in a large building in *Hosier-street*. A *Lancasterian school*, in *Southampton-street*, is also supported by subscription.

Almshouses in *St. Mary's Butts* were founded and endowed in 1476, by John Kendrick, for eight aged persons, and were rebuilt by the corporation in 1775. Some houses in *St. Giles' parish* were established in 1617, by Barnard Harrison, and rebuilt by the corporation in 1796, now having, by various additions, a good income; and a house was founded in 1634, by William Kendrick, for four aged men and one woman of the parishes of *St. Lawrence* and *St. Giles*. Houses erected in the same year, by Sir Thomas Vachell, for six aged unmarried men, have a revenue of £40 per annum; a house for four aged widows of the parish of *St. Lawrence* was built in 1653, by John Webb, who endowed it with premises now let for £30 per annum; houses founded by John Hall, in 1696, for five aged and unmarried women, have a rent-charge of £25; and, in 1624, Griffith Jenkins gave five houses for persons of the parishes of *St. Lawrence* and *St. Mary*. Thomas Cooks, Esq., by his will in 1810, bequeathed £1400 three per cent. consols., in augmentation of the allowance to John Kendrick's almspeople, £875 for William Kendrick's, £1050 for Vachell's, £875 for Hall's, £1400 for Harrison's, and £700 for Webb's; and Robert Hansons, Esq., in 1816, bequeathed a legacy, which has been invested in £3112. 16. 9. three per cents., for the augmentation of the allowance to Harrison's and William Kendrick's almspeople. Archbishop Laud bequeathed £100 per annum, to be appropriated for two successive years to the apprenticing of ten boys, and every third year to be divided in marriage portions among five maidens, natives of Reading; and there are various bequests for other charitable uses. An hospital has lately been erected by subscription, on ground presented by the late Viscount Sidmouth, at the entrance to the town from London, at a cost of about £12,000; it is designated the *Royal Berkshire Hospital*, and is a commodious building in the Grecian-Ionic style, with a light and elegant portico of six columns. The poor law union consists of the three parishes of the town, and contains, with the out-hamlets, a population of 19,528.

Of the ancient castle erected by Henry I. there is not the slightest vestige, and the only memorial is preserved in the name of *Castle-street*, near which it is supposed to have stood. Of the magnificent abbey, erected by the same king, and which, with the conventual buildings,

extended nearly half a mile in circuit, there remain merely the abbey gate, a fine specimen of the early Norman style, in tolerable preservation, and some vestiges in the abbey-mill; the walls, which were eight feet in thickness, have been stripped of their casings, and present only a mass of ruins. A few years since, the site of the abbey was sold, and a great portion of the walls demolished; but a small share, including part of the walls of the church, and the great hall, was purchased by subscription among the inhabitants, in order to preserve some of the ruins from destruction. A considerable portion of the materials of the conventual church was, as before stated, used in erecting the parochial church of St. Mary; and a vast quantity has been employed in walls and buildings in various parts of the town. An hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, for twelve leprous persons and a chaplain, was founded in 1134, by Aucherius, second abbot of Reading; and in 1190, Hugh, the eighth abbot, established an hospital for 26 poor brethren, and for the entertainment of pilgrims and travellers, towards the maintenance of which he appropriated the church of St. Lawrence. Among the eminent natives of the town were, William of Reading, Archbishop of Bourdeaux in the reign of Henry III.; and Archbishop Laud.

REAGILL, a hamlet, and formerly a chapelry, in the parish of CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH, WEST ward and union, county of WESTMORLAND, 3 miles (N. E.) from Shap; containing 163 inhabitants. There are no vestiges of the chapel, except in the names of certain inclosures, such as Chapel-Garth, Chapel-Lands, &c. The Rev. Randal Sanderson, in 1733, left £120 for the erection of a free school, to which the commissioners, on the inclosure of waste lands in 1803, awarded an allotment, now let for £25 per annum, for the support of the master, who also receives an annuity of £5, the donation of William Twaytes, Esq.

REARSBY (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Leicester; containing 471 inhabitants. The parish, situated on the river Wreke, and intersected by the road from Leicester to Melton Mowbray, comprises 1605*a.* 1*r.* 29*p.*, of which 949 acres are arable; the soil is in some parts a strong clay, and in others of a light quality; the surface is in general level, and the Wreke and Melton canal passes through the lordship. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 9. 7.; net income, £645; patron, Rev. N. Morgan. The tithes were commuted for land in 1761; the glebe consists of 335 acres. The church is in the later English style.

REASBY, a hamlet, in the parish of STAINTON-BY-LANGWORTH, W. division of the wapentake of WRAGGOE, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN; containing 35 inhabitants.

REAVELEY, a township, in the parish of INGRAM, union of GLENDALE, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from Wooler; containing 74 inhabitants. It is situated on the north side of the river Breamish, at a short distance north-east from Ingram; and the road between Morpeth and Wooler runs on the east.

RECVLVER (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BLEAN, hundred of BLEANGATE, lathe of ST. AUGUS-

TINE, E. division of KENT, 10 miles (N. E. by N.) from Canterbury; containing 286 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, with that of Hoath annexed, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury (the appropriator), valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.; the great tithes have been commuted for £575, and the vicarial for £128. The old church, a very handsome structure in the early English style, with two towers at the west end surmounted by spires, not being considered safe from the continued encroachments of the sea, which in Leland's time was more than half a mile distant, was partly taken down, and the materials employed in the erection of a new edifice at Hilborough, a hamlet about a mile off, which was consecrated in 1813. Little more of the ancient structure is remaining than the towers, which are kept in repair by the corporation of the Trinity House, whose property they now are. It was founded some time in the seventh century, together with a monastery for Black canons, by one Basse, upon land granted to him by Egbert, King of Kent; and in 949, King Eadred annexed it to Christ-Church in Canterbury; yet it seems to have been afterwards of some note, and was under the government of a dean in 1030. There are the remains of a flint wall supporting a raised platform, which may have been the ancient *Regubium*, a Roman fort, within the wall of which the royal palace of Ethelbert and the monastery before mentioned were erected. Roman coins, cellars, cisterns, fibule, and a variety of trinkets, with some British and Saxon coins, have been discovered.

REDBOURN (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ST. ALBAN's, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD, 4 miles (N. W.) from St. Alban's; containing 2024 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 4500 acres, of which about two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture. Fairs are held on the Wednesday after New Year's-day, Wednesday in Easter-week, and Wednesday at Whitsuntide. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 5.; net income, £296; patron and impropriator, Earl of Verulam. The church stands about a mile west from the village, and is approached by a fine avenue of elms. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans have places of worship. Here was a cell of Benedictine monks from St. Alban's, dedicated to St. Amphibalus the Martyr and his companions.

REDBOURNE (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, E. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Kirton; containing 377 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Glandford-Brigg to Lincoln, near the river Ancholme, from which a small cut, about half a mile in length, affords the means of bringing coal within a mile of the village. It comprises 3827*a.* 31*p.*, of which 2754 acres are arable, 808 pasture and meadow, 217 plantations and woods, 14 garden-ground, and 27 river, &c.; the soil is gravelly, and the surface level. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10., and in the gift of the Duke of St. Alban's: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £528, and the vicarial for £236; there is a glebe of 9 acres. The church, a remarkably beautiful structure in the later English style, was rebuilt in 1774, and in 1785 the spire was taken down and the tower raised. A school is partly supported by the duke. There are the remains of what is

supposed to have been an old Danish camp, called the Castle Hills.

REDBRIDGE, a hamlet, in the parish of MILLBROOK, union of SOUTH STONEHAM, hundred of BUDLESGATE, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Southampton. This is an extensive and populous village of very remote origin, of which the early name, according to Bede's ecclesiastical history, was *Reodford*, afterwards changed to *Rodbridge*, and now by corruption Redbridge, probably from an ancient bridge which crossed the Test at this place. Here was a monastery in the infancy of the Saxon Church; and, in 687, Cynbreth, at that time abbot, converted and baptized the two brothers of Arvandus, Prince of the Isle of Wight, preparatory to their execution by command of Ceadwalla, King of Essex. It has always been a considerable resort for coasting-vessels; the trade inwards consists chiefly of coal, pine timber, slates, and other articles, and the principal export is grain. The village is situated at the head of the Southampton water, at the termination of the Andover canal; the adjoining country is rich and beautiful, and many strangers resort hither in summer for sea-bathing. Ship-building affords employment to several persons, and there is a large brewery.

REDCAR, a chapelry, partly in the parish of UP-LEATHAM, but chiefly in that of MARSK, union of GUISBOROUGH, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (N.) from Guisborough; containing 794 inhabitants. This place, which is bounded on the north by the German Sea, has from the advantages of its situation risen from an obscure and humble village consisting only of a few fishermen's huts, into a handsome well-built town and fashionable bathing-place. It is seated in one of the most charming districts, as regards beauty of scenery, of which the kingdom can boast, and overlooks the magnificent Tees bay, enlivened by the numerous vessels trading to the neighbouring ports. The landward prospect reaches to the range of the Cleveland hills, among which Rosebury-Topping stands conspicuous; the easternmost of these hills terminates in beetling cliffs of from 500 to 700 feet in height, the most remarkable being Huntcliff, Roacliff, and Staiths Nab, and the last forming the south-eastern boundary of the bay. The shore of the bay, on which Redcar is built, is composed of a broad sand, extending five miles towards the east, and two or three towards the west, and of such firmness that the wheels of a carriage scarcely leave an impression upon it; and the drives inward, amidst the lovely scenery of Kirk-Leatham and Wilton, and of the vale of Guisborough to Skelton and Up-leatham, are rendered more agreeable by the excellence of the roads, on which there is no turnpike impost for 18 miles in any direction. The town contains some good inns and lodging-houses for the accommodation of the families that frequent the place during the season for bathing, for which every facility is afforded by the beach, where a number of bathing-machines are in constant readiness; and there are several establishments of warm and cold baths. In consequence of the formation of a continued line of railway from the metropolis to Middlesbrough, near Stockton, parties desirous of enjoying the sea-breezes here, may at a moderate expense and in a few hours pass from the midland, and even southern counties, to the latter place, whence they can be con-

veyed by coach to this town, a distance of twelve miles.

The fishery here, in which many boats are engaged, is carried on to a considerable extent, the fish taken being chiefly cod, ling, haddock, turbot, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, of which great quantities are sent to various parts of the county; but the want of a convenient harbour renders the pursuit somewhat hazardous, and notwithstanding an intimate knowledge of the coast, many boats and lives are occasionally lost. Some protection, however, is afforded in landing, by the ridges of aluminous schistus rocks, called the Salt Scar and the East Scar, that extend into the sea opposite Redcar for above a mile in length, and form between them a capacious basin or natural harbour, when the water falls below their level, which it does at half tide. These rocks, instead of being a series of irregular heaps, seem to be piers, or break-waters, formed by nature, and ready to be converted by the hand of man into a means of preventing shipwrecks, which are so frequent on this dangerous coast. Mr. Brooks, the civil engineer, first conceived the idea of taking advantage of these natural features, and an application was made to parliament to form, under the powers of a private bill, a harbour of 510 acres, having 30 feet at low water; but the proposition was rejected upon the principle that a measure of national interest relating to the protection of life and property, should be made a public work. The subject, however, is again attracting the attention of the legislature, from the strong recommendation of the committee on shipwrecks, as there is no deep-water harbour, or one which can be entered at all states of the tide, in the long distance between the Frith of Forth and the Humber. An excellent life-boat establishment is supported by subscription; and here is a coast-guard station.

The chapelry comprises by computation 520 acres, of which about 150, including between 30 and 40 acres of inferior land called the sea banks, are pasture; the surface is level, and the soil various, being on the sea-side a sandy loam, and further inland a clay, producing excellent wheat. The Earl of Zetland is lord of the manor, and chief proprietor of the soil. Redcar House, a handsome mansion overlooking the sea, is the residence of James Ewbank, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the later English style, with a square tower surmounted by four turrets, and contains 700 sittings, of which half are free; it was erected in 1828, at a cost of £2700, raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society, and a donation of £600 from the late Earl of Zetland. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the present earl, with a net income of £56, and a neat parsonage-house, situated near the chapel. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a parochial school, with a house for the master, built by the first Lord Dundas, is partly supported by the Earl of Zetland, and partly by subscription. The rocks in the vicinity of Redcar abound with fossil remains; and on the East Scar are found ammonites of 20 inches in diameter.

REDDENHALL, with HARLESTON (*THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY*), a parish, in the union of DEFWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (E. N. E.) from Harleston; containing

1662 inhabitants, of whom 237 are in Reddenhall. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, on the nomination of the Bishop of Norwich; the tithes have been commuted for £990, and there are 34 acres of glebe, with a small house erected by the Venerable Archdeacon Oldershaw. The church is in the later English style, with a lofty and handsome embattled tower; the nave is separated from the chancel by the remains of a beautifully-carved screen. On the north side of the chancel is a sepulchral chapel belonging to Gawdy Hall, in which is a splendid memorial to Mrs. Wogan; and the main building also contains several ancient monuments. The church was rebuilt in 1311, by Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, and the tower in 1520; the latter was split by a tempest in 1616, but was braced with iron the same year. A neat building for a Sunday school was erected at Wortwell, in 1840, at the expense of Archdeacon Oldershaw, and Mrs. Holmes, of Gawdy Hall.

REDDISH, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of STOCKPORT, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Manchester; containing 1188 inhabitants.

REDDITCH, a chapelry, in the parish of TARDEBIGG, union of BROMSGROVE, Upper division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Droitwich and E. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Bromsgrove; containing 3314 inhabitants. This flourishing village, which has the appearance of a small market-town, is pleasantly situated on a commanding eminence near the Warwickshire border, on the new line of road from London to Birmingham, and contains several well-built and respectable houses. The principal articles of manufacture, for which it has long been famous, are needles and fish-hooks, which afford employment to about 3000 persons in the village and neighbourhood. There are fairs for cattle, on the first Monday in August and third Monday in September. The chapelry contains 2132 acres of land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £130; patron, Vicar of Tardebigg. The chapel is a neat modern structure. There are places of worship for Arminians, Independents, and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by the Countess of Plymouth.

REDE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of THINGOE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bury St. Edmunds; containing 241 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1150 acres: the village is small, and very compact. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £286, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. A national school is supported by a bequest producing an income of £12, with some smaller benefactions.

REDENHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of FYFIELD, union and hundred of ANDOVER, Andover and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 122 inhabitants.

REDGHILL, a tything, in the parish of WINDFORD, union of BEDMINSTER, hundred of HARTCLIFFE with BEDMINSTER, E. division of SOMERSET; containing 344 inhabitants.

REDGRAVE (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK;

containing, with the chapelry and town of Botesdale, 1352 inhabitants, of whom 719 are in the Redgrave portion. The parish comprises 2115a. 1r. 32p., and is bounded on the north by the Lesser Ouse, which separates it from the county of Norfolk. Redgrave Hall, the seat of the Bacons, afterwards of the Holt family, and now of George St. Vincent Wilson, Esq., is a handsome residence. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £25. 7. 1.; net income, £777; patron, Mr. Wilson. The church has a tower of white brick, recently erected, and is an ancient structure in the decorated English style; on the south side of the chancel are three sedilia of stone, under enriched canopies; the east window, of seven lights, is ornamented with tracery, and there are several monuments of considerable beauty of design and execution, particularly that of the celebrated lord keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and another to the eminent chief justice, Sir John Holt, both of whom resided here. There is a chapel of ease at Botesdale; also a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free grammar school was founded at Botesdale, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £30: there are six exhibitions in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for boys from it. Cardinal Wolsey was rector of the parish.

REDHILL, an ecclesiastical district, in the parish and union of HAVANT, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Havant. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was consecrated in July, 1838, and is a neat cruciform structure, erected at an expense of £600, and containing 272 sittings, of which 232 are free: the living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £60 per annum, with a neat residence. A school is supported by subscription, in connexion with the Diocesan Society.

REDISHAM or **REDISHAM MAGNA** (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Halesworth; containing 165 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the impropiator, the Earl of Gosford, with a net income of £50: the tithes have been commuted for £100. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with an entrance on the south, through a rich Norman doorway. Mrs. Mary Lemau bequeathed £9. 6. 8., which are applied to the maintenance of a Sunday school.

REDISHAM PARVA.—See RINGSFIELD.

REDLINGFIELD, a parish, in the parliamentary borough of EYE, union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Eye; containing 240 inhabitants. A Benedictine nunnery in honour of St. Andrew, was founded here in 1120, by Manasses, Earl of Ghisness, and Emma, his wife; the revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £81. 2. 5. The remains have been converted into a farm-house. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £71; patron and impropiator, William Adair, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for £251. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a low tower.

REDLYNCH, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of BRUTON, union of WINCANTON, E. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Bruton; containing 69 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Bruton; net income, £59; patron and impropiator, Sir H. R. Hoare, Bart. The chapel, which

is of plain architecture, and dedicated to St. Peter, was originally a chapel of ease to Bruton. Redlynch gives the inferior title of Baron to the Earl of Ilchester.

REDMAIN, with BLINDCRANE and ISELL, a township, in the parish of ISELL, union of COCKERMOUTH, ALLERDALE ward below Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Cockerimouth; containing 347 inhabitants.

REDMARLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of GREAT WITLEY, union of MARTLEY, Lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing 56 inhabitants, and comprising 2620 acres of land.

REDMARLEY-D'ABITOT (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of NEWENT, and in a detached portion of the Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Ledbury; containing 981 inhabitants. The parish is situated at the southern extremity of the county, being bounded on the west and south by Gloucestershire, and is on the road from Gloucester to Ledbury; it comprises by measurement 3760 acres. One-half of the soil is sand, and the other clay; the surface of the former portion is hilly, and of the latter level. There are three quarries of red sandstone, chiefly used for the repair of roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 10. 7½., and in the gift of D. J. Niblett, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £915, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is a plain edifice, with a substantial tower, and has been much modernised. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RED-MARSHALL (*St. CUTHBERT*), a parish, partly in the union of STOCKTON, and partly in that of SEDGEFIELD, S. W. division of STOCKTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM; containing, with the chapelries of Carleton and Stillington, 272 inhabitants, of whom 48 are in Red-Marshall township, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Stockton. This place once belonged to the see of Durham, and was given by Anthony Beck, bishop, to his brother John, baron of Eresby, in Lincolnshire, who sold it to the Moultons, from whom it passed to the Lisles and Langtons, in the 14th century, since which time the families of Claxton, Morley, Place, Bromley, Spearman, and Vane, have, with others, held property here. The parish comprises 3358a. 19p., of which 956 acres are in the township; of the latter, 693 are arable, 244 pasture, 9 wood, and 4 common and roads; the surface is slightly undulated, and the soil clay, producing chiefly wheat. The Clarence railway passes through the township of Carleton. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 18. 1½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Durham: the incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £377, with a glebe of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres; and £56. 7. are paid to Sherburn Hospital. The church has a massive western tower, and a Norman arch leading into the chancel; on the south side of it are three stone stalls, opposite to which is an arched recess; and in the south porch are two recumbent figures, supposed to represent a male and female of the family of Claxton. The rectory-house appears to have been once fortified; an embattled tower was lately remaining, but it has been modernised.

REDMILE (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of GRANTHAM, hundred of FRAMLAND, N. division of the

county of LEICESTER, 9 miles (W.) from Grantham; containing 518 inhabitants. The parish is intersected on the north-west side by the canal between Grantham and Nottingham, and comprises by measurement about 1700 acres, of which the portions of arable and pasture are nearly equal; the surface is generally flat, and the soil clay, on a lias formation. The lands stretch below the ridge of hills on which Belvoir Castle stands, and which are clothed with plantations of oak and fir. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 9. 2.; net income, £391; patron, Duke of Rutland. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792.

REDMIRE, a chapelry, in the parish of WENSLEY, union of LEYBOURN, wapentake of HANG-WEST, N. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Middleham; containing 288 inhabitants. The lead-mines formerly in operation have been almost exhausted, but calamine is got in abundance, and coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. There is a fine spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, with a convenient well for bathing. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Bolton-Castle: the chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a free school, founded in 1725, by the Rev. Thomas Baynes, who endowed it with lands now producing an income of about £19.

REDRUTH (*St. UNY*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of PENWITH, W. division of CORNWALL, 53 miles (S. W. by W.) from Launceston, and $262\frac{3}{4}$ (W. S. W.) from London; containing 9305 inhabitants. This ancient town, originally called Uny, from the patron saint to whom its church is dedicated, appears to have existed previously to the division of the kingdom into parishes; and to have been a central place for the celebration of the religious rites of the Britons, from which circumstance it received the appellation of *Dre Druth*, or "the Druids' town," of which its present name is only a slight modification. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, on the great road from Truro to Penzance, and in the heart of a rich mining district; it consists principally of one long street indifferently paved, and is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from a spring near Trefula. A subscription reading-room is well supported. The prosperity of Redruth, and the rapid increase of its population, have arisen from the opening of some extensive tin and copper mines in the neighbourhood, the produce of which is said to realise nearly one million sterling per annum: sales of copper-ore by ticket take place on Thursday. A large brewery is carried on; and a vast quantity of candles is made, chiefly for the use of the persons employed in the mines. A railroad has been constructed under the provisions of an act obtained in 1824, extending from the town to Point Quay in Restrongett creek, a distance of nine miles, for facilitating the conveyance of the ore for exportation, and of timber and coal for the supply of the mines. The markets are on Tuesday and Friday, the latter the more considerable; and the fairs, chiefly for cattle, are on Easter-Tuesday, May 2nd, August 3rd, and October 12th. The tolls and dues of the markets, and of the May and August fairs, belong to the successor of the late Lord de Dunstanville, by whom a neat market-house, with shambles and other buildings, was erected.

At the entrance of the market-place, a handsome stone tower supported on arches, with a clock having four dial plates, of which the east and west are illuminated, has been built at the expense of the parishioners. The court for the hundred is held, as occasion requires, for the recovery of debts to an unlimited amount.

The parish comprises 3930 acres, of which 1700 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the patronage of the successor of Lord de Dunstanville: the tithes have been commuted for £480. The church, situated near Cairn Brea Hill, at the distance of half a mile from the town, was rebuilt in the year 1770. A church in the later English style, was erected in 1828, at an expense of £2367, by grant from the Parliamentary Commissioners: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. The poor law union of Redruth comprises eight parishes or places, and contains a population of 48,062. Numerous vestiges of its ancient occupation by the Druids are found in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, consisting of circles, erect stones, basins, cromlechs, cairns, and other relics; and on the eastern side of Cairn Brea Hill are the ruins of a castle, which appears to have been of very great antiquity. The application of gas to domestic purposes was first made here by Mr. Murdoch, by whom it was soon afterwards introduced with success into the Soho manufactory, near Birmingham.

REDWICK, a tything, in the parish of HENBURY, union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of HENBURY, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Thornbury; containing, with the chapelry of Northwick, 256 inhabitants. A school is supported by endowment.

REDWICK (*St. THOMAS*), a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, division of CHRISTCHURCH, hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, 8 miles (E. by S.) from Newport; containing 300 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the Bristol Channel, which bounds it on the south; and contains about 2200 acres, consisting chiefly of a sandy loam. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Magor; the glebe comprises one acre. The church is an ancient structure having a nave and chancel, with a central tower. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

REDWORTH, a township, in the parish of HEIGHINGTON, union of DARLINGTON, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, 7 miles (N. N. W.) from Darlington; containing 351 inhabitants. Redworth House, a mansion surrounded by plantations, is the seat of Robert Surtees, Esq., whose family have for centuries been connected with the county, and who is a relative of its historian. The tithes have been commuted for £91. 16. 2., of which £35. 19. 6. are payable to the vicar, £54. 10. to the Bishop of Chester, 6s. 8d. to the Dean and Chapter, and £1 to the Prebendary, of Durham. Here are the remains of a Danish fortification called Shackleton, surrounded with triple embankments.

REED (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ROYSTON, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Barkway; containing 260 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Barkway

consolidated in 1800, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lady Selsey; net income, £512. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1801. The church has a square embattled tower of flint.

REEDHAM (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of BLOFIELD, hundred of WALSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Acle; containing 614 inhabitants. The Danish king Lothbroc, when driven by stress of weather upon the coast of East Anglia, landed at this place, and was murdered by Bern, huntsman to King Edmund, who then kept his court here. The parish comprises 3282a. 1r. 9p., of which 1057 acres are arable, 2104 marsh and pasture, 37 common, 21 public roads, and 43 water, exclusively of Wilton green, which contains 7½ acres, and, with the common, is under inclosure, pursuant to an act passed in 1840. There is a ferry over the navigable river Yare on the south, and the Norwich and Yarmouth railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, with the vicarage of Freethorpe annexed, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £607; patron, J. F. Leathes, Esq. There is a glebe of about 96 acres, with a commodious parsonage-house, considerably improved by the Rev. F. Leathes. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with an embattled tower. Here is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists; and the Rev. F. Leathes supports a school.

REEDLY-HALLOWS, with FILLY-CLOSE and NEW LAUND-BOOTH, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Burnley; containing 412 inhabitants.

REEDNESS, a township, in the parish of WHITGIFT, union of GOOLE, Lower division of the wapentake of OSGOLDCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 6 miles (S. E. by S.) from Howden; containing 633 inhabitants. The township is situated on the bank of the river Ouse, across which is a ferry to Saltmarsh, belonging to the Bishop of Durham; it comprises by computation 2500 acres, of which more than 400 are warp grounds, lately reclaimed from the river, and brought into cultivation. The tithes of the township, and of Swinefleet, were commuted for land in 1759. Here is a small place of worship for Primitive Methodists.

REEPHAM (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (E. N. E.) from Lincoln; containing 341 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1837 acres, of which 26 are common or waste land. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Mercers' Company, London, the impropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £238. 13. 2., and those of the vicar for £119. 10.; there are 15½ acres of vicarial glebe.

REEPHAM (*ALL SAINTS*).—See HACKFORD.

REEPHAM (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish (the town also embracing portions of the parishes of Kerdiston, Hackford, and Whitwell), in the union of AYLHAM, hundred of EYNSFORD, E. division of NORFOLK, 12 miles (N. W. by N.) from Norwich, and 116 (N. E. by N.) from London; containing, with Kerdiston, 590 inhabitants, of whom 389 are in Reepham St. Mary.

This place, anciently called *Refham*, gave name to a family one of whom was mayor of London in 1310. The parish comprises, with Kerdiston, 2427*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*, of which 1643 acres are arable, 727 pasture and meadow, and 56 woodland. The town is situated principally in the parish of Hackford, near the small river Eyne, and is neat and well built; in the market-place are several good houses. The chief trade is in malt, and there is an extensive brewery, noted for its ale: the market, obtained by charter of Edward I., is on Wednesday, mostly for corn and swine; and there is a fair for horses, cattle, and toys, on June 29th. Petty-sessions are held every alternate Monday. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Kerdiston united, valued in the king's books at £18. 1. 0½., and in the patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge; net income, £699. There is a glebe of 60 or 70 acres, with a good house. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a square tower on the south side; it once contained a celebrated image of the Virgin, which was much enriched by the offerings of religious votaries. In the chancel, which has lately been new roofed, is a handsome monument of a Knight Templar, supposed to be of the Kerdiston family; also several sepulchral brasses, one of which, to the memory of W. de Kerdiston and his lady, is very splendid. There were formerly three churches within a single inclosure, one for the town and two for the lordships of Whitwell and Hackford; that belonging to Hackford was taken down in 1790, with the exception of a part of the west gable. Adjoining the church of Reepham St. Mary, is still that of Whitwell, now used for Hackford and Whitwell, which is in the later English style, with an embattled tower, and was thoroughly repaired in 1834. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. The rent of 14 acres of land is appropriated to the repairs of the church; and of 14½ acres, which let for £15 per annum, to the poor. Richard Westall, R.A., was a native of this place.

REETH, a market-town, in the parish of GRINTON, union of RICHMOND, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 9¼ miles (W. by S.) from Richmond; containing 1343 inhabitants. The town is situated on an elevated spot of ground, at a short distance from the confluence of the rivers Arkle and Swale, and commands a beautiful view of the adjacent country; it is nearly quadrangular, and is irregularly built. The township comprises 5659 acres, of which 2783 are common or waste land: lead-mines are in extensive operation, upwards of 6000 tons being annually produced. The market, granted by charter in the 6th of William and Mary, is on Friday; and fairs are held on the Friday before Good-Friday, Old May-day, Old Midsummer-day, the festival of St. Bartholomew, Old Martinmas-day, and St. Thomas'-day. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The Friends' school was erected at the expense of George and John Raw, and is endowed with £66 per annum; there is also a school endowed in 1643 by Alderman Hutchinson, and at Fremington a national school has been established. Opposite to Healaugh, in the township, on Harker hill, are the remains of an intrenchment, 100 feet square, called Maiden's Castle; and on the east side of the hill and in the dale are others, in one of which some pieces of armour have been found. They are supposed to be of Roman origin.

REIGATE (*St. Mary Magdalene*), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the First division of the hundred of REIGATE, E. division of SURREY, 18 miles (E.) from Guildford, and 21 (S. by W.) from London; containing 4584 inhabitants. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, was called in Domesday book *Cherche felle*, and afterwards *Church-field* in Reigate, under which name the church was given by Hamelin, Earl of Surrey, to the priory of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, in the reign of King John. The origin of its present name is uncertain: Camden says that, if borrowed from the ancient language, it signifies the course of the stream; while Mr. Bray and others consider it, with great probability, to be derived from the Saxon words *rige* or *ridge*, and *gate*; from a gate, or bar, placed across the road which runs by the high ridge of hill now called Reigate Hill. He is also inclined to think that the gate existed so early as the formation of the Saxon Stane-street; and there are many other places in the vicinity, the names of which terminate in a similar way, all apparently derived from a like circumstance. The inhabitants are recorded to have routed the Danes, when they were ravaging the kingdom, on more than one occasion; and Camden has preserved a distich commemorating their courageous conduct in these engagements. The castle was taken by assault by Louis the Dauphin, in the reign of John, in revenge for the adherence of its then owner, William de Warren, to the cause of that monarch, in his quarrel with the barons. The manor of Reigate, originally of great extent, belonged in the Confessor's time to his queen, Edith.

The town is beautifully situated on a branch of the river Mole, in the valley of Holmesdale, on the road from London to Brighton, and stands upon a rock of white sand, which, for purity and colour, is said to be unequalled by any in the kingdom, and has been of late extensively used in the manufacture of glass. It consists of two principal and several smaller streets, which are partially paved, and well lighted with gas; water of very good quality is procured from the rock. A mechanics' institution has been established, with a library and reading-room. A considerable quantity of oatmeal was formerly made here, nearly twenty mills having been employed, but the number is now reduced to one; some pits of fullers'-earth have been opened of late years at Redstone. The London and Brighton railway, after quitting the Merstham tunnel, passes at a short distance to the east of the place, and the South-Eastern railway quits the line near Redstone Hill, taking a direction eastward towards Dover. A market on Tuesday was granted by Edward III., and in 1679 Charles bestowed a second, on the first Tuesday in every month, which is held for cattle, the other being for corn and provisions: the market-house, built by Sir Joseph Jekyll, is an appropriate and convenient edifice. The fairs are on Whit-Tuesday, September 14th, and December 9th, which last is a large cattle-fair. A court leet and baron is held, at which a bailiff and subordinate officers are elected, by whom the local affairs of the town are managed. The borough sent two members to parliament so early as the reign of Edward I., and continued to do so until the 2nd of William IV., when it was deprived of one, and the boundaries were made co-extensive with the parish, comprising an area of 5415 acres; the bailiff

is returning officer. The town-hall is in the market-place, and was built as a prison for felons brought to be tried at the sessions; the Easter sessions are still regularly held here.

The *LIVING* is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 5. 5.; net income, £418; patron, impropiator, and incumbent, Rev. R. F. Snelson. The church, a substantial stone building, with an embattled tower of hewn stone at the west end, and with double buttresses, contains some handsome monuments; and here are interred the remains of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, lord high admiral in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and commander of the naval equipment against the Armada. A church has been recently built at Red Hill, near the town, the cost of which was partly defrayed by aid of a gift of £1000 by Lord Somers, and which was consecrated in September, 1843; it is after a design by Mr. Knowles, and the congregation is accommodated by means of open seats, without galleries. The Society of Friends and Independents have each a place of worship. The free school was founded in 1675, by the inhabitants, and is partly supported from endowments by Robert Bishop and John Parker. There is also a school on the national plan, maintained by subscription; and the parish receives £70 per annum from Henry Smith's charity. The poor law union of Reigate comprises 16 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,329. The origin of Reigate Castle, which stood on the north side of the town, within the precincts of the borough, is generally ascribed to the ancient earls of Warren and Surrey, although some writers consider it to have been of Saxon foundation, with subsequent erections. It is spoken of by Lambarde, in the reign of Elizabeth, as a ruin, although enough of it remained at the time of the parliamentary war to induce a committee sitting at Derby House to take notice of it; it appears to have been soon afterwards completely demolished, and little now remains, except the site, considerably elevated above the town, and surrounded by a broad and deep moat; the area is laid out as a lawn with gravel walks, and there is an antique gateway without the moat. In the castle court is an entrance to a cave, 123 feet long, 13 wide, and 11 high, in which is a considerable excavation called the Barons' Hall, nearly 150 feet long, with a stone seat at the extremity. In the castle butts, a spur of extraordinary size was discovered in 1802. The priory was founded by William, Earl Warren, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, about the same period as the presumed erection of the castle; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, and at the period of its dissolution by Henry VIII., was valued at £78. 16. 8. The noble mansion erected on its site retains the name of Reigate Priory. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, has been converted into a dwelling-house; and two others respectively in honour of the Holy Cross and St. Thomas the Apostle, have been demolished.

RIGHTON, a parish, in the union of *BRIDLINGTON*, wapentake of *DICKERING*, E. riding of *YORK*, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from *Hunmanby*; containing 224 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 2700 acres, and is situated on the road from *Hull* to *Scarborough*, and bounded on the east by *Filey bay*, where it commands extensive views of the German Ocean: there are several good limestone quarries. The living is a dis-

charged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 10.; net income, £177; patron, and impropiator, Sir George Strickland, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1811; the glebe consists of 70 acres. The church is extremely ancient.

REMENHAM (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of *HENLEY-UPON-THAMES*, hundred of *BEYNHURST*, county of *BERKS*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. by E.) from *Henley*; containing 485 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1586a. 3r. 25p., of which 1173 acres are arable and pasture, 311 woods and plantations, 70 water, and 30 roads and waste; the soil is a loam, upon gravel; the surface is hilly, and towards the Thames, which flows by the parish, subject to flood. Park Place, here, was the residence of General Lord Conway, and subsequently of the Prince of Wales, father to George III., the former of whom established the growth and distillation of lavender in the neighbourhood, which are still carried on. The grounds contain a curious relic of antiquity called a Druid's Temple, brought from Jersey, and consisting of 45 large unhewn stones forming a circle, of which the circumference is 66 feet; it was presented by the inhabitants of Jersey to General Conway, in token of their respect and gratitude for his vigilance whilst governor of that island. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in the gift of Jesus' College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £494, and the glebe consists of 17 acres. A gallery was lately erected in the church. Two schools are partly supported by subscription.

REMPSTONE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of *LOUGHBOROUGH*, S. division of the wapentake of *RUSHCLIFFE* and of the county of *NOTTINGHAM*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from *Loughborough*; containing 409 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from *Nottingham* to *Loughborough*, and separated from *Leicestershire* by a brook. It comprises between 1300 and 1400 acres, of which the portion of arable land is somewhat greater than of pasture; the soil is chiefly composed of gravel and chalk, the surface is hilly, and the scenery very pleasing in many parts. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 2. 6.; net income, £478; patron, Master of *Sidney-Sussex College*, Cambridge, who appoints a member of that college. The tithes were commuted for land in 1768. The church, a very plain structure, was consecrated in 1773, and is situated about half a mile from the site of the former edifice of *St. Peter-in-the-Rushes*. A school is partly supported by the rector, and another, for girls, by the Dowager Lady Sitwell.

RENDCOMBE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of *CIRENCESTER*, hundred of *RAPSGATE*, E. division of the county of *GLOUCESTER*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from *Cirencester*; containing 248 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. C. Pitt: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 24 acres. A school is partly supported by Sir J. Wright Guise, Bart., whose elegant mansion and extensive park are in the parish.

RENDHAM (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and hundred of *PLOMESGATE*, E. division of *SUFFOLK*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from *Saxmundham*; containing 412 inhabitants, and comprising 1685 acres by measurement. The living is a vicarage; patrons, W. Marsh,

Esq., and others; impropiators, the different Proprietors, whose tithes have been commuted for £411, and the vicarial for £100. The glebe consists of 15 acres, with a house. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with an embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a national school, erected in the churchyard in 1841.

RENDLESHAM (*St. Gregory*); a parish, in the union of **PLOMESGATE**, hundred of **LOES**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Woodbridge; containing 325 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from Rendilus, King of the East Angles, who is said to have kept his court here; and Camden states that an ancient crown was dug up here weighing about 60 ounces, which was thought to have belonged to Redwald or some of the kings of the East Angles; it was sold and melted down. Suidhelm, another monarch of the East Angles, was baptized here by Cedda. The parish comprises by measurement about 2000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £480, and there are 53 acres of glebe. Rendlesham gives the title of Baron, in the Irish peerage, to the Thellussons, whose family seat is in the parish. Dr. Leonard Maws, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was a native of the place.

RENHOLD (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of **BARFORD**, union and county of **BEDFORD**, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Bedford; containing 468 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by a tributary of the river Ouse, and comprises 2174 acres, of which 84 are common or waste land; the soil is in some parts gravel, but the greater portion a strong clay, and the surface is rather hilly. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 3. 4., and in the gift of F. Polhill, Esq.: the great tithes have been commuted for £428. 10., and the vicarial for £125; the impropriate glebe comprises 16 acres, and the vicarial 1 acre. William Belcher, in 1723, gave £600 for the support of a school, and the annual income is about £20. In the neighbourhood are several ancient mounds called the Amphitheatre.

RENISHAW, a township, in the parish of **ECKINGTON**, union of **CHESTERFIELD**, hundred of **SCARSDALE**, N. division of the county of **DERBY**, 7½ miles (N. E.) from Chesterfield; containing 721 inhabitants. The population is chiefly employed in an extensive iron-foundry established on the Chesterfield canal, which passes through the township. Thomas Camm, in 1702, bequeathed land yielding about £46 per annum, which, with subsequent bequests amounting to £10 a year, are applied to instruction.

RENNINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **EMBLETON**, union of **ALNWICK**, S. division of **BAMBROUGH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 3½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Alnwick; containing 245 inhabitants. The township comprises about 1663 acres, mostly arable land of a clayey soil, and, with the exception of 200 acres, the property of the Duke of Northumberland. The village lies in a low and sheltered situation, near a stream which shortly falls into the North Sea, and the road between Alnwick and Belford runs at some distance on the east: the place was much enlarged and improved some years since. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Embleton, and has a net

income of £150. The chapel, dedicated to All Saints, was rebuilt by the duke, in 1830, at a cost of £700, and is in the early English style, with a square tower. A school was built in 1830; and there is a large Sunday school.

RENWICK (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **PENRITH**, **LEATH** ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (N. E. by E.) from Penrith; containing 319 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 4231 acres, of which 1619 are arable, and 2528 stunted meadow and mountain land. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £92; patrons, Mrs. A. M. Lawson and W. Pulsford, Esq.; impropiators, Proprietors of the parish, whose tithes were commuted for land in 1814. The church was rebuilt in 1733, at the expense of the parishioners. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

REPPS, with **PASTWICK** (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the **EAST** and **WEST FLEGG** incorporation, hundred of **WEST FLEGG**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Acle; containing 314 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Thirne, and comprises by measurement 1226 acres, of which 850 are arable, 346 marsh, and 30 plantation. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £156; patrons and impropiators, Trustees of the Great Hospital, Norwich. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £390, and tithes payable to the Dean and Chapter for £18; there are 33 acres of glebe belonging to the hospital. The church is chiefly in the decorated style, with a circular tower, of which the upper part is octagonal. Under an inclosure act, 20 acres of land were allotted to the poor.

REPPS, NORTH (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH ERPINGHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 3 miles (S. S. E.) from Cromer; containing 603 inhabitants. The scenery is exceedingly picturesque; and the views from Tolls Hill, where is a remarkably distinct echo, are very fine, and embrace the ocean and surrounding country. The road from Norwich to Cromer intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £580, and there are 10 acres of glebe, with a house, erected by the late Rev. Thomas Hay, D.D. The church is in the decorated and later English styles, with an embattled tower. A school is supported by the dividends on £1000 three per cent. consols., bequeathed by the Rev. T. Hay, in 1830; a neat school-house was erected in 1837.

REPPS, SOUTH (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **ERPINGHAM**, hundred of **NORTH ERPINGHAM**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4½ miles (N. N. W.) from North Walsham; containing 813 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2059a. 1r. 17p., of which 82 acres are woodland, 35 common, and the remainder chiefly arable: the village is divided into the Upper and Lower streets, a mile apart from each other. A cattle-fair is held on the second Tuesday after Whit-Tuesday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16, and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster: the tithes have been commuted for £666, and there is a commodious glebe-house, considerably improved by the present rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Glover, who, in 1832, had the honour of entertaining the Duke of Sussex for several days; the glebe contains 12 acres. The church, chiefly in the decorated style,

has a handsome embattled tower. There is a place of worship for a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists. On a lofty eminence about a mile from the village, are the remains of an ancient beacon, whence the towns of Norwich and Yarmouth are discernible on a clear day.

REPTON (*St. Wyston*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, hundred of REPTON and GRESLEY, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Burton; containing, with Bradby chapelry, 2241 inhabitants, of whom 1943 are in the township of Repton. This place, anciently called Repington, is supposed to have been the Roman station *Repandunum*; under the Saxon dominion it was styled *Repandum*, and was the capital of the kingdom of Mercia. Before 660, here was a nunnery under the government of an abbess, in which Ethelbald and others of the Mercian kings were interred. The Danes, having expelled Burhred, viceroy of Mercia, from his throne, wintered at Repandum in 874, at which period it is supposed that the convent was destroyed. The manor being possessed soon after the Conquest by the earls of Chester, a priory of Black canons was removed hither in 1172, from Caulk, in this county, by Matilda, widow of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester; its revenue at the Dissolution was estimated at £118. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Trent, and comprises 4917*a. 2r. 14p.*; the substratum is gravel and clay. There are fairs on the 3rd Monday in April and 3rd Monday in November; and an annual court leet is held by the lord of the manor. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £123; patron and impropriator, Sir George Crewe, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, about eighty years since; and there are a glebe-house, and a glebe containing 46 acres. The church is principally Norman, but exhibits portions in the several later English styles; under it is a curious ancient crypt, believed to have been part of the conventual church destroyed by the Danes. At Bradby is a chapel, the living of which is in the gift of the Earl of Chesterfield. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In 1556, Sir John Port devised all his estates in Lancashire and Derbyshire, in trust, for the foundation and endowment of a grammar school here, and an hospital at Etwall; and in 1621, the master of the hospital, the schoolmaster of Repton, the poor men, and the scholars, were made a body corporate. The remains of the conventual buildings, which are principally in the Norman style, have been converted into the schoolroom and offices belonging to the grammar school; and the mansion-house, to which is attached a brick tower in the later English style, is rented by the governors, and occupied by the head master. The improved rental of the estates, now about £3000 per annum, has long since enabled the governors to increase the number of pensioners in the hospital, and to augment the establishment of the school. The learned divine and Hebraist, John Lightfoot, was appointed first usher, on the original foundation of the school; and amongst eminent persons educated here, may be noticed, Samuel Shaw, a learned nonconformist divine; Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire; Jonathan Scott, translator of the Arabian Tales; and W. L. Lewis, the translator of Statius.

RESTON, NORTH (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of LOUTH-ESKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Louth; containing 32 inhabitants. The parish comprises 700 acres, and is intersected by the road between Louth and Alford. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 11. 10½.; patrons and impropriators, Trustees of the late G. Jackson, Esq. The incumbent's tithes have been commuted for £216. 9., and the glebe contains 20 acres. The church is small, and of modern erection.

RESTON, SOUTH (*St. Edith*), a parish, in the union of LOUTH, Marsh division of the hundred of CALCEWORTH, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 6½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Alford, on the road to Louth; containing 182 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 2½., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Lancaster; net income, £110. The tithes were commuted for about 100 acres of land in 1771. The church is a small modern structure. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RETFORD, EAST (*St. Swithin*), a borough and market-town, and the head of a union, locally in the North-Clay division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 32 miles (E. N. E.) from Nottingham, and 144 (N. by W.) from London; containing 2680 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from an ancient ford over the river Idle, at a spot where the soil was a reddish clay; in Domesday book it is written *Redeford*, and early in the thirteenth century *Este Reddfurthe*. The town is pleasantly situated, and is connected with West Retford by a bridge across the Idle; it is well built and paved, and the open square, or market-place, is surrounded by good houses. Its position on the great north road to York and Edinburgh, gives it many advantages as a place of residence. A newsroom was erected by the corporation a few years since. The Chesterfield canal, which was opened in 1777, is conveyed by an aqueduct over the river, to the south-west of the town; and the company have here a spacious warehouse for the reception of corn, &c. The market is on Saturday, and is well supplied with all kinds of provisions; there is also a large market for cheese and hops on the first Saturday in November; and the fairs are on March 23rd, for horses, cattle, and sheep; the first Thursday after the 11th of June; the last Thursday in July; October 2nd, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hops, which are brought in great quantities; and the second Thursday in December.

East Retford is an ancient borough by prescription, and a royal demesne. It was granted to the burgesses by Edward I., in 1279, at a fee-farm rent of £10 per annum, with the privilege, amongst others, of choosing a bailiff from among themselves: in 1336, Edward III. confirmed their liberties; and in 1424, Henry VI. bestowed a charter upon them, empowering the bailiff to hold courts of record, and to execute the duties



Seal and Arms.

of escheator and clerk of the market; which immunities were subsequently ratified, and others added, by the charter of James I. The government is now vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, by the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace, concurrently with the magistrates for the county; the income is about £1000 a year. Retford first sent members to parliament in the 9th of Edward II.; but in 1330, the burgesses petitioned for a suspension of the privilege, on account of their poverty, and it consequently lay dormant until the year 1571, when it was again exercised. The town has frequently been, since that period, the scene of electioneering dissension; and in consequence of the corrupt state of the borough, it was settled by act of parliament, in 1830, that the franchise should be thrown open to the hundred of Bassetlaw, the £10 occupiers of which now exercise the right of voting; the mayor is returning officer. General quarter-sessions of the peace, for the northern division of the county, are held in the town-hall, which was erected in 1755, and is a commodious edifice. The petty-sessions for the division take place on alternate Saturdays, and for the borough weekly.

The parish comprises by measurement 171 acres, about one-third of which is laid out in pasture or in gardens, and the remaining two-thirds are occupied by buildings, streets, &c. The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 5.; net income, £200; patron and impropriator, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart. The church, a large and handsome structure, with a lofty square tower, is composed of several styles, and a portion is very old. In 1258, it was presented by Roger, Archbishop of York, to his chapel of St. Mary and the Holy Angels, near York minster; in 1392, it contained two altars (in a chapel at the back), dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Mary, endowed by the bailiffs of East Retford, who appointed two cantuarists to minister daily. In 1528, the chapel was pulled down to repair the church, both being in a ruinous condition; and in October, 1651, the edifice was demolished by the fall of the steeple and tower, when a brief was granted by Richard Cromwell, for rebuilding it, which was done by the corporation, in 1658, at an expense of £1500. A chapel of ease, in the later English style, has been erected at Claborough, in the suburbs, at a cost of £4000, defrayed chiefly by subscription; the site and chapel-yard were given by H. C. Hutchinson, Esq., with a donation of £500, and the Incorporated Society contributed £800; the number of sittings is 1040, of which 600 are free. There are places of worship for General Baptists, Independents, Ranters, and Wesleyans. The free grammar school was established by Edward VI., who endowed it with the possessions of the dissolved chantries of Sutton-in-Loundale, Tuxford, and Annesley; the present school-house was built in 1779, and the income is about £500 per annum. A national school for boys was erected in 1813. Sloswicke's hospital was founded in 1657, by Richard Sloswicke, who gave his dwelling-house to be converted into a *Maison de Dieu*, and endowed it with property from which six men were to receive £3. 6. 8. each annually. It was rebuilt by the corporation in 1806, and is inhabited by aged burgesses and others; and the estate now lets for £85 a year. There are also nine other almshouses.

The poor law union of East Retford comprises fifty parishes or places, and contains a population of 21,376. In the square was formerly a relic of antiquity called the Broad stone, supposed to be part of a cross which stood near the town.

RETFORD, WEST (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of EAST RETFORD, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (W.) from East Retford; containing 618 inhabitants. The Chesterfield canal passes through the parish, which contains 953 acres, and is separated from East Retford by the river Idle. The old Hall was formerly the residence of the family of Denman, from which, by intermarriage, descended Anne, consort of James II., and Anne, her daughter, who succeeded William III. on the throne. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; net income, £364; patron, J. Hood, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. The church is a small edifice, with a tower and elegant crocketed spire. Stephen Johnson, in 1725, gave a house and land for the use of a schoolmaster, with a rent-charge of £10. An hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was founded in 1664, by Dr. John Darrell, and endowed for a master and sixteen brethren; part of the original building stood, with some modern additions, until 1832, when the whole was taken down, and the first stone of a new edifice laid on July 5th.

RETTENDON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Wickford; containing 807 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the navigable river Crouch, and comprises by computation 3363 acres of titheable land, of which 464 are pasture, and 26 wood; the soil is a highly productive loam, and the surface partly hilly, and partly level. It formerly belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here, which is at present a farm-house. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £32. 6. 3., and in the gift of the Bishop of Ely: the tithes have been commuted for £830, and the glebe comprises 84 acres. The church is a small ancient edifice with a square embattled tower, and contains several interesting monuments. A school is endowed with £20 per annum.

REVELSTOKE, a parish, in the union of PLYMPTON ST. MARY, hundred of PLYMPTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by E.) from Earl's-Plympton; containing 612 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1497 acres, of which 33 are common or waste land; it is situated on the southern coast of Devon, and bounded on the north and west by the river Yealm. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Yealmpton: the great tithes have been commuted for £139, and those of the incumbent for £115. The church, supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry VIII., stands close to the rocks of Bigbury bay in the English Channel, within a few yards of the cliff. A building, formerly a dissenting meeting-house, has recently been consecrated, and is now used as a chapel of ease.

REVESBY (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of HORNCastle, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Bolingbroke; containing 693 inhabitants. An abbey of Cistercian monks, in honour of the

Virgin Mary and St. Lawrence, was founded here in 1142, by William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, and at the Dissolution had a revenue of £349. 4. 10. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £77; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. N. L'Oste. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school for girls.

REWE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of St. THOMAS, partly in the hundred of HAYRIDGE, but chiefly in the hundred of WONFORD, Wonford and S. divisions of DEVON, 5 miles (N. N. E.) from Exeter; containing, with the tything of Up-Exe, 301 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the river Culm, and intersected by the road from Exeter to Tiverton, comprises by measurement 1250 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture; the scenery is very fine. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 4. 2., and in the joint gift of the Earl of Ilchester and the Hon. P. Wyndham: the tithes have been commuted for £338, and the glebe comprises 50 acres. At Up-Exe are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

REYDON (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of BLYTHING, E. division of SUFFOLK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Southwold; containing 433 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2734*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*; and on the south runs the river Blyth, upon which is a quay, where coal is imported, and corn, bark, &c., are shipped in vessels belonging to the place. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 6. 8.; patron and impropiator, Earl of Stradbroke: the great tithes have been commuted for £410, and the vicarial for £218, with a glebe of 43 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with an embattled tower. In 1827, in digging a field for loam, several Roman urns were found.

REYMERSTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of MITFORD, W. division of NORFOLK, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from East Dereham; containing 274 inhabitants. It comprises 1599*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, of which 1136 acres are arable, 417 pasture, and 23 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 13. 6., and in the gift of T. T. Gurdon, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £461, and the glebe comprises 18 acres; £8. 15. also are payable to the rector of Garveston. The church is in the early and decorated English styles, with a square tower; the interior is exceedingly neat; the capitals of some of the columns which separate the nave from the aisles, are highly enriched, and the font is handsomely sculptured. A school is partly supported by the rector. There are twelve acres of land, of which the produce is applied to beautifying the church; at the inclosure in 1796, fourteen acres were allotted to the poor, to whom, also, the Rev. P. Gurdon, the incumbent, has assigned half of the glebe, in about eighteen parts, as garden-ground.

RIBBESFORD (*St. Leonard*), a parish, in the union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER; containing, with the borough of Bewdley, 3465 inhabitants. The parish is on the river Severn, and comprises 1575*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.*, of which 560 acres are woodland, consisting chiefly of oak. The surface is undulated, and the soil runs through several varieties, between a light earth and a strong clay; coal exists, but is not worked. The living is a

rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 19. 2.; net income, £360; patron and incumbent, Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram. The church is an ancient and curious structure, in a retired situation, surrounded by wooded heights.

RIBBLETON, a township, in the parish and union of PRESTON, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Preston; containing 178 inhabitants.

RIBBY, a chapelry, in the parish of KIRKHAM, union of the FYLDE, hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Kirkham; containing, with Wrea, 442 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £76; patron, Vicar of Kirkham. Tithes rent-charges have been awarded, amounting to £185. 14. 3., of which £149. 15. are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, £34. 5. 11. to the vicar, and £1. 13. 4. to the clerk of the parish. The chapel was erected about the beginning of the 17th century. James Thistleton, in 1693, bequeathed £180 towards the establishment of a school, to which Nicholas Sharples, in 1716, left the residue of his estate, amounting to £850; the bequests now produce an income of £83.

RIBCHESTER (*St. Wilfrid*), a parish, in the union of PRESTON, partly in the hundred of AMOUNDERNESS, and partly in the Lower division of that of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER; containing, with the townships of Alston, Dilworth, Dutton, and Hatherall, 4111 inhabitants, of whom 1727 are in Ribchester township, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Blackburn. This was a place of importance in the time of the Romans, the *Coccium* of Antoninus, and ranking as one of their first cities in Britain; in proof of which numerous relics of antiquity have been and are still met with, such as ruins of temples, statues, coins, altars, and inscriptions. There are several cotton manufactories, and some quarries of slate and stone. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Stidd annexed; net income, £128; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Chester. The church has been enlarged. John Dewhurst, in 1771, founded a free school, the income of which is £20.

RIBSTON, GREAT, with WALSHFORD, a township, in the parish of HUNSGORE, Upper division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Wetherby; containing 170 inhabitants. This place was the site of a preceptory of Knights Templars founded by Robert, Lord Roos, and subsequently granted to the Hospitalers; and which continued to flourish till the Dissolution, when its revenues were returned at £265. 9. 6. The site and demesnes became the property of the Goodricke family, who converted the ancient monastery into a family residence, and of whom one was created a baronet in 1641. Within the last few years, the property, consisting of the Hall, and the estate annexed, comprehending almost the whole parish of Hunsingore, together with the church patronage, passed to its present proprietor, Joseph Dent, Esq. The township comprises by computation 1780 acres, and includes the villages of Great Ribston and Walshford, both beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Nidd. The celebrated apple called from this place the Ribston-pippin, was first grown here; the original tree was raised from a pippin brought from France, and died

in 1840. Ribston Hall, the seat of Mr. Dent, is a noble mansion: in the family chapel are several memorials of the Goodricke family, and in the cemetery attached is the sepulchral monument of the Roman standard-bearer of the ninth legion, which was found at York in 1638. The chapel has lately been repaired and beautified by Mr. Dent, and is an interesting object.

RIBSTON, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of **SPOFFORTH**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Wetherby; containing 246 inhabitants. The township consists of about 600 acres, and is mostly the property of the Earl of Harewood and Joseph Dent, Esq.

RIBTON, a township, in the parish of **BRIDEKIRK**, union of **COCKERMOUTH**, **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from **Cockermouth**; containing 25 inhabitants. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £4. 6. Here are the remains of an ancient chapel which was dedicated to **St. Lawrence**.

RIBY (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of **CAIS-TOR**, E. division of the wapentake of **YARBOROUGH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 7 miles (W. by S.) from **Great Grimsby**; containing 184 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 18. 4.; patron and impropiator, **W. E. Tomline, Esq.**: the tithes have been commuted for £130. **Mr. Tomline** allows £8 per annum to a school-mistress.

RICCALL (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **SELBY**, wapentake of **OUSE** and **DERWENT**, E. riding of **YORK**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from **Escrick**; containing 718 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the site of a formidable encampment of Danish invaders, who, under **Harold Harfager**, King of **Norway**, arrived here in 300 ships on the invitation of **Tosti**, Earl of **Northumberland**, and brother of **Harold II.**, King of **England**, in 1066, and fortified themselves on some rising ground on **Riccall common**, since called **Daneshill**, where they were joined by the forces of the earl. The invaders leaving their vessels and their camp in the care of **Olave**, son of **Harfager**, proceeded towards **York**, and having defeated the **Saxon** Earls **Edwin** and **Morcar** in battle at **Fulford**, made themselves masters of that city, which they plundered, committing dreadful devastation, and taking numerous hostages from the vanquished. But **Harold**, King of **England**, advancing against them with his army, encountered the **Danes** in a sanguinary battle at **Stamford-Bridge**, when they were completely routed with great slaughter, and both **Harfager** and **Tosti** were killed. A treaty was soon afterwards concluded, in which those who had survived the conflict were permitted, on delivering up their hostages and the spoils they had taken, to return in twenty of their ships to their native shore, for which they embarked at this place.

The parish comprises 3060a. 19p., of which 1269 acres are arable, 736 meadow and pasture, 38 orchards and gardens, 16 homesteads and roads, and 1000 common and waste; the soil is rich sand and warp, and the lands, with the exception of the common, are in good cultivation; the surface is generally flat, occasionally rising into mounds of considerable elevation. There are two manors, one belonging to the **Bishop of Ripon**, and the other to the **prebendary of Riccall**, which

has for more than two centuries been leased to the **Wormley** and **Richardson** families. **Wheel Hall**, for some time the residence of the family of **Masterman**, and until lately the property of the see of **Durham**, has been converted into a farm-house; the original foundations, and the moat by which it was encompassed on three sides, may still be traced. **Riccall Hall**, the seat of **Mrs. Richardson**, is a neat mansion of red brick, with the family arms sculptured over the entrance; the interior is fitted up with considerable taste, and contains a valuable collection of paintings. The **prebendal manor-house**, now converted into a farm-house, is of red brick, with an octagonal tower, and the whole is surrounded by a moat. The village is pleasantly situated on the river **Ouse**, and is spacious and well built. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6, and till recently, in the patronage of the **Prebendary of Riccall** in the **Cathedral of York**, which **prebend** has been suspended. The great tithes have been commuted for £508. 10., and the vicarial for £140; the glebe comprises about an acre and a half attached to the house, including the churchyard, and there are 22 acres in the township of **Hemingbrough**. The church is an ancient edifice in the early **Norman** style, with portions of the early and later **English**, and a low massive tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by a pointed arch, and contains a **piscina**, and some monuments to the **Wormley** and **Richardson** families. A school is supported partly by an endowment of £6 per annum; and there are several bequests for the poor.

RICHARD'S-CASTLE (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of **LUDLOW**, partly in the hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, and partly in the hundred of **MUNSLow**, S. division of **SALOP**, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. W.) from **Ludlow**; containing 656 inhabitants, of whom 343 are in **Salop**. The parish comprises 4829 acres, of which 183 are common or waste: the **Kington canal** passes to the south-east. Coal is obtained in the neighbourhood. A charter for a market and a fair was granted by **King John**, but both have been long disused. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 1. 3., and in the gift of the **Bishop of Worcester**: the tithes have been commuted for £650, and there are $109\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. The church, situated in the county of **Hereford**, is a fine old structure exhibiting some beautiful remains of stained glass, and had formerly a spire, which was burned down several years since. A school is supported by the rector. There are some remains of the keep and walls of a castle built by **Richard Scrope**, in the reign of **Edward the Confessor**, but they are so embosomed in wood as to be scarcely perceptible: on the declivity of its mount, 2000 royalists under **Sir Thomas Dundesford** were defeated in the civil war, by an inferior force headed by **Col. Birch**. A spring in the parish, called **Boney well**, is remarkable for casting up small fish or frog bones in spring and autumn.

RICHBOROUGH, county of **KENT**.—See **ASH**.

RICHMOND (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the First division of the hundred of **KINGSTON**, E. division of **SURREY**, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from **London**; containing 7760 inhabitants. This place, although not mentioned in **Domesday book**, is noticed in a record of nearly the same date, under the

name of *Syenes*, and it was afterwards called *Shene* or *Sheen*. The manor became the property of the crown in the latter part of the reign of Edward I., who resided here, as also did his successors Edward II. and III., and the latter monarch either built a palace, or made very considerable additions to one already in existence, in which he ended his days. Since this period it has belonged either to the crown or to some branch of the royal family, and has very frequently been the residence of the sovereign. Queen Anne, wife of Richard II., dying here, it so affected that king, that he abandoned the palace, and allowed it to become ruinous; but it was restored to its former splendour by Henry V., and in 1492 was the scene of a grand tournament held by Henry VII.; and having been destroyed by fire in 1498, it was rebuilt by that monarch in 1501, when he changed the name of the place to Richmond, after his title of Earl of Richmond before he was king. Philip I., King of Spain, having been driven on the English coast by a storm, was entertained here in 1506, with great magnificence; and Henry VII. expired in the palace in 1509. Henry VIII. also held a tournament at Richmond, where his first wife, Catherine of Arragon, had a son, who was named after him, but died when twelve months old. The same monarch negotiated an exchange with Cardinal Wolsey of this place for Hampton Court, which the latter had recently built; but on the fall of the cardinal, Richmond again reverted to the crown; and the Emperor Charles V., of Germany, was lodged in the palace, on his visit to England, in 1523. The Princess Elizabeth was confined at Richmond by her sister Mary, and it became her favourite residence after her accession to the throne; she died here in 1603, in which year, and in 1625, the courts of justice were removed hither, on account of the plague. In 1605, Henry, Prince of Wales, resided here; and it was the occasional residence of Charles I., who here formed a large collection of pictures; and of his queen, on whom it was settled. In 1649 it was surveyed by order of parliament, and sold in the following year; but shortly after the Restoration it was delivered to the queen-mother, though in a very dilapidated state; it was soon afterwards pulled down, and private houses erected on the site, the owners of which hold on lease from the crown.

A park appears to have been formed in the reign of Edward I.; and in the time of Henry VIII. there were two, distinguished as the Great and the Little, the second having been probably laid out in the reign of Henry V., or Henry VII.; these were afterwards united, and called the Old or Little Park, by way of distinction from one inclosed by Charles I., which act was made one of the articles of his impeachment. The Old Park, commencing near Kew-bridge, stretches along the bank of the Thames to Richmond, and comprises the beautiful and extensive royal gardens, and a dairy and grazing farm, which was cultivated under the immediate direction of George III., who occasionally resided here, and who directed the old lodge to be demolished, with a view to the erection of a palace, for which the foundation was prepared, but which was never built. The park was given to the lord mayor and citizens of London, during the protectorate, but after the Restoration reverted to the crown. The Observatory in the park, built in 1769, by Sir William Chambers, is furnished with excellent

astronomical instruments, apparatus for philosophical experiments, and some models, and until lately contained a collection of ores from the mines in the forest of Hartz, in Germany, which have been removed to the British Museum; on its summit is a moveable dome, having an equatorial instrument. The New or Great Park, inclosed by Charles I., is situated southward of Richmond, extending from the hill to the road between London and Kingston; it is eight miles in circumference, encompassed with a brick wall, and comprises about 2253 acres. In the reign of George II., the Princess Amelia, who was ranger, attempted to exclude the public; but Mr. John Lewis, an inhabitant, recovered the right of way by proceedings at law.

The village of Richmond, from its picturesque situation, and the beauty of the surrounding country, possesses attractions of a very rare character. The view from the summit of the hill, though not extensive, includes every thing required to constitute a fine landscape, embracing a fertile and richly-wooded plain, through which the Thames flows in a winding course, with its banks ornamented by numerous mansions and villas, and bounded by hills in the distance. Its proximity to the metropolis, combined with the inviting scenery with which it abounds, and the facility of conveyance both by land and water, causes it to be much resorted to. It in all respects resembles a town, and has a genteel appearance, containing some very good houses, with several inns of a superior description; also a neat theatre, which is opened three or four nights in the week during the summer season; and a literary and scientific institution, recently established. The repair of the highways, and the paving and watching, are, by act of parliament, under the controul of thirty-five select vestrymen. The Thames, which is here nearly 300 feet wide, is crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches, the central one being 25 feet high from low-water mark, and 60 wide; the first stone was laid on the 23rd of August, 1774, and the structure was completed in Dec. 1777, at an expense of about £26,000.

The LIVING is a vicarage, consolidated with that of Kingston, by act of parliament, in 1760. The church is a neat brick edifice, with a low square embattled tower, ornamented with buttresses at its western end; amongst other interesting monuments is a brass tablet, erected by the Earl of Buchan in 1792, to the memory of Thomson, author of the *Seasons*, who died at Richmond in 1748. A district church dedicated to St. John, was built in 1831, on a site given by William Selwyn, Esq., at an expense of about £7000, of which £3500 were granted by the commissioners under the act of the 58th of George III., and the remainder was raised by subscription; it is a handsome edifice in the later English style, containing 1250 sittings, of which 600 are free, and the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and those of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion; also a Roman Catholic chapel. The Wesleyan Theological Institution, erected here in 1842, at an expense of £11,000, is a spacious structure in the later English style, consisting of a central range and two projecting wings, and is 248 feet in length. In the middle of the principal range is a lofty square tower, with octagonal turrets at the angles rising above the battlements, and terminating in minarets crowned by

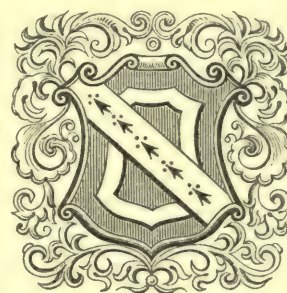
figured finials; and the fronts of the wings have angular turrets of similar character with minarets above the gable. The chief entrance is in the central tower, under a lofty and embattled oriel window reaching to the summit of the second story; the main building contains about 70 apartments, and there are several additional rooms in the wings.

A school was founded in 1713, by contribution among several noblemen and gentlemen, and was endowed in 1719, by Lady Dorothy Capel, with part of the rental of an estate, from which it now receives £37. 10.; there are also £3700 new South Sea annuities, and £100 four per cents., in the possession of the trustees, the produce of benefactions and donations. Queen Elizabeth's almshouses, supposed to have been founded in the year 1606 by Sir George Wright, were originally situated under Richmond hill; but the present building was erected by subscription, in 1767, at a place called the Vineyard, on a piece of ground given by William Turner, Esq.; the income is about £132 per annum, and it affords lodging and maintenance to eight women. On the hill is an almshouse founded and endowed by Bishop Duppa, in 1661, the income of which, with some small additional benefactions, is £206, and in which are ten widows. Almshouses were founded in 1695, by Humphrey Michell, for ten old men, and augmented by John Michell and William Smithet, Esqrs.; the tenements were rebuilt in 1810, in the Vineyard, at an expense of £3014, derived from savings from the revenue, which is at present about £420 per annum. The income of almshouses founded in 1757, by Rebecca Houlton, is now £280, and nine women are supported in them. In addition to these charities, William Hickey, in 1727, bequeathed estates, which, with the interest of the accumulation of savings, now produce a rental of more than £750, from which 20 pensioners receive £20 per annum each; and, from the excess of income beyond the expenditure, the trustees, in 1834, by permission of the lord chancellor, erected handsome almshouses in the later English style, at an expense of about £5800, for the pensioners. There is also another valuable charity, under the management of trustees, for repairing the church, the income of which is about £600; of this, £300 are appropriated to the support of deserving poor, at the discretion of the trustees, who have obtained from the court of chancery permission to build ten almshouses, for ten men and women, near the site of the former. The parish receives £170 per annum from Henry Smith's charity: in 1785, Mrs. Mary New bequeathed £1000 three per cent. reduced annuities to five widows; and there are also other bequests to the poor. The union of Richmond comprises five parishes, with a population of 13,558: the union workhouse, formerly the parochial poor-house, was built in 1786, by George III., and, with about thirty acres of land, was presented by that monarch to the parish.

A convent of Carthusians, called the House of Jesus of Bethlehem, was erected and richly endowed by Henry V., in 1414, at the hamlet of West Sheen, about a quarter of a mile from the palace; and, in 1416, a hermitage for a recluse was founded in this convent. In the reign of Henry VII., Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum within its walls, when defeated by that monarch; and the body of James IV., King of Scotland, was brought hither, after his defeat and death at Flodden

Field. At the time of its dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £777. 12. 1. It was revived by Queen Mary, but finally suppressed at her death, a few months afterwards: an ancient gateway, the last remains of the priory, was taken down in 1769, and the hamlet of West Sheen was at the same time demolished, the site now forming a part of the royal inclosure. A convent of Carmelites had been previously established here by Edward II., but it was removed to Oxford, at the expiration of two years from its foundation. Henry VII. is said to have instituted a convent of Observant. friars near the palace, in 1499, the suppression of which, in 1534, is recorded by Holinshed. A mineral well, discovered here about 1680, appears to have attracted a great deal of company, and was in considerable repute for about half a century, but afterwards rapidly declined. In the grounds of the Earl of Errol is a mount called Henry the Eighth's, on which that monarch is said to have stood waiting the signal to inform him of the death of Anna Boleyn. Dr. John Moore, author of *Zeluco*, was buried here: and Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's school, died at West Sheen in 1519. Mrs. Mary Yates, a celebrated actress in the time of Garrick, and Edmund Kean, the eminent tragedian, died and were buried here.

RICHMOND (ST. MARY), a borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK, 44 miles (N. W.) from York, and 234 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 3992 inhabitants. This town seems to have been founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by his



Arms.

nephew Alan Rufus, upon whom he bestowed the whole district called Richmondshire, with the title of Earl of Richmond, and who built the castle, and gave the place the name of "Rich Mount," indicating, it is presumed, the value he attached to it. It had previously belonged to the Saxon Earl Edwin, and the charter for dispossessing him of his Yorkshire estates, and conferring them on Alan, was granted at the siege of York, in 1069. The castle appears to have been inaccessible, from its situation and immense artificial strength, but was suffered to fall into decay at an early period, as when Leland wrote his *Itinerary*, in the reign of Henry VIII., it was in ruins. It has, however, recently been repaired and restored, under the superintendence of Captain Hampton, who has been guided in this important and very difficult undertaking, by an ancient drawing made about the reign of Henry III., and not long since discovered among the Harleian manuscripts. The town, in Leland's time, retained its walls, but the three gates, called French, Finkel, and Bar gates, had been destroyed. The discovery of a great number of Roman silver coins near the castle, in 1720, led to the conjecture that the town is of Roman origin, but there is no further confirmation of the opinion.

RICHMOND is situated on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which the river Swale winds in semicircular course; and the vale to which the stream gives name,

and the other parts of the country in the neighbourhood, are celebrated for their romantic and diversified scenery. It is a neat well-built town, chiefly of stone, and the society consists in a great degree of persons of independent property; the beauty of the surrounding district, and the moderate rate at which the necessary articles of consumption can be procured, attracting many of this class. The principal streets contain several excellent houses, and the place is lighted with gas: a handsome stone bridge of three arches crossing the Swale, was erected in 1789, at the joint expense of the corporation and the inhabitants of the North riding. In the market-place, where are some very good houses and shops, is a column, under which a reservoir was constructed for supplying the town with water; but being found inadequate to the purpose, a new reservoir, capable of containing 120,000 gallons, has been constructed at the head of the Gallowgate by the town-council, into which water is conveyed by iron-pipes from the spring at High Coalsgarth, about two miles distant; the expense of bringing the water to the town was about £2000, from which the council derive an income of £90 per annum. From the period of its foundation, during several successive reigns, Richmond appears to have been a place of very considerable TRADE; but the grant of charters for markets to some neighbouring towns, and other causes, interrupted its prosperity, and the want of a water communication (the Swale, from its rocky bed, not being navigable) is much felt. The business is now principally in corn and lead, the latter being brought from the mines about fourteen miles westward; there are also quarries of good stone. A large trade in knitted-yarn stockings, and woollen caps for sailors, was formerly carried on; they were manufactured here, and exported to Holland and the Netherlands, but it has nearly ceased. The market is on Saturday, and great quantities of corn are sold at it to the corn-factors and millers of the adjacent grazing and mining districts. There are fairs, on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, granted by Queen Elizabeth, and on the Saturday before the feast of St. Thomas à Becket, and on the feast of the Holy Rood, bestowed by Edward I.; the first and last are for cattle, woollen goods, and various kinds of merchandise, and are numerously attended.

The town, which is a BOROUGH by prescription, as well as by various royal grants and charters, was fully incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in the 19th year of her reign; and by a charter conferred by Charles II., in the 21st of his reign, the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, a town-clerk, two chamberlains, and subordinate officers. The present corporation, however, consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; four justices of the peace are appointed, besides the mayor, who is a magistrate during his year of office, and for one year after; and the limits of the municipal borough are co-extensive with those of the parish. The town



Corporation Seal.

first sent members to parliament in the 27th of Elizabeth: the right of election is vested in the £10 householders of the parishes of Richmond and Easby, including by estimation an area of 8320 acres; and the mayor is returning officer. A court of record is held every alternate Tuesday, before the recorder, at which actions under £100 may be tried, but causes at issue are generally taken to the quarter-sessions. A meeting of magistrates occurs every Monday, and a court leet at Easter and Michaelmas. The general quarter-sessions for the borough take place in the town-hall, which is a handsome building, erected by the corporation. The gaol for debtors arrested by warrant from the sheriff of the county, directed to the chief bailiff, formerly belonged to the earls of Richmond, and is now the property of the Earl of Zetland, and rented by the Duke of Leeds, as high steward and chief bailiff of the liberty and franchise of Richmond and Richmondshire, in which capacity his grace has peculiar jurisdiction, with power of appointing courts and holding pleas of civil action under 40s. There is also a borough gaol.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 2341 acres, of which 425 are arable, 1618 meadow and pasture, and 298 woodland. The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 5. 7½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and there is an acre and a half of glebe. The church is conjectured, from the style of part of the building, to have been erected about the time of Henry III., and presents some portions of the Norman style, but the variety of additions and alterations it has undergone has left little trace of its original architecture; it contains a few handsome monuments and armorial bearings, a beautiful font, and an excellent organ. The chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the centre of the town, formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Mary at York, but was suffered to become ruinous, and no service was performed in it from the year 1712 until 1740, at which period it was repaired by the corporation. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of about £108: the patronage, formerly in the corporation, and directed to be sold under the Municipal act, has been purchased by L. Cooke, Esq., of Richmond. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic chapel, in a window of which is a very fine painting of the Crucifixion. The free grammar school, which is in considerable repute, was founded and endowed by the burgesses in the reign of Elizabeth, who granted letters-patent, authorising its institution; the produce of the endowment amounts to £300 per annum, arising from land. A rent-charge of £8 was bequeathed by Dr. Bathurst, in 1659, towards the maintenance of scholars going from the establishment to the University of Cambridge; and in 1730, Dr. William Allen left his estate at Bures St. Mary, in Suffolk, for founding two scholarships at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, now worth £17 per annum, with preference to his next of kin, and afterwards to this school. National schools are partly supported by subscription; and the corporation have a school for boys. The Rev. Matthew Hutchinson's charity, bequeathed in 1704, and now producing about £68 per annum, is appropriated to the education of twelve boys, for which £10 per annum are paid; to the payment of £4 each to boys as apprentice-fees, and £3. 3. per annum each to sixteen widows. Bowes'

hospital was founded in 1607, by Eleanor Bowes, for three widows, with an endowment of £10 per annum; Thompson's hospital was established in 1781, by William Thompson, and endowed with property now producing about £13 per annum, for four widows of tailors; and Pinkney's hospital was instituted in 1699, by Mr. George Pinkney, for three widows, who receive £6. 10. a year among them. The poor law union of Richmond comprises 46 parishes or places, and contains a population of 20,233.

The ruins and relics of ANTIQUITY possess extreme interest. Of these, the principal is the castle, the site of which comprises nearly six acres; the remains show the great strength of the building when entire, and the great square tower, or keep, supposed to have been built at a rather more recent period than the other parts, and which was repaired in 1761 by the Duke of Richmond, is in good preservation. To the northward of the town are the ruins of a house of Grey friars, of which the tower is almost the only part remaining; it is a most beautiful structure in the richest English style, ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles, and was erected but shortly before the Dissolution in 1538, at which time the society consisted of a master and fourteen brethren. The establishment itself, however, was founded so early as 1258, by Ralph Fitz-Randal, Lord of Middleham. St. Nicholas' hospital, for sick and infirm people, and pilgrims, a short distance from the town, is of uncertain origin, but is mentioned in the 18th of Henry II.; the present building is supposed to have been erected soon after the dissolution of the religious houses, and contains little of the original edifice. Nearly opposite the castle, on the other side of the river Swale, are the ruins of the priory of St. Martin, founded in 1100, which was granted to the abbey of St. Mary, York, and richly endowed by Whyomar, Lord of Aske, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond; some fine Norman arches are almost the only remains. Richmond gives the title of Duke to the family of Lennox.

RICKERBY, a township, in the parish of STANWIX, union of CARLISLE, ESKDALE ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Carlisle; containing 92 inhabitants.

RICKERGATE, a township, in the parish of ST. MARY, city and union of CARLISLE, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 2440 inhabitants.

RICKERSCOTE, a township, in the parish of CASTLE-CHURCH, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, union, and S. division of the county, of STAFFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Stafford; containing 154 inhabitants. It is situated on the banks of the river Peak, near its confluence with the Stow, amid scenery highly picturesque, and is distinguished by its valuable spa. The soil is a good light loam; and the low lands, which are mostly in pasture, have been greatly improved by drains and embankments, which protect them from inundations.

RICKINGHALL-INFERIOR (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of STOW, hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile (S. W. by W.) from Botesdale; containing 432 inhabitants. The road from Bury St. Edmund's to Norwich runs through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Rickinghall-Superior consolidated, valued in the king's books at £16. 5. 2½., and in the gift of G. St. Vincent

Wilson, Esq.: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £1040; the glebe of this place contains nearly 24 acres, to which there is a house. The church, which has about 450 sittings, is in the decorated English style, with a circular tower, the upper part of which is octagonal. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RICKINGHALL-SUPERIOR (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. by W.) from Botesdale; containing 768 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from Norwich to Bury St. Edmund's. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Rickinghall-Inferior, and valued in the king's books at £19. 13. 11½.; the glebe consists of about 15 acres. The church is in the decorated English style, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a square embattled tower; the porch on the south side is remarkably handsome. There is a national school for girls.

RICKLING (ALL SAINTS), a parish, in the union of SAFFRON-WALDEN, hundred of UTTLESFORD, N. division of ESSEX, 6 miles (N.) from Bishop-Stortford; containing 445 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1356a. 31p., of which about 1083 acres are arable, 146 meadow and pasture, and 49 woodland; it is separated from the parish of Quendon by the road to Newmarket, on which the village, consisting of several neatly-built houses, is pleasantly situated. The ancient manor-house, about a mile from the church, is a spacious quadrangular embattled structure, with a lofty gateway tower, and still retains much of its original grandeur. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patron, Bishop of London; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. The great tithes have been commuted for £275, and the vicarial for £124; the appropriate glebe comprises 17 acres, and the vicarial 6. The church, an ancient edifice of stone, contains various interesting monumental inscriptions. A national school has been established.

RICKMANSWORTH (ST. MARY), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of WATFORD, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN's, county of HERTFORD, 24 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hertford, and 18 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 5026 inhabitants. The name of this town, in ancient records, is written *Rykemesreswearth* and *Richmeresweard*, signifying the rich moor meadow. The manor, which, with four others, constituted the lordship of Pynesfield, formed a part of the demesne of the Saxon kings, and was bestowed by Offa of Mercia on the abbot and monks of St. Alban's, who retained it until their dissolution; it was afterwards given by Edward VI. to Ridley, Bishop of London, upon whose martyrdom it was granted by Mary to his successor, Bonner, and in the reign of Elizabeth again became the property of the crown, and ultimately passed into private hands. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley, near the confluence of the Colne and Gade with the Chess; these rivers are much frequented by anglers, being noted for trout, and the last, which rises in Buckinghamshire, turns several mills in its course. It is irregularly built, but its short distance from London, combined with an agreeable adjacent country, renders it a desirable place of residence. Within the parish are several flour-mills and six paper-mills, affording occupation to nearly 600 persons; and

there is also an extensive brewery. The manufacture of horse-hair seating for chairs, and of straw-plat, is carried on to a considerable extent; and the cultivation of water-cresses for the London market gives employment to many individuals. The Grand Junction canal passes through the town, and furnishes a communication with the metropolis and various parts of the kingdom. There are fairs for cattle on July 20th and Nov. 24th, and a statute-fair on the Saturday before the third Monday in September.

The parish comprises 9769*a.* 15*p.*, exclusively of roads and rivers; 430 acres are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16; patron and appropriator, Bishop of London: the great tithes have been commuted for £1385, and the vicarial for £600, and the glebe comprises 108 acres. The church has a large embattled tower of hewn flints at its western end, and the body was a few years since rebuilt of brick, coloured in imitation of weather-stained stone; some ancient ecclesiastical coins, and leaden and stone coffins, were discovered in digging for the foundation. Over the altar is a beautiful window of painted glass, representing the Crucifixion, brought originally from St. Peter's at Rome, and purchased in Paris, in 1800, for £200. A church has been erected in the hamlet of Chorley-Wood, chiefly at the expense of James Hayward, Esq., of Loudwater House. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A national school is endowed with £22 per annum; at Mill-End, in the parish, is a British school for boys; and a school is partly supported by Mr. John Hull. There are two sets of almshouses, one belonging to the parish, and one endowed with £10 per annum by John Fotherley, Esq., in 1674. Moor Park, a splendid mansion in the vicinity, the property of the Marquess of Westminster, has been the residence of several distinguished characters, having been occupied at different times by Neville, Archbishop of York, in the reign of Henry VI.; by Cardinal Wolsey; by the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II.; and by Lord Anson. On the high ground on the other side of, and close adjoining, the town, is Rickmansworth Park, now unoccupied. The parish was the birthplace, in 1553, of Sir Thomas White, lord mayor of London, who is honourably known as the founder of Gloucester Hall (now Worcester College) and of St. John's College, Oxford; also of Merchant Tailors' school, London; and for his extensive charitable benefactions.

RIDDELL'S-QUARTER, a township, in the parish of LONG HORSLEY, union of MORPETH, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 175 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the family of Riddell, comprises about 2022 acres of land. Within its limits, near the village of Long Horsley, is an old tower, once a border fortress that belonged in the time of Henry VIII. to Sir Robert Horsley, whose ancestors held the estate at a very early period, probably before the reign of Henry III. There is a small but neat Roman Catholic chapel, and the ancient tower is now used for a priest's house.

RIDDINGS, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of ALFRETON, union of BELPER, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3 miles (S.) from Alfreton; containing, with Ironville, 1841 inhabitants. The new road from Manchester to Notting-

ham, and a branch of the Cromford canal, connected with Mansfield by a railroad, pass through this place, which has recently obtained the grant of a market. There are extensive iron-works, and furnaces for smelting iron-ore, immense quantities of which, and of coal, are obtained in the immediate neighbourhood, and afford occupation to a large proportion of the inhabitants, of whom some also are employed in the adjacent mines, forges, &c., of Birch-wood and Codnor-Park. These establishments, formed about 1801, have been the cause of greatly increasing the population of Riddings, which, prior to that period, was but small, although in early ages it was of considerable consequence. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £40; patron, Vicar of Alfreton. A church in the early English style was erected in 1830, by the Parliamentary Commissioners, towards which the inhabitants subscribed £1000. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans.

RIDDLESWORTH (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from East Harling; containing 70 inhabitants. It comprises by admeasurement 1157 acres, and is separated from the county of Suffolk by the Lesser Ouse river. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Gasthorpe united, valued in the king's books at £11. 2. 8½, and in the gift of T. Thornhill, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £116, and the glebe contains 15 acres, to which there is a house. The church is in the early English style, with an embattled tower, and in the chancel is a handsome monument to Sir D. Drury.

RIDGACRE, a township, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of STOURBRIDGE, Hales-Owen division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP; containing 465 inhabitants.

RIDGE (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of BARNET, hundred of CASHIO, or liberty of ST. ALBAN'S, county of HERTFORD, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chipping-Barnet; containing 409 inhabitants. The parish is watered by the river Colne, and comprises 3607 acres, of which 139 are common or waste; the soil in the hilly parts is a strong clay, and in the lower grounds a loamy earth, resting on chalk and gravel. The road between Barnet and St. Alban's is less than a mile from the village. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Countess of Caledon. The great tithes have been commuted for £323. 12., and the vicarial for £242; the glebe-house has been erected by the present vicar. The church is principally in the later English style. A national school is supported by subscription. Here was a religious house, formerly an appendage to the abbey of St. Alban's, but now a private residence.

RIDGEWAY, an ecclesiastical parish, in the parish of ECKINGTON, union of CHESTERFIELD, hundred of SCARSDALE, N. division of the county of DERBY, 7 miles (N.) from Chesterfield; containing 1467 inhabitants. The district comprises the townships of Ridgeway and Troway, and abounds with coal, of which two mines are in operation; the inhabitants are employed chiefly in the manufacture of scythes and sickles. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the pew-rents of the church, and a fixed payment of £280 out of the tithes.

The church was erected in 1840, at an expense of £1600, raised by subscription, aided by £350 from the Diocesan Church Building Society; and £200 from the Incorporated Society, it is a neat structure in the later English style, with a small tower at the east end, and contains 571 sittings, of which 324 are free. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a national school, built in 1837.

RIDGMONT (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **WOBURN**, hundred of **REDBORNESTOKE**, county of **BEDFORD**, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Woburn; containing 964 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, with Segenhoe, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £84; patron and impropiator, Duke of Bedford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, in 1796. The church of Ridgmont contains 90 free sittings, the Incorporated Society having granted £100 in aid of the expense: that at Segenhoe was long since demolished. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

RIDGWELL (*ST. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of **HALSTED**, hundred of **HINCKFORD**, N. division of **ESSEX**, 5 miles (N. W.) from Castle-Hedingham; containing 753 inhabitants. The river Colne has its source in the parish, and there are also some fine springs of water. The village, which is on the road to Cambridge, had formerly a market; and a fair is still held on the eve of the festival of St. Lawrence. The hamlet of Ridgwell-Norton consists of a few houses situated on a pleasant green. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons and impropiators, Master and Fellows of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. The great tithes have been commuted for £420, and the vicarial for £136; there are 37 acres of impropriate glebe, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ of vicarial. The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; also a school supported by subscription. This place is supposed to have been a Roman station, and a tessellated pavement has been found.

RIDING, a township, in the parish of **BYWELL ST. ANDREW**, union of **HEXHAM**, E. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Hexham; containing 132 inhabitants. A bridge was erected in 1822, across the dangerous ford of Dipton burn. The Roman Watling-street, and the north road from Newcastle to Hexham, pass through the township, and the Carlisle railway in the vicinity.

RIDLEY, a township, in the parish of **BUNBURY**, union of **NANTWICH**, First division of the hundred of **EDDISBURY**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 123 inhabitants. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £100, payable to the Haberdashers' Company, of London. Sir Thomas Egerton, an eminent lawyer and chancellor under James I., by whom he was created Viscount Brackley, was born here in 1540.

RIDLEY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **DARTFORD**, hundred of **AXTON**, **DARTFORD**, and **WILMINGTON**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, 11 miles (N. E. by N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 95 inhabitants, and comprising 814a. 11p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 14. 9½., and in the gift of William Lambard, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for £174. 8., and there are 30 acres of glebe.

RIDLEY, a township, in the parish and union of **HALTWHISTLE**, W. division of **TINDALE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Haltwhistle; containing 258 inhabitants. The township is on the west of the Allen, and south of the South Tyne, which rivers afterwards form a junction. It comprises 4202a. 1r. 1p., of which a small proportion is arable and wood, and a considerable breadth wild moor; the surface is hilly, and the soil is clay on the higher grounds, and gravel or sand in the vicinity of the Tyne, the open land being occasionally interspersed with woody ravines, from which streams descend into the river. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway runs about half a mile through the north-east corner of the township. Ridley Hall is mentioned in old documents as the property of the Ridleys of Willimoteswick, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I.; in the latter part of the 17th century it had passed into the hands of the family of Lowes, by whom the present mansion was built, towards the close of the last century, and considerable additions were made to it by the late John Davidson, Esq., whose grandmother was named Lowes. It is charmingly situated on ground retiring irregularly from the Tyne; soft green slopes, and a rich garniture of groves, environ it on three sides, and on the south it has a broad and flat lawn, and the deep and thickly-wooded chasm of the Allen full in front. William's Wyke Castle, which also belonged to the family of the martyred Bishop Ridley, until the year 1652, when the estate was seized by the commonwealth, is now a possession of Sir Edward Blackett, Bart., and stands upon a rather steep eminence, overlooking the lands that intervene between it and the Tyne. The rectorial tithes, belonging to Sir Edward, have been commuted for £43, and the vicarial for £100. In the chapel-yard of Beltingham, in the township, are several fine yew-trees of great age; and near Allen's-Green are a few petrifying springs which leave an incrustation upon any vegetable substance brought in contact with them.—See **BELTINGHAM**.

RIDLINGTON (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the **TUNSTEAD** and **HAPPING** incorporation, hundred of **TUNSTEAD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, 4 miles (E.) from North Walsham; containing 212 inhabitants. It lies between North Walsham and the German Ocean, and comprises about 600 acres, chiefly arable land. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of East Ruston united, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; net income, £208; patrons, Lady Wodehouse and the Dean and Canons of Windsor, the latter of whom are appropriators of East Ruston. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with an embattled tower surmounted by statues of the Four Evangelists as pinnacles. The poor have the privilege of using the common for fuel and pasturage.

RIDLINGTON (*ST. MARY AND ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of **UPPINGHAM**, hundred of **MARTINSLEY**, county of **RUTLAND**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Uppingham; containing 299 inhabitants, and comprising about 2000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 1. 3., and in the gift of Lord Barham: the tithes have been commuted for £353, and the glebe contains 46 acres.

RIDWARE, **HAMSTALL**, county of **STAFFORD**.—See **HAMSTALL-RIDWARE**.

RIDWARE, MAVESYN (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the union of **LICHFIELD**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from Rugeley; containing, with the hamlet of Blithbury, 531 inhabitants, of whom 297 are in Hill-Ridware hamlet. The parish is situated between the rivers Trent and Blythe, and comprises by admeasurement 2336 acres; the road from Lichfield to Uttoxeter runs through the parish, and the Grand Trunk canal crosses the road about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Hill-Ridware. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 2. 11., and in the gift of Hugo Mavesyn Chadwick and John Newton Lane, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 13 acres, to which there is a house. Schools are supported. About three miles north of the church are slight remains of Blithbury Priory.

RIDWARE, PIPE (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **LICHFIELD**, N. division of the hundred of **OFFLOW** and of the county of **STAFFORD**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E.) from Rugeley; containing 100 inhabitants. It comprises about 700 acres, the soil of which is in some parts light, and in others a stiff clay; the river Trent and the Grand Trunk canal pass through. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £46; patron, Chancellor in the Cathedral of Lichfield, whose tithes here have been commuted for £45; the glebe contains nearly 3 acres, and a rent-charge of £90 is paid to the prebendary of Alrewas.

RIGSBY (*St. James*), a parish, in the union of **SPILSBY**, Wold division of the hundred of **CALCEWORTH**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by S.) from Alford; containing, with the hamlet of Ailby, 103 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1035a. 3r. 12p.: chalk lying under the soil is burnt for agricultural use, and also applied to the repair of the roads. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Alford: the tithes have been commuted for £223.

RIGTON, a township, in the parish of **KIRKBY-OVERBLOWS**, Upper division of the wapentake of **CLARO**, W. riding of **YORK**, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Otley; containing 542 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 3000 acres, chiefly the property of the Earl of Harewood, who is lord of the manor: the village consists of a line of scattered houses, irregularly built. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a school, built by subscription on the waste land.

RIGTON, with **BARDSEY**, a township, in the parish of **BARDSEY**, Lower division of the wapentake of **SKYRACK**, W. riding of **YORK**, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Wetherby; containing 364 inhabitants, of whom 125 are in the village of Rigton. It is situated in the vale of a small stream, a short distance from Bardsey, which is on the opposite side. George Lane Fox, Esq., is chief owner of the soil.

RILLINGTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **MALTON**, wapentake of **BUCKROSE**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the chapelry of Scampston, 1051 inhabitants, of whom 800 are in Rillington township, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Malton. The parish is bounded on the north by the navigable river Derwent, and comprises by admeasurement 4842 acres, of which 2460 are in the township of Rillington; of the latter, more than three-fourths are arable, and the rest pasture. The soil is generally light. The living is a discharged

vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £105; impropriator, Dr. Simpson. The church, rebuilt in 1825, is a neat structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, and comprises 250 sittings, all free. At the village of Scampston is a chapel of ease. There are places of worship for Independents, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans.

RILSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **BURNSALL**, union of **SKIPTON**, E. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWXCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by W.) from Skipton; containing 121 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises 3050 acres, of which 849 are common or waste, and belongs to various proprietors, of whom the Duke of Devonshire is lord of the manor: the soil is rich, and the land principally meadow and pasture. Rilston House and Rilston Manor House are both handsome mansions, the former the seat of Richard Waddilove, Esq., and the latter that of William Blake, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, is a neat edifice, with a square tower. Rent-charges amounting to £72. 10. 8. have been awarded as commutations for the tithes, of which sum £2 are payable to the impropriator, and £70. 10. 8. to the rector of both medieties of Burnsall.

RIMMINGTON, a township, in the parish of **GISBURN**, union of **CLITHEROE**, W. division of the wapentake of **STAINCLIFFE** and **EWXCROSS**, W. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (N. E.) from Clitheroe; containing 722 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 3000 acres, chiefly the property of G. L. Fox, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The district abounds with minerals; a vein of lead-ore, containing a large proportion of silver, was discovered and wrought with success for several years, and calamine was also obtained in considerable quantities.

RIMPTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **SHERBORNE**, forming a distinct portion of the hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Sherborne; containing 223 inhabitants. This parish, situated at the head of the great valley of Taunton-Dean, and washed by a small stream tributary to the river Parret, comprises by computation 1000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19. 9½., and in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester: the tithes have been commuted for £209, and there are 48 acres of glebe, and a house. The church is a small neat edifice of stone, with a tower, and is in the English style.

RIMSWELL, a township, in the parish of **OWTHORNE**, union of **PATRINGTON**, S. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESSE**, E. riding of **YORK**, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Hull; containing 143 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1085 acres of land, belonging to various proprietors. The village is neat, and lies about a mile to the west of Owthorne. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

RINGEY, or **RINGWAY**, a chapelry, in the parish of **BOWDON**, union of **ALTRINCHAM**, hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Altrincham. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £112; patron, W. Egerton, Esq.

RINGLAND (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **ST. FAITH**, hundred of **EYNSFORD**, E. division of **NORFOLK**, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Norwich; contain-

ing 386 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Wensum, and comprises 1202a. 2r. 38p., of which about 774 acres are arable, 171 meadow, pasture, and marsh, 174 woodland, and 83 common; the surface is beautified with numerous verdant undulations, commanding diversified views of the surrounding country. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 0½.; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £165, and the vicarial for £105; the glebe contains 11½ acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower; the chancel is separated from the nave by a carved screen, in the lower compartments of which are representations of the Apostles, painted and gilt; the east window has some ancient stained glass, exhibiting several persons kneeling before a crucifix, and underneath them labels with Latin inscriptions. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by an endowment producing £22 per annum.

RINGLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of PRESTWICH, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, 7 miles (N. W.) from Manchester. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £250; patrons, the Rectors of Prestwich, Bury, and Middleton. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A school-house was erected in 1640, by Nathan Walworth, who endowed it with land now producing an income of about £50.

RINGMER (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of CHAILEY, hundred of RINGMER, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 2½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Lewes; containing 1339 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the west by the river Ouse, and comprises about 4000 acres; the soil is in some parts clay, and in others a chalky marl, and the surface is diversified by some considerable elevations. Broyle, in the parish, was one of the seats of the archbishops of Canterbury, and had a park of 2000 acres in extent, which is now under cultivation, in pasture. Artillery barracks were erected during the late war, but are now disused as such, and a portion occupied as a lunatic asylum. The village is situated on the road from Lewes to Hastings, and that from Lewes to London runs through the parish. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the Archbishop, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £299; impropiator, Lady D'Harcourt. The church is an ancient edifice, partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with two small chapels, and contains several curious monuments; a modern wooden steeple has been erected in lieu of an ancient one which fell into ruins. There is a place of worship for Independents. Lady Barbara, Thomas, and Sybilla Stapley, in 1699, gave each £100 for teaching children; and the income, £10, is applied in support of a national school. Elizabeth Cheyney, in 1620, founded an almshouse, which she endowed with property now producing £21 per annum, for the support of two men or women; and the dividends on £2000 bank stock, amounting to £230 per annum, were left by Miss Hay, in 1797, to be distributed among aged and deserving poor.

RINGMORE, a parish, in the union of KINGSBRIDGE, hundred of ERMINGTON, Ermington and Plympton, and S. divisions of DEVON, 4 miles (S. by W.) from Modbury; containing 362 inhabitants. The parish is situ-

ated on the shore of Bigbury Bay, near the mouth of the Avon, and comprises by admeasurement 1168 acres: fine building-stone, of a slaty kind, is quarried for covering houses. Small vessels come up the Avon, laden chiefly with coal, and return with hides, potatoes, &c., for the London market. There is also a mackerel and pilchard fishery, which, during the season, employs between 60 and 80 men, besides women. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 7½., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. Gilbert Butland: the tithes, including a small portion in the parish of Kingston, and exclusive of the glebe, have been commuted for £235; and the glebe contains 100 acres, to which there is a substantial and elegant house, recently built. The church is a plain structure in the later English style. Two schools are partly supported by subscription.

RINGSFIELD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WANGFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (S. W. by W.) from Beccles; containing 311 inhabitants. The consolidated parishes of Ringsfield and Redisham Parva lie near the road from Beccles to Halesworth, and comprise about 1700 acres of land, the soil of which is generally heavy, and the surface flat. The living is a rectory, with Redisham Parva consolidated, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £488; patron, Edward Postle, Esq. The glebe contains about 40 acres, to which there is a house. The church is a small ancient building, covered with thatch; the interior is ornamented with paintings and sculpture. Some remains exist of the church of Redisham Parva, and there was anciently a free chapel belonging to the convent at Norwich, founded in 1174. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

RINGSHALL, with INCOMB and WARDS, a hamlet, in the parish of IVINGHOE, union of LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM; containing 217 inhabitants.

RINGSHALL, a parish, in the union and hundred of BOSMERE and CLAYDON, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Needham-Market; containing 356 inhabitants, and comprising 2116a. 2r. 6p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 18. 1½., and in the gift of Pembroke College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £562. 10., including those on the glebe, which contains about 93 acres, with a house, rebuilt in 1820, by the Rev. C. F. Parker. The church is partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with a square tower, the upper part of which was struck by lightning about 30 years since. A wall, and a window, now forming part of a farm-house, are the remains of a chapel founded here in 1174; and near this is the site of a mansion which was occasionally the residence of Sir Thomas Gresham, while making preparations for the erection of the Royal Exchange, London. The frame-work for that structure was made here and in the adjoining parish of Battisford, from timber grown upon his estate in each place, and several of the saw-pits where the wood was cut are still to be seen. Fossils of the Saurian species of animals have been found on the glebe.

RINGSTEAD, a hamlet, in the parish of OSMINGTON, union of WEYMOUTH, hundred of CULLIFORD-TREE, Dorchester division of DORSET; containing 41 inhabitants.

RINGSTEAD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **THRAPSTON**, hundred of **HIGHAM-FERRERS**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Thrapston; containing 640 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Nene, and comprises by admeasurement 2000 acres: the road from Thrapston, through Raunds, Stanwick, and Higham-Ferrers, to Bedford, crosses the parish, and barges navigate the Nene to Northampton. Stone is quarried in many parts for building, and for repairing the roads; and a large portion of the male population is employed in shoe-making, and the females in making lace. An inclosure act was passed in 1839. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Denford; impropiator of Ringstead, the Sackville family. The great tithes have been commuted for £384. 18. 6., and the vicarial for £140; there are also rent-charges of £10. 8. and £9. 13., payable respectively to the rector of Shelton and vicar of Raunds. The church is principally in the early English style, with a tower and spire, and contains a plain ancient font on moulded shafts. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. About £30, arising from a charity estate, are annually distributed among the poor. At the hamlet of Mill Cotton are the remains of a square Roman camp, consisting of lofty ramparts, defended by a deep moat; and near it is the site of an old town, where fragments and foundations of walls, with a few coins, have been turned up by the plough.

RINGSTEAD, GREAT, a parish, in the union of **DOCKING**, hundred of **SMITHDON**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 16 miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn; containing 526 inhabitants. It comprises 2650a. 3r. 38p., of which 2370 acres are arable, 146 pasture and meadow, 77 plantation, and 58 common, the last appropriated to the poor for fuel. The parishes of St. Andrew and St. Peter have been consolidated, the former a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and the latter a rectory, valued at £11. 6. 8.; patron, H. L'E. Styleman L'Estrange, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for £600, and there are a glebe of 154 acres, and a handsome house, considerably improved by the Rev. F. T. W. C. Fitzroy. The present parochial church is chiefly in the decorated and later English styles, with a square embattled tower: the church of St. Peter was pulled down in 1771, with the exception of the circular tower, which forms a picturesque object. A national school has been established.

RINGSTEAD, LITTLE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of **DOCKING**, hundred of **SMITHDON**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 14½ miles (N. N. E.) from Lynn, comprising 600 acres, nearly all arable. The living is a sinecure rectory, valued in the king's books at £3. 6. 8.; net income, £49; patron, H. L'E. S. L'Estrange, Esq. The church has been demolished.

RINGSWOULD (*St. Nicholas*), a parish, in the cinque-port liberty and union of **DOVER**, though locally in the hundred of **CORNILO**, lathe of **St. Augustine**, E. division of **KENT**, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from Dover; containing 637 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1598a. 3r. 18p., of which about 169 acres are down land, 105 acres free down, 88 pasture, and the remainder arable. The hamlet of Kingsdown, in the parish, lies adjacent to the sea-shore, and from its being noticed in ancient charters, appears to have been a place of considerable importance, though it is at present only a small

fishing village. By means of a capstan, the fishermen wind on shore their boats, commonly called Kingsdown boats. A market and a fair, granted by Edward II. in the 5th year of his reign, were formerly held. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 12. 6., and in the gift of the Rev. John Monins: the tithes have been commuted for £500, and there are 10 acres of glebe. The churchyard contains two remarkably fine yew-trees, one of which is twenty-one feet in girth. A national school has recently been erected. In a valley between two downs in the vicinity are vestiges of an encampment, supposed to be of Roman construction.

RINGWOOD (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the N. division of the hundred of **NEW FOREST**, but chiefly in the hundred of **RINGWOOD**, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing, with the tythings of North Ashley, Bistern with Crow, Burley, and Kingston, 3700 inhabitants, of whom 2387 are in the town, 20 miles (W. S. W.) from Southampton, and 91 (S. W. by W.) from London. This place is of great antiquity, having been of some importance during the Saxon times, and was originally named *Regnum*, or "the town of the Regni," mentioned by Antoninus; and subsequently *Rinovid* and *Regnewood*, which, by a Saxon termination, denotes "the wood of the Regni." The town is situated on the eastern bank of the navigable river Avon, which, dividing eastward into three branches, over each of which is a stone bridge, afterwards collects its waters into a broad expanse, with an island in the middle, crossed by a causeway; it is well built, and consists principally of four streets; the inhabitants are supplied with good water, and the atmosphere is thought to be very salubrious. The manufacture of woollen cloth and stockings was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has declined: here is a large brewery for ale. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs take place on July 10th and December 11th, mostly for cattle and forest colts. Manorial courts are held twice a year, at one of which a constable is appointed; and petty-sessions for the Ringwood division are holden here. The living is an endowed vicarage, with the chapelry of Harbridge annexed, valued in the king's books at £75. 5. 5.; net income, £960; patrons and impropiators, Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge. The church is an ancient and spacious structure in the early English style, but its architectural beauty has been almost effaced by modern alterations. At Bistern is a district church. There are places of worship for Independents and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1586, by Richard Lyne, who bequeathed a house, and a rent-charge of £13. 6. 8., which, by subsequent bequests, has been increased to £30 per annum; it has an exhibition of £5 per annum for three years to either of the universities, but the institution approximates in character to a national school. The poor law union of Ringwood comprises five parishes or places, containing a population of 5355. Sir James Mansfield, late lord chief justice of the court of common pleas, was born in the parish.

RIPE, or **ECKINGTON** (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the union of **WEST FIRLE**, hundred of **SHIP-LAKE**, rape of **PEVENSEY**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 10 miles (S. S. E.) from Uckfield; containing 375 inhabitants.

It comprises by admeasurement 1770 acres, of which 835 are arable, 679 meadow and pasture, and a considerable portion of the rest woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 10., and in the gift of Exeter College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £470, and the glebe comprises 33 acres, to which there is a house. The church is a handsome structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated English style, with an embattled tower; the east window is ornamented with representations in stained glass collected from the other windows of the edifice. Here is a powerful chalybeate spring.

RIPLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of PENTRICH, union of Belper, hundred of MORLESTON and LIT-CHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. by W.) from Alfreton; containing 2515 inhabitants. This was anciently a market-town, chartered about the reign of Henry III., and is still a flourishing place. At Hartshay are extensive collieries. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Pentrich. By the liberality of the Duke of Devonshire and others, aided by a grant of £375 from the Incorporated Society, the present chapel was erected in 1820, and about 36 acres of land in the parish of Alfreton have been purchased, and annexed to it. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Unitarians. An urn containing a number of coins of Gallienus, Carausius, Victorinus, and others, was discovered here in 1730.

RIPLEY, a tything, in the parish of SOPLEY, union and hundred of CHRISTCHURCH, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 258 inhabitants.

RIPLEY, a chapelry, in the parish of SEND, union of GUILDFORD, Second division of the hundred of WOKING, W. division of SURREY, 6 miles (N. E.) from Guildford; containing 851 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from London to Portsmouth, by Kingston, and is a post-town, consisting principally of a long wide street. On its north side is a pleasant common, which, when the other commons of the parish were enclosed, under an act passed in 1803, was left open for the general recreation of the inhabitants; cricket-matches are frequently played here, and formerly attracted much company. The common is bordered on the west by the respectable residence of Dunsborough, the grounds of which are pleasant and extensive, and partly bounded by one of the tributary streams of the river Wey. The chapel, which appears to have been founded about the end of the 12th century, is, in a record of the time of Edward II., called the oratory of *Ripelia* or *Ripellee*; and in the 2nd of Edward VI. it seems to have been regarded as a chantry chapel. There is a place of worship for Baptists. George Ripley, the famous alchemist, and a Carmelite friar, whose works were printed at Cassel in 1549, is stated to have been born here.

RIPLEY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, partly in the Upper, but chiefly in the Lower, division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Clint and Killinghall, 1235 inhabitants, of whom 283 are in Ripley township, 23 miles (W. by N.) from York, and 208 (N. N. W.) from London. This place was anciently the property of the Ripley family, by marriage with whose heiress, about the latter part of the fourteenth century, it was conveyed to Sir Thomas Ingilby, whose descend-

ant, Sir William, was created a baronet in 1642; which title, becoming extinct, was revived in 1781, and has passed to Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, the present owner of the estate. During the parliamentary war, Ripley Castle was visited after the battle of Marston Moor by Oliver Cromwell, who passed one night here; it was originally built in 1555, and having been much enlarged and improved during the present century, is a handsome castellated mansion, finely situated in a demesne tastefully laid out. The town, which is on the road from Leeds to Newcastle, occupies rising ground, about half a mile north from the river Nidd, and consists of one broad street; the old houses have been taken down, and replaced by others of stone, in the English style, at the expense of Sir W. A. Ingilby, presenting a very pleasing appearance. Fairs are held on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and August 26th, principally for horses, sheep, and cattle. The parish comprises 7260a. 2r. 20p.; the soil about Ripley is good, but rather moory in the township of Clint; the surface is varied, the higher grounds command some fine views of the surrounding country, and the prevailing scenery combines many features of interest and beauty. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 8. 9.; net income, £666; patron, Sir W. A. Ingilby. The church, an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, contains some handsome monuments of the Ingilby family, among which is one to the memory of Sir Thomas de Ingilby, justice of the common pleas in the time of Edward III.; in the churchyard is a curious pedestal of a cross, with eight niches, apparently intended for kneeling. A free school was established and endowed in 1702, by Mary and Catherine Ingilby; the income is about £120 a year; the school was rebuilt in 1830. A school at Burnt Yates was founded by Admiral Long, in 1760, and endowed with property which, with some small additions subsequently made to it, now produces £200 per annum. There are also charitable endowments to the amount of about £40 a year, the principal of which are Lord Craven's and Mrs. Hardy's. Near the town is a spring, accounted beneficial for weakness in the eyes.

RIPLINGHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of ROWLEY, union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 2 miles (E. by N.) from South Cave; containing 149 inhabitants. The property here principally belongs to the Broadley, Duesbery, and Sykes families. The village is pleasantly situated on the road between Hull and South Cave, and petty-sessions are held in it weekly.

RIPLINGTON, a township, in the parish of WHALTON, union and W. division of CASTLE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 30 inhabitants. In 1560 Queen Elizabeth had a moiety of the lands, and since that date property has been held here by the families of Heron, Grey, Cook, and Teasdale. The township comprises about 377 acres, and is on the western verge of Castle ward: the hamlet stands on a sweep of the ridge upon which Whalton is situated. The place pays a small modus in lieu of tithes.

RIPLINGTON, a tything, in the parish and hundred of EAST MEON, union of PETERSFIELD, Petersfield and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Petersfield; containing 86 inhabitants.



Seal and Arms.

RIPON (*St. Peter and St. Wilfrid*), a city and parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK; containing 15,024 inhabitants, of whom 5461 are in the town, which possesses separate jurisdiction, though locally in the liberty of RIPON, 23 miles (N. W. by W.) from York, and 212 (N. N. W.) from London. This place,

which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to derive its name from the Latin *Ripa*, on account of its situation upon the bank of a river. The earliest record we find respecting it is about the middle of the seventh century, when a monastery was founded here by Eata, abbot of Melrose in Scotland, and subsequently given by Alfred, King of Northumbria, to Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, by whom it was greatly improved, and its church solemnly dedicated, in 670, in the presence of the princes and people assembled on the occasion. The town, which at that time consisted only of 30 houses, soon began to increase in extent, and, under the fostering patronage of the bishop and the monks, grew rapidly into distinction. In the ninth century it was plundered and burnt by the Danes, when so complete was the devastation, that only the remaining ruins denoted its former existence; but it regained its importance with such celerity as to be incorporated a royal borough by Alfred the Great, in 886. This prosperity did not, however, long continue, for the town shared in the destruction which Edred, in suppressing the insurrections of the Northumbrian Danes, carried through that province; and it had scarcely recovered from this devastation when it suffered from the unrelenting vengeance of William the Conqueror, who, after defeating the Northumbrian rebels, in 1069, laid waste the country, and so effectually demolished this town, that it remained for some time in ruins, and at the period of the Norman survey was still desolate. The monastery, after its destruction by Edred, was rebuilt, chiefly by Oswald and his successors, archbishops of York, and was endowed and made collegiate by Archbishop Aldred, about the time of the Conquest. Profiting by a period of comparative tranquillity, Ripon had again begun to revive, when it was once more exposed to the ravages of war by the progress of the Scots, under Robert Bruce, in the reign of Edward II., who, after exacting from the wretched inhabitants all that could be wrung from them, destroyed the town by fire. Aided, however, by donations from the Archbishop of York and the neighbouring gentry, and by the industry of the remaining inhabitants, it so rapidly recovered as to be selected by Henry IV. for the residence of himself and his court, when driven from London by the plague; and the same calamity induced the lord president of York to remove his court hither in 1604. In 1617, James I. passed a night here on his route from Scotland to London, and was presented by the mayor with a gilt bowl and a pair of Ripon spurs; and it was also visited by his unfortunate successor, Charles I., in 1633. In the great civil war it was taken possession of and held for the parliament, by the troops under the command of Sir Thomas

Mauleverer, who defaced and injured many of the monuments and ornamental parts of the church; but they were at length defeated and driven from the town by a detachment of the king's cavalry, under Sir John Malory, of Studley.

RIPON is situated between the rivers Ure and Skell, over the former of which is a handsome stone bridge of seventeen arches, forming a commodious approach to the town from the north. The streets are narrow and irregular, but the houses, which are chiefly of brick, are, with few exceptions, well built; it is well paved, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water. The theatre, built in 1792, has been converted into a riding-school. The public rooms at Low Skellgate, erected in 1834, at an expense of nearly £3000, by a proprietary of two hundred shareholders, contain a spacious and elegant assembly-room, which is occasionally used for public meetings; a subscription library and newsroom; a mechanics' institute, established in 1831; a dispensary, and various other accommodations, the whole forming a handsome pile, with extensive gardens. The races, which had been long discontinued, were revived in 1837. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and enriched with the beautiful grounds of Studley Park and the magnificent ruins of Fountains Abbey, which are described under the head of Studley-Royal. The river Ure was made navigable as far as Ripon, by an act passed in 1767; and a second act, obtained in 1820, incorporated the proprietors by the style of "The Company of Proprietors of the River Ure Navigation to Ripon:" barges of from 25 to 30 tons' burthen are employed in bringing coal and merchandise of various kinds from Hull, York, and other places, to the town, and are laden in return with lead, butter, &c. The place was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of spurs and woollen-cloths, but its present trade is somewhat limited; linen is manufactured to an inconsiderable extent, and during the season there is a weekly market for wool, much resorted to by the manufacturers from Leeds, Halifax, &c. The market is on Thursday: in the market-place, a spacious and well-built square, is an obelisk, 90 feet in height, erected in 1781, by William Aislaby, Esq., on the top of which are a bugle-horn and a spur-rowel, the arms of Ripon. Fairs are held on the first Thursday after the 20th day after Old Christmas-day, May 13th and 14th, first Thursday and Friday in June, Thursday after Aug. 2nd, first Thursday in November, and Nov. 23rd, for cattle and various kinds of merchandise.

The town, which is a BOROUGH by prescription, received charters from James I. and II.; but the corporation now consists of a mayor, 4 aldermen, and 12 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76, and the municipal limits have been made co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, including a district 1549 acres in extent. The mayor and late mayor are justices of the peace. The place first sent members to parliament in the 23rd of Edward I., but in the reign of his successor the privilege was discontinued, and was not revived till the time of Edward VI., since which, however, it has been exercised without interruption; the mayor is returning officer. A court military, for the recovery of debts to any amount, the officers of which are now appointed by the lord-lieutenant of the West riding, has jurisdiction within the borough

and liberty, the latter of which comprises the parishes of Ripon, and Nidd with Killinghall. Justices of the peace for the liberty are chosen by the lord-lieutenant, and, in conjunction with the recorder, hold sessions for the liberty; and petty-sessions take place in the court-house every Friday, under the magistrates for the borough and liberty, and occasionally for the North and West ridings of the county. The building formerly used as the town-hall, erected in 1801, at the expense of Mrs. Allanson, of Studley, is a lofty, spacious, and handsome structure of freestone, with a portico of the Ionic order, and comprises assembly-rooms and a committee-room; it is now called Mrs. Lawrence's Hall, being the private property of that lady, and has not been used by the corporation since the passing of the Municipal Corporations' act. There are a criminal court and a prison in connexion with the liberty.

The ancient collegiate establishment, which, at the dissolution of monasteries, possessed seven prebends and thirteen chantries, with subordinate officers, was refounded, in 1604, by James I., who added a dean and six prebendaries, with a sub-dean, and endowed it with £247 per annum. By the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, Ripon was made the head of a DIOCESE consisting of that part of the county of York which was previously in the diocese of Chester, of the deanery of Craven, and of such portions of the deaneries of the Ainsty and Pontefract as lie to the westward of the Ainsty wapentake and the wapentakes of Barkstone-Ash, Osgoldcross, and Staincross; it comprehends the archdeaconries of Richmond and Craven, with 320 benefices. The establishment consists of a bishop, dean, sub-dean, six canons, and two minor canons, with inferior officers; the bishop has an income of £4500, and the Dean and Chapter, who have the patronage of the two minor canonries, and of eight benefices, possess a net revenue of £633. The dean and canons have a prison, and are authorised, by charter of James I., to hold a court of pleas, called the Canon Fee Court, in which they appoint their own officers, the charter stating that such authority had long appertained to them. The ancient collegiate church, now the *Cathedral* of the diocese, is a large cruciform building, with two square towers at the western end, each 110 feet high, embattled and surmounted with pinnacles; and, in the centre, is another square tower standing upon four pillars with arches, and ornamented with a cupola on its north-western angle. On each of these towers was formerly a spire, and those on the towers at the western end were 120 feet in height, and that on the central tower still higher; but the latter having been blown down, in 1660, causing considerable damage to the roof, the others were removed. On the south side of the choir is the chapter-house, over which is the library, containing a good collection of ancient works, and portraits of many of the kings and queens of England. Under the nave of the cathedral is a chapel, in which is a place called St. Wilfrid's Needle, said by tradition to have been used for the trial of female chastity.



Arms of the Bishopric.

The bishop's throne and the stalls are ornamented with carved work, and the east window, which is 51 feet by 25, and in which are the arms of James I., those of England and France, of the ecclesiastical society, and of the town, is very magnificent, the painted glass having been lately renovated; there are also many beautiful and curious monuments in the cathedral. The episcopal palace, erected at Bramley Grange, near the city, is a handsome structure, situated in a demesne of about 110 acres.

The PARISH comprises the townships or chapelries of Aldfield, Aismunderby with Bondgate, Bewerley, Bishop-side, Bishopton, Clotherholme, Dacre, Eavestone, Givendale, Grantley, Hewick-Bridge, Hewick-Copt, Ingerthorpe, Lindrick, Markington with Wallerthwaite, Bishop Monkton, Newby with Mulwith, Nunwick, Ripon, Sawley, Sharrow, Skelding, Skelton, North Staingley with Sleningsford, Studley-Roger, Studley-Royal, Sutton-Grange, Bishop-Thornton, Warsill, Westwick, Whitcliffe with Thorp, and Winksley. A church, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, was erected by the Rev. Edward Kilvington in 1827, at an expense of about £13,000, of which £10,000 had been bequeathed for the purpose by Dr. Kilvington, of Ripon; it is a handsome cruciform structure of freestone, with lancet windows, a richly-groined roof, and a tower surmounted by a beautiful spire, and contains between 900 and 1000 sittings, whereof 200 are free. The only fixed endowment is about £24 per annum, recently increased, however, by a gift from the late Mrs. Kilvington, of two cottages and three or four acres of land; the net income, derived mainly from the letting of pews, is about £200, and the patronage is vested in the Rev. Charles Simeon's Trustees. There are two places of worship for Wesleyans, and one each for Independents and Primitive Methodists. The *Free Grammar school* was founded and liberally endowed by Philip and Mary, in 1553; the management is vested in trustees, by whom the master and usher are appointed, the former with a salary of £240, and the latter with one of £90. The *Trinity National schools*, of which the foundation-stone was laid by the Rev. J. W. Whiteside, A. M., the second incumbent of the church, on April 18th, were opened on August 11th, 1836, and afford gratuitous instruction to between two and three hundred children of all ages; and the first infants' school ever attempted in Ripon is now connected with this institution. *Jepson's hospital* was established and endowed by Zacharias Jepson, in 1672, for boarding and educating twenty sons of freemen, or orphans; the income is about £190 per annum. The hospital of *St. Mary Magdalene*, situated in Stammergate, was founded and endowed by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, early in the twelfth century, and rebuilt by Dr. Hooke, prebendary of Ripon, and master of the hospital, in 1674; it affords an asylum to six widows, and a chapel adjoins the hospital, in which, on certain days, divine service is performed. The hospital of *St. John the Baptist* was instituted by an archbishop of York, probably so early as the reign of King John, and is a small building, in which two women are lodged: that of *St. Anne*, in Agnes' Gate, was founded in the reign of Edward IV., by one of the family of Neville, and affords an asylum to eight women. At the eastern end of the town is a curious relic of antiquity, called *Alla* or *Ailo's Hill*, a tumulus in the form of a cone, composed of sand, gravel,

and human bones, and supposed to derive its name from Ælla, King of Northumbria, who was slain in 867, fighting against the Danes; the circumference of the hill, at the base, is about 3000 yards, and the height of the slope about 74 yards. The town is the birthplace of Dr. Beilby Porteus, late Bishop of London. The Right Hon. Fred. John Robinson, Viscount Goderich, was created Earl of Ripon in 1833.

RIPPINGALE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of BOURNE, wapentake of AVELAND, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. S. E.) from Falkingham; containing 694 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road from London to Lincoln, and comprises nearly 4000 acres, of which about 2400 are pasture, and 40 woodland. The surface on the western side of the road is diversified with hill and dale, and agreeably interspersed with wood; on the eastern side it slopes gradually in the direction of the sea, and at length becomes flat. The living is a rectory in three parts, consolidated in 1725; two parts are valued in the king's books at £14. 7. 1., and the third at £7. 3. 9.; net income, £895; patron, S. G. Heathcote, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land, in 1803. The church is a large structure, with a tower, and contains several fine tombs, much mutilated, the principal of which consists of three full-length figures of the Marmion family; on the floor of the chancel is a well-preserved figure of a Knight-Templar in chain-armour, and under a decorated arch in the south wall is a stone figure of a lady abbess of Ringstone abbey, in the parish. A school is endowed with £8 per annum; and about £9 from benefactions are yearly distributed to poor cottagers.

RIPPLE, a ward, in the parish of BARKING, union of ROMFORD, hundred of BEACONTREE, S. division of ESSEX, 10 miles (E. by N.) from London; containing 467 inhabitants.

RIPPLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of EASTRY, hundred of CORNILO, lathe of ST. AUGUSTINE, E. division of KENT, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Deal; containing 189 inhabitants. The parish comprises by admeasurement 1012 acres, the surface of which is undulated, and the soil chiefly clay and chalk. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19. 4½., and in the gift of the Rev. R. Mesham and C. F. Palmer and T. Huddleston, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe contains about 10 acres, with a house. The church is in the early English style; in the churchyard are two fine yew-trees, of which one is very large. Near the church is a military work, thrown up by Cæsar in his route from the sea to his principal camp on Barham Down; and in another part of the parish is a small oblong intrenchment, inclosing several small mounds.

RIPPLE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of UPTON, partly in the Lower division of the hundred of PERSHORE, but chiefly in the Lower division of the hundred of OSWALDSLOW, Upton and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Upton; containing, with the hamlet of Holdfast and the chapelry of Queenhill, 1089 inhabitants, of whom 869 are in Ripple hamlet. The parish is situated on the road from Bristol to Birmingham, and comprises by admeasurement about 2500 acres: limestone is quarried for building and for the construction of drains. There is a traffic on the river Severn, which runs through the

parish, consisting principally in the conveyance of goods between Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Shrewsbury, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £42. 6. 4.; net income, £1186; patron, Bishop of Worcester. The tithes were commuted for land and money payments in 1801 and 1812, under inclosure acts; the glebe contains about 580 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure, which was beautified, and its tower raised, towards the close of the last century. At Queenhill is a chapel of ease; and a school is supported by the rector. There are lands producing a rental of £122, derived from bequests, and appropriated to parochial purposes. A monastery existed at Ripple so early as the year 770, in Bishop Mildred's time, and was granted to the church of Worcester, by Duke Ælfred, about the commencement of the ninth century.

RIPPONDEN, a chapelry, in the parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 5¾ miles (S. W.) from Halifax; containing 7417 inhabitants. This place, originally called *Rybournden* from its situation on the Rybourne, an inconsiderable stream which intersects the village, and, after long-continued rains, frequently overflows its banks, suffered greatly from an inundation of that river in 1722. On the afternoon of the 18th of May, the waters in the valley suddenly rose to a height of 20 feet, bearing down in their course the mills and bridges on the river, sweeping away several houses in the village, destroying part of the chapel, and laying open the graves in its cemetery; twelve persons lost their lives, eight of whom were members of the same family. The chapelry comprises 13,070 acres, principally meadow and pasture land; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and the scenery in many parts is very beautiful; the substratum is chiefly sandstone, of which there are quarries in operation. Brigroyd, the picturesque seat of John Ridehalgh, Esq., commands fine views of the surrounding country. The village is situated on the road from Manchester to Rochdale, and on the eastern side of Blackstone Edge; it is extensive, and neatly built on both banks of the Rybourne, which flows under two bridges of stone close by the chapelry, and falls into the Calder at Sowerby-Bridge. The chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, was erected partly by a brief, and partly by subscription, in 1737, to replace the ancient structure, which had been injured by the flood; it is of the Tuscan order, with a tower, and the cemetery is inclosed by a very fine hedge of yew, cut into semi-circular arches. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Halifax; net income, £141, with a good parsonage-house, of which the older portion was built by the Rev. John Watson, a distinguished antiquary, during his incumbency. On Ripponden bank is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school has lately been erected in the village.

RIPTON, ABBOTT'S (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the hundred of HURSTINGSTONE, union and county of HUNTINGDON, 5 miles (N.) from Huntingdon; containing 344 inhabitants, and comprising by computation 4000 acres. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 7. 6.; net income, £457; patron, John Bonfoy Rooper, Esq. The glebe contains about 70 acres, with a house. There is a chapel of ease at Wennington, in the parish.

RIPTON, KING'S (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the hundred of **HURSTINGSTONE**, union and county of **HUNTINGDON**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Huntingdon; containing 229 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 19. 7., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £179.

RISBOROUGH, MONKS' (*St. DUNSTAN*), a parish, in the union of **WYCOMBE**, hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Prince's Risborough; containing 1083 inhabitants, and comprising 2872*a.* 2*r.* 19*p.* The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £30, and has a net income of £353: the tithes, excepting those on woods, were commuted for land and a money payment in 1830. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. £100 bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. Hody, in 1706, and £150 by the Rev. Dr. Quarles, in 1727, are invested in land producing £32 per annum, chiefly appropriated to apprenticing children. A great cross called White Leaf Cross, cut on the side of the chalk hills near the village, is supposed to be a memorial of some victory obtained by the Saxons over the Danes.

RISBOROUGH, PRINCE'S (*St. MARY*), a market-town and parish, in the union of **WYCOMBE**, hundred of **AYLESBURY**, county of **BUCKINGHAM**, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Great Missenden, and 37 (W. N. W.) from London; containing 2206 inhabitants, of whom 926 are in the town. This place, which is situated at the foot of the Chiltern hills, and on the old road to Oxford, running from West Wycombe to Wheatley, through Thame, derives its distinguishing appellation from having been the residence of Edward the Black Prince, whose palace is supposed to have stood on a spacious area surrounded by a moat, now dry, in a field adjoining the churchyard. The manor was at an early period given by the crown to Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who died in 1272; at a later date it was assigned to Katherine, queen of Henry V., for her dower; and it was sold by Charles I., in 1637, to certain citizens of London. The parish comprises 4670*a.* 2*r.* 24*p.*, of which about 425 acres are meadow and pasture, 413 woodland, and the rest arable. The town is abundantly supplied with water from wells. There is a small theatre. The market, which is on Thursday, was established by charter of Henry III., who also granted to the inhabitants other privileges, including exemption from toll, and from attendance at assizes, sessions, &c.; it is a pitched market for corn, and pigs and sheep are also sold. There is a fair for cattle on May 6th. The market-house, a small brick edifice, was rebuilt in 1824. The **LIVING** is a perpetual curacy; net income, £145; patron, John Grubb, Esq., who, with others, is improprator: the tithes, with the exception of those on certain woods, were commuted for land and a money payment, in 1820. The church, an ancient structure with a neat spire, contains some monuments of crusaders or Knights Templars, and other interesting relics. A church, dedicated to St. John, was consecrated at Lacey-Green, in 1825, and has a populous district attached, comprehending the villages of Speen, Lacey-Green, and Looseley-Row, in the upper part of the parish; the ground for the building, and for a cemetery, was given by the Rev. Richard Meade, and 18½ acres were assigned as an endowment by Mr. Grubb, subsequently

augmented by a gift of $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres, from Lord George Henry Cavendish. The patronage belongs to the Incumbent of the parish. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school has been erected, at a cost of upwards of £500. Mrs. Chibnall, who formerly owned the manor, gave a sum of money to provide clothing for 24 women; Katherine Pye, in 1713, bequeathed property now producing £50 per annum, for educating children, and for other charitable uses; Richard Stratton, of Chelsea, in 1772, bequeathed £500 for placing a boy at Christ's hospital; and there are several minor bequests.

RISBRIDGE, MONKS', an extra-parochial liberty, in the union and hundred of **RISBRIDGE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Clare; containing 10 inhabitants. This place gives name to the hundred, and to the poor law union of Risbridge, which comprises 26 parishes or places, whereof 21 are in Suffolk, and 5 in Essex, the whole containing a population of 17,440.

RISBURY, a township, partly in the parish of **HUMBER**, and partly in that of **STOKE-PRIOR**, union of **LEOMINSTER**, hundred of **WOLPHY**, county of **HEREFORD**, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Leominster; containing 252 inhabitants. Here are the remains of a Danish camp, inclosing an area of about 30 acres.

RISBY (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), with **ROXBY**, a parish, in the union of **GLANDFORD-BRIGG**, N. division of the wapentake of **MANLEY**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Glandford-Brigg; containing 339 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, united, in 1717, to that of Roxby, and valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.

RISBY, a hamlet, in the parish of **WALESBY**, union of **CAISTOR**, S. division of the wapentake of **WALSHCROFT**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**; containing 49 inhabitants.

RISBY (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **THINGOE**, W. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 360 inhabitants, and comprising 2734*a.* 1*r.* 30*p.* The living is a rectory, with that of **Fornham St. Geneveve** united, valued in the king's books at £19. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and there are 21 acres of glebe. The church has a round tower and other marks of antiquity. A school is supported by Sir E. Kaymistor and the Rev. J. D. Hastell; and a sum of £28. 12., arising from bequests, is annually distributed among the poor.

RISBY, a hamlet, in the parish of **ROWLEY**, union of **BEVERLEY**, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake of **HARTHILL**, E. riding of **YORK**; containing 49 inhabitants.

RISCA (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union and division of **NEWPORT**, hundred of **WENTLLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 5 miles (N. W. by W.) from Newport; containing 1072 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in collieries and fire-brick clay-works. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £102; patron, Vicar of Bassaleg; appropriator, Bishop of Llandaff. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RISE (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **SKIRLAUGH**, N. division of the wapentake of **HOLDERNESS**, E. riding of **YORK**, 11 miles (N. N. E.) from Hull; containing 181 inhabitants. The family of **Fauconberg**

were lords of this manor for nearly 400 years; after the restoration of Charles II., it came to the Bethell family, the present owners. The parish comprises 2012a. 2r. 5p., of which about 897 acres are arable, 931 pasture, and 184 wood; the surface is level, and the soil chiefly clay, producing wheat, oats, and beans. The mansion-house of Rise, the seat of Richard Bethell, Esq., is a large and handsome structure, completed in 1820 on the site of a more ancient edifice, and is in the Grecian style, with an interior of exceedingly elegant design; it stands in a finely-wooded park, and the scenery in the vicinity is attractive and varied. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 0. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £537. 15., and the glebe consists of 53 acres, with a rectory-house, rebuilt in 1809, surrounded by gardens and grounds partaking of the beauties of the locality. The church is an ancient dilapidated building, containing several marble monuments to the Bethell family. There is a new parochial school.

RISEBROUGH, THORNTON, a township, in the parish of NORMANBY, union of PICKERING, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W. by S.) from Pickering; containing 33 inhabitants. This place is situated on a bold acclivity on the east side of the river Seven, and comprises about 700 acres of land. There was formerly a village, of which there are now no remains except the foundation stones: it is not improbable that it was destroyed in the reign of the Conqueror, who commanded the whole of this riding to be laid waste.

RISEHOLME (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Lincoln; containing, with the extra-parochial district of Grainge-de-Ligne, 98 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4, and in the patronage of Balliol College, Oxford. There is at present no church; but the Bishop of Lincoln, having lately purchased the mansion and beautiful estate of Riseholme, is about to erect one.

RISHANGLES (*St. Margaret*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HARTISMERE, W. division of SUFFOLK, 4 miles (S.) from Eye; containing 261 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 13. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £323; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. Carew Elers. The glebe contains 70 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with an embattled tower on the south side; the font is of Caen stone, elaborately sculptured.

RISHTON, a township, in the parish and union of BLACKBURN, Lower division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by E.) from Blackburn; containing 917 inhabitants.

RISHWORTH, a township, in the chapelry of RIPONDEN, parish and union of HALIFAX, wapentake of MORLEY, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. W.) from Halifax; containing 1710 inhabitants. The township comprises about 6190 acres, chiefly the property of the Earl of Scarborough, who is lord of the manor; nearly two-thirds of the land are uncultivated moor, bordering on the Blackstone and Booth Dean ranges of hills, upon the confines of Lancashire; the surface is boldly undulated, and on the summits of some of the hills are

Druidical remains, and on others traces of ancient encampments. The village is situated on the old Manchester road, and consists of many scattered houses: there are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. The free grammar school was founded in 1727, by John Wheelwright, Esq., of North Shields, who endowed it for the maintenance, education, and apprenticing of children, with all his property in the county of York, except £8 per annum, payable to the parish of Dewsbury, for a similar purpose. From the great increase in the value of the property, the income in 1824 was found to be £1939 (and is now considerably more), exclusive of £7476. 7. 9. three per cents., and £1521. 10. in the hands of the trustees; but under a decree in chancery, made in that year, a large sum has been appropriated to the erection of a spacious school-house, with houses for the masters of the grammar school, and also of a preparatory school for 25 boys and 15 girls, under a master and mistress. In the grammar school, 30 boys are maintained and educated in all the branches of a classical and commercial education. £100 per annum are paid to the school at Dewsbury; and the residue is appropriated to founding two exhibitions of £150 per annum at Oxford or Cambridge, and to the apprenticing of scholars. The premises have been built in a very substantial and commodious style, at an expense of £4000. Near the Rockingstone is a mineral spring called the Booth Dean Spa.

RISINGHAM, in the parish of CORSENSIDE, union of BELLINGHAM, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 17 miles (N. by W.) from Hexham. This place is the site of the celebrated Roman station *Habitancum*, supposed to have been founded by Julius Agricola in the year 79 or 80, A.D.; it is situated on a small brook, near the east margin of the river Rede, and about half a mile from the beautiful hamlet of Woodburn, and the ancient Watling-street passes close to it on the west. The walls of the fort inclose an area of nearly four acres of rich dry ground; on the east and south it was defended by ditches, and on the west by a natural slope of the land and the bed of the Chester burn; and though it is overlooked by higher grounds at short distances on the east and south-west, yet its position is very strong. Many antiquities were discovered here, and were removed to Conington by Sir Robert Cotton, by whom they were bequeathed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Walter Scott makes mention of this place in the notes to his *Rokeby*.

RISLEY (*All Saints*), a parish, in the hundred of STODDEN, union and county of BEDFORD, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Kimbolton; containing 971 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2300 acres, the soil of which is in some parts a strong clay, and is divided between rich pasture and good corn land; the surface is undulated, and the village is situated in a valley through which a road passes from Kimbolton to Bletsoe. A fair is held on Shrove-Tuesday. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 7. 6.; net income, £177; patron and proprietor, Lord St. John. The glebe contains 26 acres, with a house. The church is a handsome structure with a square tower, and has been repaired, and enlarged by the building of galleries. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; also a Moravian establishment, and a school partly supported by subscription. Near Melchburne House, here, the seat of

Lord St. John, are the remains of the old castle from which the family derive their title.

RISLEY, a chapelry, partly in the parish of SANDIACRE, and partly in that of WILNE, union of SHARDLOW, hundred of MORLESTON and LITCHURCH, S. division of the county of DERBY, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Derby; containing 240 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Breason annexed; net income, £119; patron, Earl of Stamford and Warrington. The tithes have been commuted for £287, of which £217 are payable to the prebendary of Sawley, and £70 to the prebendary of Sandiacre. A school-house was erected in 1718, by Elizabeth Gray, who endowed it with land now producing, with a rent-charge of £13. 6. 8. previously bequeathed by Catherine Willon, an annual income of about £380. Sir Hugh Willoughby, who was employed to discover the north-west passage in the reign of Edward VI., but was frozen to death with his crew on the coast of Lapland, in 1554, was a native of this place.

RISSINGTON, GREAT (*ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Stow; containing 483 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2500 acres, of which the surface is in some parts hilly, and the soil light and stony; but the lower grounds, through which the Windrush flows, are clayey and gravelly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £22. 0. 5.; net income, £647; patron, Lord Dynevor. The tithes were commuted for land in 1812; the glebe contains 500 acres, with a house. A school is supported by the rector.

RISSINGTON, LITTLE (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STOW, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Stow; containing 318 inhabitants. The parish is separated on the west from that of Bourton-on-Water by the river Windrush, and the road from Burford to Stow runs along the eastern boundary; it comprises 1300 acres, whereof about 500 are arable, and 800 meadow and pasture, some of which is very rich land; the upper stratum of the hills is oolite limestone. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 3. $1\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £294. The tithes were commuted for land about the year 1712, except those upon a meadow of 27 acres called Temple-ham, formerly belonging to the Knights Templars; the glebe contains about 175 acres, with a house. The chancel of the church is lighted by lancet windows. There is a national school, erected and endowed in 1840, by the Rev. R. W. Ford and his son, William Ford, Esq.

RISSINGTON, WICK (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, Lower division of the hundred of SLAUGHTER, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 3 miles (S.) from Stow; containing 207 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 2. 6., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £230. The tithes have been commuted under two inclosure acts, by the first of which a money payment of £80 per annum was agreed upon for a part, and by the second, upwards of 100 years since, 80 acres of land were awarded. The church has been enlarged, and 30 free sittings provided.

RISTON, county of NORFOLK.—See RYSTON.

RISTON, with BROMPTON, a township, in the parish of CHURCH-STOKE, hundred of CHIRBURY, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (N. W.) from Bishop's-Castle; containing 190 inhabitants, of whom 71 are in Riston.

RISTON, LONG (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Beverley; containing, with part of the township of Arnold, 403 inhabitants. Among the landed proprietors of the place, occur the families of Seures, Hildyard, Nuthill, and Bethell, of whom the last-named are the present owners of the manor. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, one-sixth of which is pasture, and the rest arable, with a little ornamental wood; the surface is level, and the soil a strong clay. The village is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence. The living is a rectory, united to the vicarage of Hornsea: the glebe contains 160 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, with a square tower at the west end. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans; also a parochial school, partly supported by an endowment of £12 per annum, left by Peter Neville, Esq., in 1807.

RITTON-COLT PARK, a township, in the parochial chapelry of NETHER WITTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 6 miles (S. by E.) from Rothbury; containing 50 inhabitants. In the time of Henry I., the convent of Newminster received a grant of *Rittun*, and with that establishment the estate continued till the Dissolution, since which time the property has belonged to various families, including those of Scudamore, Widdrington, and Allgood; and is now a possession of Raleigh Trevelyan, Esq., of Nether Witton. The township consists of three farms called respectively Ritton, Colt Park, and Birkheads-moor, and comprises about 907 acres. The land is principally occupied for breeding and grazing sheep and cattle, and has been much improved by plantations, which, from its high situation, break the sweeping north and west winds from the Rothbury hills. Excellent coal is produced in a land-sale colliery in the north of the township. The river Pont flows on the south-west.

RITTON-WHITEHOUSE, a township, in the parochial chapelry of NETHER WITTON, union of ROTHBURY, W. division of MORPETH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Rothbury; containing 26 inhabitants. In 1663, Ritton-Whitehouse and Roughlees are stated to be the property of Sir Thomas Riddell, of Cheeseburn Grange; after which, a family named Forster held the estates; and subsequently, the Kerrs and Trevellyans came into possession. The township comprises about 616 acres, and consists of three farms, partly the property of Walter C. Trevelyan, Esq. The land is high, and much exposed to the winter blast from the hills to the north and west.

RIVAULX, a township, in the parish of HELMSLEY, union of HELMSLEY, wapentake of RYEDALE, N. riding of YORK, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Helmsley; containing 257 inhabitants. An abbey, the first of the Cistercian order in Yorkshire, was founded here in 1131, by Walter L'Espee, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution possessed a revenue of £351. 14. 6. The venerable ruins of this once sumptuous monastery are situated near the rural village of Rivaux, in a se-

questered valley through which winds the river Rye, on every side encompassed by heights crowned with majestic woods. The principal remains, which are those of the church and the refectory, exhibit a mixture of Norman and early English architecture; the choir, in particular, is a beautiful composition, still in good preservation, 144 feet long by 63 wide; the transept is 118 feet by 33, and the length of the nave 166 feet; which dimensions entitled it to rank amongst the largest, as it did with the most magnificent abbey churches in the kingdom. Adjoining the village, on the top of a hill, is a handsome terrace nearly half a mile in length, and of ample breadth, from which the ruins of the abbey beneath, together with the valley which contains them, are seen to great advantage. At one end of this magnificent lawn, is a circular temple with a Tuscan colonnade, and at the other, a similar building with an Ionic portico, on the ceiling of which latter edifice is painted a copy of Guido's *Aurora*, from the pencil of Bernice.

RIVENHALL (*St. Mary and All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **WITHAM**, N. division of **ESSEX**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by E.) from Witham; containing 722 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £21. 5. 5., and in the gift of Lord Western: the tithes have been commuted for £950, and the glebe comprises 136 acres. The church, an ancient edifice, with an embattled tower surmounted by a shingled spire, has been entirely re-roofed and beautified by Lord Western. Three schools are partly supported by subscription. Thomas Tusser, author of the popular work *Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry*, was born here about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

RIVER (*St. Peter and St. Paul*), a parish, in the union of **DOVOR**, hundred of **BEWSBOROUGH**, lathe of **St. Augustine**, E. division of **KENT**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Dovor; containing 516 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the road to London, and comprises about 1200 acres, of which 750 are arable, 230 pasture, and 125 plantations. The manufacture of paper is extensively carried on; and upon the river Doure, which flows through the parish, are some extensive flour-mills. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £136; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church has been enlarged. Upon a hill on the north side of the parish, several tumuli have been opened, each of which contained a skeleton, the head of a spear, and a sword about three feet long and two inches broad.

RIVER-GREEN, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **MORPETH**, W. division of **CASTLE** ward, S. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (W. S. W.) from Morpeth; containing 48 inhabitants. The principal families who have held property here, are those of Cambo, Herle, Heron, Delaval, Wallis, Lisle, and Ridley; and the last-named, represented by Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., are the present owners. The place once belonged to an ecclesiastical body, but to which is a matter of doubt, although it is supposed, with some probability, that it was the priory of Brinkburne. The township, formerly called Reve How, is bounded on the north by the river Wansbeck, and comprises about 460 acres of land; the scenery is very beautiful. The mansion-house is a building of the seventeenth century.

RIVERHEAD, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **SEVEN-OAKS**, hundred of **CODSHEATH**, lathe of **SUTTON-AT-HONE**, W. division of **KENT**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W. by N.) from Seven-Oaks; containing 1563 inhabitants. An episcopal chapel was erected and endowed in 1831, by the late Lord Amherst and M. Lambard, Esq., and by a grant of £700 from the Incorporated Society. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £45; patron, the present Lord Amherst, with reversion to the Vicar of Seven-Oaks. A house for the minister was also built by Lord Amherst, aided by the commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty.

RIVINGTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **BOLTON**, union of **CHORLEY**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Chorley; containing 735 inhabitants, who are comprehended in the townships of Rivington, Anglezarke, and part of Sharples, and of whom 471 are in Rivington township. The chapelry is about six miles long and between three and four broad, and is crossed at its southwestern extremity by the road from Preston to Bolton; the land consists chiefly of moor; and the range of hills called Rivington and Anglezarke moors, form a conspicuous object to those travelling along the high road. Lead and coal exist in small quantities; and there are several quarries, from which good stone is obtained, especially at Anglezarke, where a fine hard gritstone is procured of whitish appearance, in much request for the paving of roads and streets. Hand and power loom weaving are carried on to some extent, upwards of 200 persons being employed, exclusively of those in the township of Sharples; and a large fair is held on the Saturday in Whitsun-week, on the lofty eminence called Rivington Pike. The Leeds and Liverpool canal and the Bolton and Preston railway pass about two miles from the church. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £90; patrons, the Inhabitants. An estate of about 30 acres in the parish of Lower Darwen, and a good glebe-house, are attached to the benefice. The chapel is a plain structure, supposed, from a monumental inscription, to have been erected about the year 1530 or a little later, by Richard Pilkington; but the pulpit, the screen separating the nave from the chancel, and the font, from their elaborate construction, and total dissimilarity of character, are thought to be of much higher antiquity. The Unitarians have a place of worship. A free grammar school was founded about 1566, by the inhabitants, pursuant to letters-patent granted by Queen Elizabeth, on petition of James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, a native of Rivington Hall; the original endowment amounted to only £15 per annum, but the present income is about £280. Swinton Moor, here, has been taken for the purpose of founding an institution for the training of children who are a burthen to the parish of Manchester, to 1000 of whom it is proposed to afford accommodation. In 1627, £6. 13. 4. per annum, and in 1650, two sums amounting to £310, were left to the poor, with which land has been purchased, producing £170. 17. a year. There are several chalybeate springs; and in the Dean-Wood is a waterfall with a descent of thirty-two feet, forming an object of curiosity.

RIXTON, with **GLAZEBROOK**, a township, in the parish and union of **WARRINGTON**, hundred of **WEST DERBY**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, $5\frac{1}{2}$

miles (E. by N.) from Warrington; containing 843 inhabitants, of whom 410 are in the hamlet of Rixton. These places together comprise 2692 acres, of which 650 are common or waste land. Here is a Roman Catholic chapel.

ROACH, or ROCHE (*St. GOMONDA*), a parish, in the union of *St. AUSTELL*, E. division of the hundred of *POWDER* and of the county of *CORNWALL*, 7 miles (S. W.) from *Bodmin*; containing 2041 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have derived its name from some remarkable rocks in the parish, on the principal of which are the remains of a small oratory or chapel, dedicated to *St. Michael*, and a cell anciently the habitation of *Conan*, a celebrated hermit, who afterwards removed to the see of *St. Germans*. The parish comprises 6080 acres, of which 2916 are common or waste; the surface is undulated, rising in some parts into bold eminences, and *Hainsborough*, one of the loftiest elevations in the county, and in which the river *Fal* has its source, is partly within the parish. In the streams that descend from this eminence, grains of pure gold are occasionally discovered, and some have been found of considerable size. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in tin stream-works, of which there are several here; the tin is washed from the soil by artificial waterfalls formed for the purpose. A tin-mine was opened in 1831, near the rock, and from its situation is called the *Rock mine*; and great quantities of *China clay* are raised in the parish, and sent to *Liverpool* for the potteries. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Trustees of the late *John Thornton, Esq.*: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 34 acres. The church, rebuilt in 1822, has a fine Norman font; in the churchyard is an ancient cross. There are several places of worship for Wesleyans and Bryanites; and a national school is supported by subscription. A mile and a half to the north of the rock, is *Holy Well*, said to be efficacious in curing diseases of children, of whom great numbers are brought for that purpose on *Holy Thursday*.

ROAD (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union and hundred of *FROME*, E. division of *SOMERSET*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from *Frome*; containing 861 inhabitants. This parish, formerly *Rode*, is bounded on the west by the *Frome*, and comprises by computation 1500 acres, of which the soil is generally light and thin, but deeper towards the meadows, which are esteemed very rich; the surface slopes gradually to the river, and in some parts is subject to flood. The manufacture of cloth is carried on; and a fair for cattle and cheese is held on the Monday after the 9th of September. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of *Woolverton* consolidated, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4., and in the gift of *A. Starky, Esq.*: the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for £455, and the glebe contains 85 acres. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; also a school supported by subscription.

ROADE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of *HARDINGSTONE*, hundred of *CLELEY*, S. division of the county of *NORTHAMPTON*, 6 miles (S.) from *Northampton*; containing 716 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1500 acres, and is intersected by the *London and Birmingham railway*, which occupies 70 acres

in addition, and has a second-class station here. The manufacture of lace, and shoe-making, afford employment to a part of the population. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £104; patrons, the Duke of Grafton and the Rector of *Ashton*. In the parish are 57 acres of glebe, and in *Warwickshire* 24. The church is a very ancient edifice. There is a place of worship for Baptists.

ROBERT'S-BRIDGE, or ROTHER-BRIDGE, a village and posting-place, in the parish of *SALEHURST*, union of *TICHEHURST*, hundred of *HENHURST*, rape of *HASTINGS*, E. division of *SUSSEX*, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from *Battle*, and 50 (S. E.) from *London*. This place takes its name from a bridge over the river *Rother*, on which it is situated, and consists chiefly of one long street upon the road from *London* to *Battle*. An extensive flour-mill has been established for many generations; and there is a branch of the *Hastings' bank* here. The Wesleyans have a meeting-house. An abbey to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, for Cistercian monks, was founded at this place in 1176, by *Alfred de S. Martino*, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, amounted to £248. 10. 6.

ROBOROUGH (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of *TORRINGTON*, hundred of *FREMINGTON*, Great *Torrington* and N. divisions of *DEVON*, 6 miles (E. by S.) from *Torrington*; containing 588 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3114a. 3r. 30p., of which 2200 acres are arable, 420 meadow and pasture, and 380 wood; there is some good land, but the prevailing quality of the soil is inferior; the ground lies high, and is much exposed to easterly and other winds. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 8. 9.; net income, £193; patron and incumbent, *Rev. Thomas May*. The church is supposed to have been built in the fifteenth century. A school is conducted on the national system.

ROBURNDALE, a township, in the parish of *MEL-LING*, hundred of *LONSDALE*, south of the Sands, N. division of the county of *LANCASTER*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from *Lancaster*; containing 191 inhabitants.

ROBY, a township, in the parish of *HUYTON*, union of *PRESCOT*, hundred of *WEST DERBY*, S. division of the county of *LANCASTER*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from *Prescot*; containing 444 inhabitants. Here is an intermediate station on the *Liverpool and Manchester railway*.

ROCESTER (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of *UTTOXETER*, S. division of the hundred of *TORMON-SLOW*, N. division of the county of *STAFFORD*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from *Uttoxeter*; containing 1136 inhabitants. The quality of the soil is very good, consisting for the most part of rich meadow and pasture land. The *Churnet* and *Dove* water the parish, and unite a little below the village; and, in 1838, an act was obtained for building a bridge over the latter river. A canal from *Uttoxeter* to the *Potteries* passes *Rocester*, by which coal and lime are brought for the supply of the neighbourhood, as also goods from *Liverpool* and *Manchester*. A large cotton-mill, built by the late *Sir Richard Arkwright*, is now employed in doubling lace-thread. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £69; patron, *George Alsop, Esq.*; appropriators, *Dean and Canons of Windsor*. The church, an ancient edifice, has been enlarged. There

are places of worship for Baptists and Methodists; and a national school. An abbey for Black canons, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1146, by Richard Bacoun, the revenue of which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £111. 11. 7.: no traces now remain.

ROCHDALE (*St. Chad*), a newly-enfranchised borough, a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, but partly in the Upper division of the wapentake of AGRIGG, W. riding of YORK, 50 miles (S. E.) from Lancaster, and 198 (N. N. W.) from London; containing 84,718 inhabitants. This place, which takes its appellation from the river Roche, appears, from the name of a part of the vale below Castle Hill, which is called Killer Dane or Deyne, to have been celebrated for the slaughter of the Danes, who, having, in their predatory incursions, penetrated into this district of the county, met with a signal overthrow. The castle, from which the township of Castleton has its name, but of which there are no traces, was one of the twelve Saxon forts probably destroyed in the frequent conflicts that occurred between the Saxons and Danes in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The Roman Watling-street, leading from *Mancunium* to *Cambodunum*, traversed the parish; and in the neighbourhood have been discovered various Roman antiquities, among which were some brass coins of the reign of Claudius, and the right arm of a silver statue of Victory, ten inches in length, and weighing nearly six ounces, having about the wrist a loose armilla, and another united to it above the elbow; attached to the former was a plate of silver, inscribed *Victoria Leg. VI. Vic., Val. Rufus V. S. L. M.* Near Rochdale also, in 1820, was found a small iron box, containing a rouleau of brass coins of the Lower Empire in good preservation.

ROCHDALE owes its importance to the extent of its manufactures, which are comparatively of recent introduction, and to the produce of the mines of coal, and quarries of slate and stone, with which the district abounds. The town is pleasantly situated in a valley on the banks of the river Roche, and consists of several streets, which, though formerly narrow and inconvenient, have been increased in breadth, and in other respects greatly improved, under the provisions of an act obtained in the 50th year of the reign of George III. In 1824, a company was formed for the purpose of widening the principal street, and the road from Yorkshire to Lancashire; in which, and in erecting a market-house and town-hall, and other public improvements, they have expended more than £40,000. A stone bridge of three arches over the Roche has also been greatly improved. Within a few paces to the east of it, a handsome iron bridge has been constructed, for the accommodation of foot passengers; and about a quarter of a mile to the west, is a stone bridge of one arch, connecting the town meadows with Pinfold, by a new line diverging from the old Bury road. The houses are chiefly built of brick, but several of the most substantial and respectable in the town and its vicinity are of the fine freestone from the neighbouring quarries; the place is well paved, lighted with gas by a company established in 1824, whose works were erected at an expense of £12,000, and amply supplied with water. The environs are pleasant, abounding with fertile vales, sheltered by

the range of high hills called Blackstone Edge, and containing many handsome villas and agreeable walks. From Summer Castle, an ancient mansion, a very extensive view is obtained of the town, and the surrounding hills and dales. The public subscription library and newsrooms are well supported; an Horticultural Society has been established; there are several billiard-rooms, and a small neat theatre is occasionally opened; concerts take place in the public assembly-rooms, and races are held during the first week in July. The principal branches of manufacture are those of baize, flannel, coating, kerseys, and woollen broad-cloth; calicoes and strong cotton goods are made to a very considerable extent, and within the last few years the spinning of cotton has been introduced with success; the making of hats also constitutes an important part of the trade. Since the American tariff came into operation, the flannel trade has much declined, but the other branches of manufacture are prosperous; the woollen trade employs 12,000 persons, and produces about 8000 pieces weekly, and in the cotton trade about 6000 persons are engaged. An intermediate station of the Manchester and Leeds railway is situated here; and the Rochdale canal, communicating with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at Manchester, and the Aire and Calder canal, afford a facility of intercourse with the ports of Liverpool and Hull, and with the whole line of inland navigation; convenient quays and wharfs, for the loading and unloading of goods, have been constructed on the banks of the canal, and the basin is very capacious. The market-days are Monday and Saturday, the former for corn, wool, and manufactured articles of flannel, and the latter for provisions of all kinds: the fairs are on May 14th, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; and a mart for wares, on the first Monday in every month, is generally well attended.

The town has been constituted a borough, to send one member to parliament, and the right of election is vested in the £10 householders; the boundaries comprise 1130 acres, and the returning officer is appointed by the sheriff of the county. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; the lord of the manor holds a court leet twice a year, and a court baron every third week, at which latter debts under 40s. are recoverable; and a court of requests was established in 1839. The town-hall is a neat and substantial edifice of brick, and contains an elegant saloon, in which the merchants and traders meet for the trans-action of business. The gaol for the town, called the New Bailey, is a convenient building, adjoining the workhouse. The LIVING is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 4. 9½.; net income, £1730; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of Canterbury. The church stands on a lofty eminence, to which there is an ascent of 124 steps from the lower part of the town, and is a spacious and venerable structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by pinnacles; the interior has some few remains of Norman character, and contains many ancient monuments, and an antique font. The churchyard is extensive, and a new cemetery has been added to it, which is peculiar for the neatness of its arrangement. St. Mary's chapel of ease, a neat brick building, was erected in 1744. The chapel dedicated to St. James, a handsome edifice of stone, in the later English style, with a square embattled tower, was

erected in 1820, and the living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, the Vicar. There are several places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Independents, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Unitarians, and Roman Catholics. The free grammar school was founded in 1565, by Archbishop Parker, and the premises were erected on ground given by the Rev. Richard Midgley, then vicar; it has an interest, in turn with the schools of Middleton, in Lancashire, and Steeple-Aston, in the county of Oxford, in two scholarships founded at Brasenose College, Oxford, by Dr. Radcliffe, principal of that college. The Moss school, so called from its situation on Vicar's Moss, was founded in 1769, by Mrs. Jane Hardman, who endowed it; the master's salary is £100. A national school was erected in 1814; and numerous bequests have been made for the relief of the poor. The union of Rochdale comprises six townships, and contains a population of 60,577. About a mile and a half from the town, on the banks of the river Roche, is a romantic spot called "Tyrone's bed," where, according to generally received tradition, the Earl of Tyrone was concealed, when he fled from Ireland, in 1603, after his unsuccessful efforts to release his countrymen from the English yoke. Rochdale gives the title of Baron to the family of Byron.

ROCHE, county of CORNWALL.—See ROACH.



Arms.

ROCHESTER, an ancient city and port, having separate jurisdiction, in the union of MEDWAY, locally in the lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N.) from Maidstone, and 29 (E. S. E.) from London, on the road to Dover; containing, with the precinct of the cathedral, part of Chatham, and part of Strood Infrac, 11,743 inhabitants. This

place, the *Durobrivæ* of the Romans, and one of their stipendiary towns, was by the Saxons called *Hrovecæstre*, from which by contraction its present name is derived. The Roman Watling-street from Canterbury passed through the city, which was defended by walls built, according to the Roman custom, in the direction of the cardinal points, and extending for half a mile from east to west, and about a quarter of a mile from north to south. Little of its history has been recorded previously to the Saxon era, in the early period of which, Ethelbert, king of Kent, having been converted to Christianity by the preaching of St. Augustine, to whom he gave large possessions at Canterbury, founded a church in this city, which he erected into a see, and thus laid the foundation of its subsequent importance. In 676, Etheldred, King of Mercia, having made an irruption into Kent, plundered and nearly destroyed the place, which also suffered severely from repeated attacks of the Danes, who committed the most barbarous outrages. In 839, these ferocious invaders having landed at Romney, and defeated the troops sent to oppose them, plundered the city, and massacred the inhabitants; and, in 885, another party of them, under their leader Hasting, sailed up the Medway, and laid siege to Rochester, before which they threw up a strong intrench-

ment; but on this occasion the inhabitants opposed a vigorous resistance, and defended their city till Alfred, coming to their assistance, obliged the enemy to raise the siege, and retire to their ships with considerable loss. Athelstan, about the year 930, established three mints at Rochester, at that time one of the chief ports in the island, of which two were for the use of the king, and one for the bishop. On another invasion of the Danes, who in 999 appeared in the Medway, with a large fleet, the inhabitants, struck with terror at their approach, abandoned the city to their fury.

At the time of the Conquest, Rochester was given by William to his half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, whom he created Earl of Kent, and who, in the reign of William Rufus, having headed a conspiracy against that monarch, in favour of Robert, Duke of Normandy, was besieged in the castle, and deprived of his possessions, which reverted to the crown. In 1130, Henry I., with several of his nobles, attended at the consecration of the church of St. Andrew, in this city, by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury: during the ceremony a dreadful fire broke out, which raged with such fury that the city was nearly reduced to ashes. In 1137, it was again burnt; and it had scarcely recovered from that calamity, when a third destructive fire spread with so great rapidity and to such an extent, that traces of its devastation were visible for ages. In 1141, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, chief general and counsellor of Matilda, after having effected that queen's escape, was himself taken prisoner at Winchester, and confined in the castle of this city, but was exchanged for King Stephen, who was soon afterwards made prisoner by Matilda's party. In 1215, the barons seized the castle, which they held against King John, who, having invested it with his troops, obtained possession after an obstinate defence, and ordered many of the garrison to be hanged. The castle was considerably repaired, and the walls strengthened, in the reign of Henry III., and the city was, by that monarch's liberality, greatly restored from the dilapidation it had previously suffered; Henry held a grand tournament here in 1251, in which the English knights entered the lists against all foreigners, without exception. In 1254, the castle was besieged by Simon de Montfort, on the part of the confederate barons, and successfully defended for the king by Edward, Earl Warren; during this siege the bridge, and the tower upon it, both constructed of wood, were burnt. On the insurrection of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II., a party of the rebels assaulted the castle, and took away by force one of their comrades, who had been placed there in confinement. Edward IV. repaired the castle and the walls of the city, and bestowed several privileges upon the inhabitants. In 1522, Henry VIII., accompanied by the Emperor Charles V., visited Rochester; and, in 1573, Queen Elizabeth, during her tour in Kent, remained here for five days, and conferred many marks of her favour on the citizens, by whom she was hospitably entertained. On the restoration of Charles II., that monarch, on his arrival from the continent, passed through the city on his route to the metropolis, and was joyfully received by the mayor and corporation, who presented him with a silver basin and ewer; and, in 1688, James II., on his retreat from the capital, embarked privately at this port on board a tender lying in the Medway, which conveyed him to France.

The city occupies rather a low point of land bounded on the west by the Medway, which, pursuing a northerly course till it has passed the town, suddenly bends to the south-east, thus environing it nearly on three sides. Over the river is a handsome stone bridge of numerous arches, connecting the city with Strood, which was built on piles, chiefly at the expense of Sir Robert Knolles and Sir John de Cobham, who, with several others, bequeathed estates now fully adequate for keeping it in repair; it is 560 feet long, defended by a stone parapet and balustrade. The bridge chamber, in which the records of the Bridge Corporation are kept, and the business of that trust transacted, is a neat building of Portland stone, with a handsome portico, occupying the site of an ancient chapel erected near the east end of the bridge, by Sir John de Cobham. The approach from the bridge is peculiarly striking; the magnificent remains of the stately castle, on an eminence which rises abruptly from the Medway, and the view of that noble river, expanding to a considerable breadth, immediately beyond the bridge, with Chatham lines, and the martello towers ranged along the shores, contribute to heighten the effect. The town, within the ancient walls, consists principally of one spacious street, intersected by several smaller, and is bounded by the bridge on the west, and on the east by St. Margaret's Bank, connecting it with Chatham; the houses are in general respectable and of ancient appearance, interspersed with some timber and brick buildings, and the city is well paved, lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water conveyed from an excellent spring near a field called the Vines. An Horticultural Society for Chatham and its vicinity, has been formed under the auspices of the nobility and clergy of the neighbourhood; the theatre, a small neat building, is open occasionally, and assemblies are held in a suite of rooms well fitted up. The Rochester and Chatham Literary and Philosophical Institution is of recent establishment. The environs are extremely pleasant, and contain several handsome villas; and on the north-west, on an easy ascent, are several streets of neat modern houses, called, from the owner of the estate, Troy Town; the air is salubrious, and on the banks of the Medway are extensive and beautiful promenades. The city, with the town of Chatham and Chatham dock-yard, is strongly fortified on the south side, and most of the works are of modern construction, having been erected since the peace of Amiens. As regards mercantile pursuits, the place enjoys a favourable situation on the river Medway, and possesses a considerable share of commerce. Most of the vessels belonging to the port are colliers or coasting-vessels, which bring supplies for Chatham; the number of those of above fifty tons' burthen is eighty-six, and their aggregate tonnage 6972. The trade principally arises from the great number of persons employed in the dock-yards, and temporary residents connected with the army and navy, in addition to a small degree of ship-building: the victualling-office has been removed to Sheerness. The oyster-fishery is carried on, and large quantities are sent to London. The market, on Friday, is well supplied with fish and provisions of every kind, and a corn-market is held on Tuesday; the fairs, on May 30th and Dec. 11th, have nearly fallen into disuse, but there is a cattle-market monthly, on Tuesday, which is well attended.

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.



Reverse.

The city received its first charter of INCORPORATION from Henry II., in 1165, and other charters, chiefly confirmatory, were granted by subsequent monarchs till the time of Charles I. At present the government is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; the number of magistrates is 10; the borough is divided into three wards, and the municipal boundaries are co-extensive with those for parliamentary purposes, including an area of 2821 acres. The city first exercised the elective franchise in the 23rd of Edward I., since which time it has regularly returned two members to parliament; the mayor is returning officer. The freedom is inherited by birth, or obtained by servitude. Petty-sessions occur twice a week, and a court of requests is held for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5. The corporation has jurisdiction over the oyster-fisheries



Admiralty Seal now disused.

in the river, and in the creeks and branches of the Medway, under an act of the 2nd of George II.; and the mayor and aldermen, assisted by a jury of free dredgers, formerly held a court of admiralty, in which they made regulations for the opening, stocking, and shutting of the oyster-beds; but the admiralty jurisdiction has been lately abolished.

The free dredgers are governed by the same act, and no one can be free who has not served an apprenticeship of seven years to one of that body. The town-hall, erected in 1687, is a handsome brick building supported on duplicated columns of the Doric order; the hall is commodiously fitted up, and its ceiling is enriched with trophies, together with the city arms, and those of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, at whose expense it was embellished. At the upper end are full-length portraits of King William and Queen Anne, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and there are also portraits of Sir C. Shovel, Sir John Jennings, Sir Thomas Colby, Sir Joseph Williamson, Richard Watts, Esq., and various other benefactors to the city. The area underneath the edifice is paved with Purbeck stone, and appropriated to the use of the market. The dock-house, a neat brick building, was erected on the site of the ancient guildhall (in which the assizes for the county were formerly held), at the expense of Sir C. Shovel, in 1706.

The SEE of Rochester was founded in 600, by Ethelbert, King of Kent, who, at the persuasion of St. Augustine, erected a church in the city, which he dedicated to St. Andrew; and, establishing a monastery for Secular priests, appointed for their bishop, Justus, who had accompanied Augustine into Britain. At present the diocese comprehends the western division of the county, with 91 parishes, in the deaneries of Rochester, Malling, and Dartford, separated from the see of Canterbury by the river Medway; but under the provisions of the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 77, it is to consist of the city and deanery of Rochester, of the county of Essex (except those parishes which will remain in the diocese of London), and of the entire of Hertfordshire. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, dean, archdeacon, five (till lately six) prebendaries, six minor canons, a chancellor, eight choristers, a grammar master, twenty scholars, six poor bedesmen, and subordinate officers. The bishop has the appointment to the archdeaconry, chancellorship, and 19 benefices, with a revenue of £1450; the dean and chapter possess the patronage of the minor canonries and 30 benefices, with an income of £5106, subject to the payment of the minor canons, schoolmaster, &c., leaving a balance of £4809. The patronage of the prebendaries is in the Crown, and the proceeds of one suspended canonry are paid over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The *Cathedral*, dedicated to St. Andrew, and rebuilt by Bishop Gundulph in 1080, is a spacious and venerable structure in the form of a double cross, with a central tower, once surmounted by a spire, which has been taken down; the west front is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, elaborately enriched with sculpture, but the great window over the entrance is an insertion in the later English style, as are many of the windows in the nave and other parts of the building. On each side of the west door is a square tower; that on the north side has been lately rebuilt, and has a niche in which is a statue supposed to be that of Gundulph. A descent of several steps leads into the nave, which, with the exception of the windows, and a part near the transepts, is Norman; the roof is supported on massive piers and circular arches, and, though now flat, has evidently been much loftier, and is finely groined. From the nave an ascent of ten steps leads through the arch of the stone screen into the choir, which is in the early English style, the roof finely groined, and the columns of marble from the quarries near Petworth, in Sussex; the altar-piece is decorated with a painting, by West, of the Angel appearing to the Shepherds, and on the north of the altar, within the railing, are two very ancient tombs, thought to have been erected for Bishop Lawrence de St. Martin and Bishop Gilbert de Glanville. There are several chapels, among which are, the Lady chapel, where the bishop holds his consistory court; St. Edmund's, a square chapel, from which a door, now closed up, formerly led to the chapter-house; a small chapel in the south aisle of the choir, in which is a beautiful window



Arms of the Bishopric.

in the decorated style; and at the north end of the eastern transept, the chapel of St. William, whose shrine is still preserved in it. On the east side of the north transept is a building called Gundulph's Tower, but the style scarcely warrants the supposition of its having been built by him. The crypt, under the eastern part of the cathedral, is a fine specimen of the early English style; the roof is plainly groined, and, in that part of it which extends under the north aisle, the architecture is scarcely to be distinguished from Norman. There are numerous ancient monuments, but they are much mutilated, and the inscriptions for the most part obliterated; among them is a statue in red-veined marble of Walter de Merton, founder of Merton College, Oxford; there are also memorials to Lord Henniker and his lady, by Bacon, Jun. The sepulchral effigy of John de Sheppy, bishop in the fourteenth century, was discovered in the cathedral in 1825; he was buried in 1360, and his tomb forms a magnificent specimen of the state of monumental sculpture at that period. The priory of Secular priests was re-constituted in 1087, by Bishop Gundulph, who placed in their stead Benedictine monks, whose revenue, at the Dissolution, amounted to £486. 11. 5. The ancient chapter-house, now in ruins, has been a magnificent structure, and still displays the remains of several fine Norman arches; and the prebendal houses contain many relics of the monastic buildings.

The city comprises the parishes of *St. Margaret* and *St. Nicholas*, the former containing 4908, and the latter 3331, inhabitants: the parish of *St. Margaret* comprises 2480*a.* 1*r.* 4*p.*, of which 201 are common or waste. The living of *St. Margaret's* is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £389; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter. The church is an ancient structure with a tower, and contains several monuments, and an antique font. The living of *St. Nicholas'* is a vicarage, with that of *St. Clement's* annexed, valued in the king's books at £20. 8. 9., and in the gift of the Bishop; net income, £160. The church, which has been extensively repaired at different times, is a substantial and commodious edifice, principally in the later style, with a square embattled tower at the north-west angle; the roof of the nave is supported by a range of lofty columns and finely-pointed arches, and there are some monuments, and a very ancient stone font. The churches of *St. Clement* and *St. Mary the Virgin* have been demolished. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The Royal free grammar school, founded by Henry VIII., for 20 boys, forms part of the establishment of the cathedral, and is under the superintendence of the Dean and Chapter: there are four exhibitions of £5 per annum each, two to each of the Universities, which, on taking the degree of master of arts, are augmented to £6, and subsequently to £6. 13. 4. per annum: the institution has also, with that of Maidstone, two of four exhibitions of £15 per annum each, with chambers, in University College, Oxford, founded by the Rev. Robert Gunsley. A free school was established in 1701, by Sir Joseph Williamson, who bequeathed £5000 for its erection and endowment; the income is about £600 per annum, and about 80 boys are instructed in the ancient and modern languages, the mathematics, astronomy, and navigation. Several distinguished naval

characters have been educated here. Sir John Hayward having, in 1635, devised estates for charitable uses, his trustee, Mr. Francis Barrell, in 1718, appropriated £33 per annum to purposes of education; and by order of the court of chancery, in 1824, a house of industry was built from the produce of the bequest, for the residence of twelve respectable single men who are boarded in the house. There are also a national and several Sunday schools, supported by subscription. Near the site of the ancient market-cross is a house founded by Richard Watts, Esq., for the reception of poor travellers; six travellers may claim a lodging for the night, and fourpence each. The funds originally left, then amounting only to £36, now produce £2500 per annum; the annual expense averages about £82, and the surplus is, by a decree of the court of chancery, appropriated to the support of the parochial poor. St. Catherine's hospital, founded in 1316, by Simond Potyn, for the maintenance of lepers and other diseased persons, is now assigned as an almshouse for aged females; the buildings comprise fourteen dwelling-houses. There are various further bequests for distribution among the poor, and for other charitable uses.

The remains of the *Castle*, which was erected after the Conquest, on the site of the ancient Roman fortress, consist principally of the keep, or great tower, in the south-west angle of an inclosed quadrangular area, 300 feet in length; it was built by Bishop Gundulph, and is considered one of the most entire and curious specimens of Norman military architecture now remaining. It is a square tower with angular turrets, 104 feet high, and 70 feet in breadth at the base; the walls are 12 feet in thickness, and a winding staircase in the east angle, connected with every story, leads to the summit, from which a most extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained; the state apartments are on the second story, communicating with which is an arched gallery in the thick wall, extending round the whole tower. The walls of the castle and of the keep are of Kentish ragstone, cemented with mortar which, by time, has been rendered harder than the stone itself, and the whole fabric has acquired such a degree of solidity, as to have baffled an attempt to demolish it, which was made for the value of the materials, about the beginning of the last century. Some parts of the city walls remain entire, and the north-east angle, in particular, displays the height, form, and embrasures. Near Minor Canon-row is a small embattled tower, through which was the entrance into the cloisters of the priory, whereof some parts are still remaining. At Boley Hill, to the south of the city, the Romans are thought to have had a cemetery, and sepulchral urns and lachrymatories have been found there in great numbers; a part of the hill, however, is supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes when they besieged the city in 885. Under an elm-tree on the hill the corporation hold a separate court leet for this small district, in which the recorder presides as steward, and appoints an officer called the Baron of Boley, to whom it is said the custody of the place was entrusted by the governor of the castle: a court of pie-poudre is also held here. Rochester gave the title of Earl to the facetious John Wilmot, in the reign of Charles II.

ROCHESTER-WARD, a township, in the parish of ELSDON, union of BELLINGHAM, S. division of COQUET-

DALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 12 miles (N.) from Bellingham; containing 437 inhabitants. This district is eleven miles in length, and about three in average breadth, and comprises by admeasurement 22,068 acres, of which about 213 are arable, 138 woodland, and the remainder pasture, whereon large flocks of excellent Cheviot sheep are kept. At Horsley, a mile to the east of Rochester, a chapel of ease is in course of erection, which will accommodate 182 persons; and at Byrness, in the township, near the extremity of the parish, is a small chapel, with a separate endowment. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. A small village called High Rochester, situated on the brow of a rugged eminence, occupies the site of the ancient *Bremenium*, the strongest of the Roman stations in the north, and previously the chief fortification of the Ottadini. Portions of the walls on the west and south-west sides still remain; they were seven feet in thickness, chequered with ashlar-work, and defended by triple ramparts of earth. The hypocaust was in the north-eastern part of the walls, and the conduits leading to it were, a few years since, in a tolerably perfect state. Numerous altars, urns, and other relics, have been found; and in the neighbourhood are several rude sepulchral monuments of the ancient Britons, which prove that it must have been the scene of many sanguinary conflicts between the Ottadini and the Romans, before the conquest of the former.

ROCHFORD (*St. ANDREW*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of ROCHFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 19¼ miles (S. E.) from Chelmsford, and 40 (E. by N.) from London; containing 1722 inhabitants. It is situated on the small river Roche, from which it is supposed to derive its name, and is an irregularly-built town, supplied with water by a stream which runs through it, and from a pump erected in the market-place. The trade is principally in corn. The river Crouch is navigable to Broomhills, within about a mile of the town, and affords great facility for the conveyance of corn, coal, and other merchandise, by vessels from 100 to 200 tons' burthen. The market is on Thursday; and fairs take place on Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter-week, and on the Wednesday and Thursday after September 29th, chiefly for toys. The magistrates for the hundred hold their sittings on Thursday, once a fortnight, and occasionally weekly, for general business. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley: the tithes have been commuted for £565, and the glebe comprises 54 acres. The church is a plain edifice, with a lofty tower of very fine old brickwork; a gallery was erected in 1827, and the church was repaired and beautified in 1828. There is a place of worship for Independents: a national school is supported chiefly by subscription, and a Lancasterian school by dissenters. A spacious workhouse for 300 inmates has been erected for the union, which comprises 24 parishes or places, and contains a population of 14,617. Rochford Hall, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire, about 70 years since, was the birthplace of the unfortunate Anna Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII.

ROCHFORD (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of TENBURY, hundred of WOLPHY, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (E. by N.) from Tenbury; containing 227 inhabitants. This parish, which is locally in Worces-

tershire, and for electoral purposes connected with the western division of that county, comprises about 1400 acres of fertile land, of which a small quantity is laid out in hops. It is intersected by the road from Tenbury to Worcester. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Tenbury; impropiators, Trustees of G. Meredith, Esq., and others. The church exhibits some beautiful specimens of early architecture. In 1753, John Turner bequeathed £100, the interest to be distributed among the poor; and in 1802, Philip Morris invested £164 in the 3 per cent. consols., for the same purpose.

ROCK, a chapelry, in the parish of EMBLETON, union of ALNWICK, S. division of BAMBROUGH ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Alnwick; containing 227 inhabitants. It comprises about 2000 acres, of which the greater part is arable; the lands are interspersed with plantations, and the scenery is grand and romantic, and embraces fine sea-views, and views of Bambrough Castle, Dunston, and Holy Island. Lime and sandstone are obtained, and there is coal, but not at present wrought. Rock Hall, the seat of Charles Bosanquet, Esq., owner of the soil, was repaired and enlarged some years since, and the remaining portion of the old mansion, being covered with ivy, has a venerable appearance. The great north road runs through the township. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Vicar of Embleton, and has a net income of £50. The chapel, dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, consists of a nave and chancel, with a Saxon doorway, and contains a handsome monument to Col. Salkeld, a former proprietor of the place; the edifice was repaired in 1805. A school has an endowment of £7. 4. per annum, the bequest of the Rev. Mr. Edwards, a former vicar of Embleton, and is aided by a donation from Mr. Bosanquet: there is also a Sunday school. Curious fossils have been dug up from the limestone quarry.

ROCK (ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL), a parish, in the union of CLEOBURY-MORTIMER, Lower division of the hundred of DODDINGTREE, Hundred-House and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Bewdley; containing, with the chapelry of Heightington, 1397 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the right bank of the river Severn, and comprises 7400 acres: the roads from Tenbury to Kidderminster and from Cleobury-Mortimer to Daventry cross each other here. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 11. 8., and in the patronage of Mrs. M. Wigley; net income, £1001. At Heightington is a chapel of ease. A free grammar school was established by Edward VI., who endowed it with £4. 14. per annum, which is regularly paid out of the crown rent; and another school is partly supported by some ladies. An almshouse for 6 widows was founded and endowed with £20 per annum, by the Rev. Dr. Walls, in 1724.

ROCK-SAVAGE, CHESHIRE.—See CLIFTON.

ROCKBEARE (ST. MARY), a parish, in the union of ST. THOMAS, hundred of EAST BUDLEIGH, Woodbury and S. divisions of DEVON, 7 miles (E.) from Exeter; containing 513 inhabitants. It is intersected by the road from Exeter to Honiton, and comprises by computation 1500 acres, of which about 700 are arable, 500 pasture, and 300 common. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9; net income, £148; patron, the Bishop of Exeter; impro-

priators, T. Porter, Esq., and others: the glebe comprises about 20 acres. The church is a plain edifice. There is a place of worship for dissenters.

ROCKBURNE (ST. ANDREW), a parish, in the union and hundred of FORDINGBRIDGE, Ringwood and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Fordingbridge; containing 469 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 3798 acres, of which the soil is partly clay, but chiefly a chalky loam; the surface is hilly, and there are about 1000 acres of down land, similar to Salisbury Plain, of which the parish may be considered as the southern boundary. The living is a donative, in the patronage of Lady Coote; impropiator, the Rev. W. J. Yonge: the tithes have been commuted for £675, and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 116 acres. The church is an ancient structure, of which Lady Coote, in 1830, rebuilt the chancel, which contains a monument to Sir Eyre Coote, Knt. The Baptists have a place of worship; and a parochial school is supported by subscription. Sir Eyre Coote, the captor of Pondicherry, in the East Indies, and his nephew, bearing the same name and title, both distinguished soldiers, resided and were buried here. There are some remains of an old chapel, with a very ancient doorway.

ROCKCLIFF, a parish, in the union of CARLISLE, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 824 inhabitants, of whom 353 are in the township of Church-Town, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Carlisle. The parish comprises 4017 acres, of which 1384 are common or waste land; it is bounded on the north by the river Esk, on the north-west by the Solway Frith, and on the south-west by the river Eden, the last of which is navigable to the village of Rockcliff, situated to the east of Port Carlisle. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Within reach of the tide is a remarkable spring, with a scum floating on its surface, which turns paper to a complete golden hue.

ROCKCLIFF, CASTLE, a township, in the parish of ROCKCLIFF, union of CARLISLE, ward and E. division of CUMBERLAND, 5 miles (N. W.) from Carlisle; containing 471 inhabitants. The river Eden is here crossed by an iron bridge of three arches, on the road to Gretna-Green, three miles distant. Some remains are still visible of a small castle built by the lords Dacre, which was garrisoned by Leonard Dacre, when in rebellion against Elizabeth, in 1570, and was taken by Lord Hunsdon, for the queen, in February of the same year.

ROCKFIELD (ST. KENELM), a parish, in the hundred of SKENFRETH, union, division, and county of MONMOUTH, 2 miles (N. W.) from Monmouth; containing 270 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north-east, with the exception of a very small portion, by the river Monnow, and intersected by the old road from Monmouth to Abergavenny, and comprises by computation 1993 acres, of which 1034 are arable, 797 pasture or meadow, and 162 woodland; the surface is considerably undulated, and from the higher grounds the views are extensive and picturesque. Rough stone for farm-building, and for roads, abounds. Perthyre House, here, is an ancient moated mansion. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 1½., and in the patronage of the Rev. John

Harding (the impropiator), with a net income of £43 : the great tithes have been commuted for £198. 4., and the vicarial for £19. 15. 6. The church, an old edifice with a low tower, was thoroughly repaired and repewed in 1842. A national school for forty children is about to be built.

ROCKHAMPTON (*St. OSWALD*), a parish, in the union of THORNBURY, Lower division of the hundred of LANGLEY and SWINEHEAD, W. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E. by N.) from Thornbury; containing 208 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1207*a.* 35*p.*, of land, bounded on the west by the river Severn; the soil for the most part is clay and sand, and about 200 acres are boggy; the surface is in some places hilly, and where flat, much subject to flood; there are plantations of oak, ash, and elm. The road from Bristol to Gloucester passes at the distance of a mile from the church. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15, and in the gift of Danvers Ward, Esq. : the tithes have been commuted for £283, and there are nearly 21 acres of glebe.

ROCKINGHAM (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of UPPINGHAM, hundred of CORBY, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, 25 miles (N. N. E.) from Northampton; containing 291 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the forest of Rockingham, and comprises 887*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.*, is of considerable antiquity; and on the summit of a hill, a castle was erected by William I., for the protection of the extensive iron-works at that time carried on in the adjacent woodlands. A grand council of the barons, bishops, and clergy, was held here in 1094, for the purpose of settling the differences which had arisen between William Rufus and Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the right of episcopal investiture. During the war in the reign of Charles I., the castle was garrisoned for the king by Sir Lewis Watson, afterwards created Lord Rockingham, and was besieged by the parliamentary forces, who destroyed the tower and part of the nave of the church; of the castle, the only remains are the two massive bastions which defended the entrance gateway. The village, formerly a market-town, is situated at the base of the hill on which the castle stood, and on the right bank of the river Welland, which is here crossed by a bridge. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 2. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Watson family: the tithes have been commuted for £150. The church is a neat structure in the early and later English styles; in the chancel are the mausolea of Lords Rockingham and Sondes. A parochial school is supported by the latter peer.

ROCKLAND (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of HENSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by E.) from Norwich; containing 473 inhabitants. It comprises 1257*a.* 3*r.* 26*p.*, whereof 850 acres are arable, 25 pasture, 315 marsh, 10 woodland, and 56 garden and glebe; the clay found here is of excellent quality for bricks, of which great quantities are made. There is a lake of 100 acres, navigable to the river Yare. The living is a rectory, with that of St. Margaret and a mediety of Holverstone consolidated, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of Queen's College, Cambridge: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and a modus of £5. 5. for Holverstone; the glebe comprises 33 acres, with a house

erected in 1839 by the Rev. T. Dewé. The church is principally in the early and decorated English styles, with a square embattled tower; and in the burial-ground are some slight remains of the ancient church of St. Margaret. A national school was built in 1839.

ROCKLAND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. by N.) from Attleburgh; containing 352 inhabitants. The joint parishes of Rockland All Saints and St. Andrew comprise 1630*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.* The living is a discharged rectory, with those of Caston and Rockland St. Andrew, and valued in the king's books at £10. 19. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; patron and incumbent, the Rev. B. Barker. The income is about £1002; the glebe comprises 31 acres, and the rector receives a rent-charge of £6. 15. out of the tithes of Rockland St. Peter's. The church is an ancient structure in the early, decorated, and later English styles, with a square tower. A national school is supported by subscription; and the poor have 28 acres of land, allotted at the inclosure. The union workhouse is in the parish.

ROCKLAND (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W.) from Attleburgh; containing 124 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Rockland All Saints: the church has long been a ruin, and only a portion of the tower is left.

ROCKLAND (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union and hundred of WAYLAND, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Attleburgh; containing 392 inhabitants. It comprises 999*a.* 1*r.* 38*p.*, of which 838 acres are arable, and 160 meadow and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of the incumbent, the Rev. H. Bird: the tithes have been commuted for £260, and the glebe comprises 20 acres, with a handsome parsonage-house in the Elizabethan style, erected in 1841. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a circular tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans. At the inclosure, fifteen acres were allotted to the poor.

ROCLIFFE, a township, in the parish of ALDBOROUGH, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (W. S. W.) from Borough-bridge; containing 239 inhabitants. The township comprises by computation 1900 acres; clay of good quality for brick-making is found, and there are establishments for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. The village is on the south side of the river Ure.

ROD, with LITTLE BRAMPTON and NASH, a township, in the parish of PRESTEIGN, union of KNIGHTON, hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, 2 miles (S. S. E.) from Presteign; containing 162 inhabitants. The township comprises 1968 acres, and is watered by a tributary of the river Lugg, and intersected by the roads from Presteign to Hereford and to New Radnor.

RODBASTON, a liberty, in the parish and union of PENKRIDGE, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. by E.) from Penkridge.

RODBORNE, a chapelry, in the parish, union, and hundred of MALMESBURY, Malmesbury and Kingswood, and N. divisions of WILTS, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Malmesbury; containing 139 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to the Holy Rood.

RODBORNE-CHENEY (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **HIGHWORTH** and **SWINDON**, hundred of **HIGHWORTH**, **CRICKLADE**, and **STAPLE**, **Swindon** and **N.** divisions of **WILTS**, 3 miles (**N. W.** by **N.**) from **Swindon**; containing, with the tythings of **Even Swindon**, **Haydon**, and **Moredon**, 838 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2700 acres of land, of which the substratum abounds with limestone, quarried for burning into lime. The **Cheltenham** and **Great Western** railway, and the **North Wiltshire** canal, which connects the **Wilts** and **Berks** with the **Thames** and **Severn** canal, pass through the parish. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17; net income, £96, with a glebe of 21 acres; patron and impropiator, the **Rev. A. Evans**. The church is an ancient structure with a central tower, and has evidently been of much greater dimensions. There is a place of worship for **Independents**; and a school is endowed with £20 per annum.

RODBOROUGH (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **STROUD**, hundred of **LONGTREE**, **E.** division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 1 mile (**S. W.** by **W.**) from **Stroud**; containing 2147 inhabitants. This parish, formerly a hamlet in **Minchin-Hampton**, comprises by measurement 1380 acres, whereof 300 are arable, 600 meadow and pasture, and 480 wood and common. Its surface is varied with hills and valleys; the soil on the high lands is thin, but in the valleys luxuriant pasture, and the prevailing scenery is picturesque. The village is situated on the south bank of the river **Stroud**; the manufacture of woollen-cloth is carried on extensively at six mills, affording employment to the inhabitants. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Minchin-Hampton**, and the church was once a chantry to the priory of that place. A morning lectureship is endowed with land, the gift of **Edmund de Rodborough** and **Hugh de Noteling**, and is in the patronage of **Brasenose College**, **Oxford**. There is a place of worship for **Independents**; and a school is endowed with thirty-four acres of land, and with the interest of £770 in the funds. **Richard Clutterbuck**, who, though blind, was endowed with an extraordinary mechanical and musical genius, and a remarkably acute faculty of hearing; and **Sir Andrew Halliday**, physician to the king, and whose ancestors for 700 years resided here, were natives of the place.

RODDAM, a township, in the parish of **ILDERTON**, union of **GLENDAL**, **N.** division of **COQUETDALE** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5½ miles (**S. S. E.**) from **Wooler**; containing 110 inhabitants. It comprises 1200 acres of land, with about 200 acres of plantation; the surface is undulated, and the soil light, with a gravelly substratum. **Roddam Hall** is a handsome modern mansion, standing on a bold eminence, which, on the north, forms the bank of a deep romantic dell through which a rivulet flows to the **Till**. A stone coffin and urn were dug up here in 1796.

RODDEN, a parish, in the union and hundred of **FROME**, **E.** division of **SOMERSET**, 1 mile (**E.** by **S.**) from **Frome**; containing 270 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from **Frome** to **Warminster**; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of kersey-mere. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £240; patron and incumbent, the **Rev. Edward Edgell**. The church, built by order of **Archbishop Laud**, in

1640, at the expense of the parishioners, was enlarged in 1832, by the late incumbent, the **Rev. J. M. Rogers**, aided by a grant of £50 from the **Incorporated Society**. A national school is partly supported by subscription.

RODDINGTON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of **WELLINGTON**, **Wellington** division of the hundred of **SOUTH BRADFORD**, **N.** division of **SALOP**, 5 miles (**N. W.** by **W.**) from **Wellington**; containing 466 inhabitants. It is situated on the river **Roden**, and intersected by the **Shrewsbury** canal. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the **Crown**; net income, £247. The glebe formerly comprised about 48 acres, but 13 have been sold, and the produce applied to the erection of a glebe-house. The church, rebuilt in 1798, is a neat plain structure. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**. A rental of £17. 17., arising from legacies, is distributed among the poor.

RODE, NORTH, a township, in the parish of **PRESTBURY**, union and hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, **N.** division of the county of **CHESTER**, 3½ miles (**N. E.**) from **Congleton**; containing 287 inhabitants. A school is supported partly by an endowment of £16. 10. per annum.

RODE, ODD, a township, in the parish of **ASTBURY**, union of **CONGLETON**, hundred of **NORTHWICH**, **S.** division of the county of **CHESTER**, 4 miles (**S. W.** by **S.**) from **Congleton**; containing 1518 inhabitants. The **Grand Trunk** canal passes through the township. A rent-charge of £379. 5. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. Schools for boys and girls are supported partly by endowment, and partly by the liberality of the family of **Wilbraham**, of **Rode Hall**.

RODING, county of **ESSEX**.—See **ROOTHING**.

RODLEY, a tything, in the parish and union of **WESTBURY-UPON-SEVERN**, hundred of **WESTBURY**, though locally in the hundred of the duchy of **Lancaster**, **W.** division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 5 miles (**E.** by **N.**) from **Newnham**.

RODMARTON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **CIRENCESTER**, hundred of **LONGTREE**, **E.** division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 6 miles (**W. S. W.**) from **Cirencester**; containing, with the tything of **Calkerton**, 431 inhabitants. The parish comprises nearly 4000 acres; the soil is chiefly light, with good pasture for sheep, and a small portion of rich meadow land; the surface is generally flat, with some slight undulations, and the substratum abounds with stone of the oolite formation, which is quarried for inferior buildings. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 1. 3.; net income, £476; patron and incumbent, **Rev. Daniel Lysons**. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1792; the glebe comprises nearly 600 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, with a tower surmounted by a spire. The old **Akeman-street** passes near the south-eastern boundary of the parish; and in a field called **Hocbery**, a tessellated pavement, with coins of **Antoninus** and **Valentinian**, was discovered in 1636. A farm-house at **Hasleden**, in the parish, is supposed to have been at one time a monastery; and attached to the old manor-house at **Tarlton** are the remains of a chapel. **Samuel Lysons**, vice-president of the **Royal and Antiquarian Societies**, and author of the splendid work on **Roman antiquities** entitled *Reliquiæ Britannicæ Romanæ*, was born here in

1763: he was likewise author of the *Magna Britannia*, in which he was assisted by his brother, rector of this parish, and also a native, and who was sole author of the *Environs of London*.

RODMELL (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **NEWHAVEN**, hundred of **HOLMSTROW**, rape of **LEWES**, E. division of **SUSSEX**, 4 miles (S. by E.) from **Lewes**; containing 360 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the river **Ouse**, and comprises by estimation 1882a. 1r., of which 1100 acres are meadow and pasture, and 792 arable; the soil is generally a hazel loam, and the surface hilly. The road from **Lewes** to **Newhaven** passes through the parish, which is also intersected by a branch of the **Ermin-street**. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £15. 6. 0½., and in the gift of the **Bishop of Chichester**: the tithes have been commuted for £480. The church is principally in the early English style, with a square embattled tower, and some remains of Norman architecture, of which a fine arch divides the chancel from the nave, and two of similar character separate the aisle from the nave. There was formerly a chapel at **Northese**. A school is partly supported by subscription.

RODMERSHAM (*St. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **MILTON**, Upper division of the lathe of **SCRAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Sittingbourne**; containing 328 inhabitants, and comprising 1216a. 1r. 14p. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; patron and impropriator, **William John Lushington, Esq.** The great tithes have been commuted for £412, and the vicarial for £142, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a large and handsome edifice in the early English style, with an embattled tower at the west end built of square bricks; in the chancel are four elegant canopied stalls, thought to have been intended for **Knights of St. John of Jerusalem**, to which body the church belonged.

RODNEY-STOKE.—See **STOKE, RODNEY**.

RODSLEY, a hamlet, in the parish of **LONGFORD**, hundred of **APPLETREE**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, 4½ miles (S. S. E.) from **Ashbourn**; containing 207 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £61. 10., of which £42. 10. are payable to the rector, and £19 to the vicar of the parish. There is a place of worship for **Wesleyans**; and a school is supported.

ROEHAMPTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **PUTNEY**, union of **WANDSWORTH** and **CLAPHAM**, W. division of the hundred of **BRIXTON**, E. division of **SURREY**, 5½ miles (S. W. by W.) from **London**; containing 595 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated at the western extremity of **Putney Heath**, bordering on which are several handsome villas of the nobility and gentry. **Roehampton Grove**, formerly called **Putney Park**, in the reign of **Charles I.**, belonged to the **Earl of Portland**, and was subsequently the property of **Christiana, Countess of Devonshire**, a lady distinguished for her talents, and said to have had some share in the restoration of **Charles II.**, who frequently visited her after his restoration. A chapel attached to the mansion, erected by **Lord Portland**, was taken down in 1777, by **Thomas Parker, Esq.**, then proprietor of **Roehampton Grove**, who built a new chapel at a short distance, which is now the property of **B. Gosling, Esq.** This place suffered great injury from a violent hurricane which

occurred **October 15th, 1780**, and extended from **Lord Besborough's mansion** to **Hammersmith**, tearing up trees in its course, and driving them to a considerable distance; some buildings were unroofed, and a windmill was thrown down.

ROFFORD, a liberty, in the parish of **CHALGROVE**, union of **THAME**, hundred of **EWELME**, county of **OXFORD**, 4¾ miles (W. S. W.) from **Tetworth**; containing 23 inhabitants.

ROGATE (*St. BARTHOLOMEW*), a parish, in the union of **MIDHURST**, hundred of **DUMFORD**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 5½ miles (W. N. W.) from **Midhurst**; containing 1023 inhabitants. The parish, which abounds with limestone, borders on the county of **Hants**, and is pleasantly situated on the road from **Midhurst** to **Petersfield**. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 5., and in the patronage of the **Crown**; net income, £212; impropriators, eight of the **Landowners**. The church is in the early English style, and was enlarged in 1841 by the addition of 231 sittings. There is a place of worship for **Independents**. At **Durford** are some small remains of an abbey, founded in 1160, by **Henry Hoes**, for **Præmonstratensian** canons, and dedicated to **St. John the Baptist**: the revenue, at the **Dissolution**, was estimated at £98. 4. 5.

ROGERSTONE, a hamlet, in the parish of **BASSALEG**, union and division of **NEWPORT**, hundred of **WENTLOOG**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 2¾ miles (W.) from **Newport**; containing 949 inhabitants.

ROGIETT, a parish, in the union of **CHEPSTOW**, division of **CHRISTCHURCH**, hundred of **CALDICOT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 6½ miles (S. W.) from **Chepstow**; containing 31 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the south by the **Bristol Channel**, and is intersected by the road from **Chepstow** to **Newport**; it consists of about 1170 acres, of a sandy and loamy soil resting upon limestone. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of **Ifton** united, valued in the king's books at £12. 6. 0½., and in the gift of **Sir C. G. Morgan, Bart.** The tithes have been commuted for £65. 17.; there is a glebe, with a small cottage, and 4 acres of land in the contiguous parish of **Llanvihangel** also belong to the benefice. The church, consisting of a nave and chancel, is in the early and decorated English styles, with a square tower; an ancient font exhibits marks of **Saxon** origin.

ROKEBY (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of **TEESDALE**, wapentake of **GILLING-WEST**, N. riding of **YORK**, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Barnard-Castle**; containing 162 inhabitants. This place belonged to the **Rokebys**, a **Saxon** family, who had a fortified peel and a mansion here, which were destroyed in the incursion made by the **Scots** after the battle of **Bannockburn**, except a chapel and dove-cot, and some walls; in which state they remained from the time of **Edward II.**, until the family became extinct. The owner of **Rokeby** having become proprietor of **Mortham**, in the parish, by marriage with the heiress of the **Manfelds**, built the tower of **Mortham** and a dwelling there about the beginning of the reign of **Edward III.**, and the principal branch of the family made it their residence until the period of the **Commonwealth**, when they gradually declined, and ultimately sold the estate to the **Robinsons** and others. **Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart.**, built the present **Rokeby**

Hall, planted the park and grounds, and added to the estate the manor and lands of Eggleston Abbey, which he purchased from the Lowthers; he afterwards disposed of the whole to John Sawrey Morritt, Esq., of Cawood, who removed hither, and died in 1791, leaving it in the possession of his son, the late J. B. Sawrey Morritt, Esq.

Rokeby, situated at the confluence of the Tees and Greta, has always been distinguished for the beauty of its river scenery, and has been celebrated by the poetry of Mason and Scott, both friends of the late owner, and the former of whom made it his favourite retreat. The Hall is in the Palladian style, adopted from Lord Burlington's designs, and after the model of the Italian villa; it contains some rare marbles and relics of high value, and pictures, chiefly collected by Sir Thomas Robinson. The parish comprises by measurement 1110 acres, of which 348 are arable, 705 grass land, and 57 wood and plantations; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the majestic woods and verdant pastures on the banks of the rivers are proofs of its fertility. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 3. 9., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £151, and the glebe consists of 5 acres, with a good parsonage-house. The church, situated near the manor-house, was completed in 1778, having been erected by Sir Thomas Robinson in lieu of one demolished in 1730; it is a small plain edifice, with an open belfry, and arched windows. A school is supported by the lord of the manor. A Roman road led through the parish; and here are vestiges of an old encampment, near which various inscribed stones and other Roman relics have been found. In a close adjoining the embattled keep of Mortham, the ancient residence of the Rokebys, is a large tomb, removed thither from Eggleston Abbey, and the sides of which are ornamented with shields.

ROLLESBY (*St. GEORGE*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of WEST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Acle; containing 589 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 1639 acres, of which 1226 are arable, 212 meadow and pasture, 25 woodland, and 156 water. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £17; patron and incumbent, the Rev. E. Ensor. The tithes have been commuted for £644, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is chiefly in the early English style, with a circular tower and octangular turret. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A sum of £15, the rental of land awarded under an inclosure act, is annually expended in coal for the poor.

ROLLESTON, a chapelry, in the parish and union of BILLESDON, hundred of GARTREE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER, 10 miles (E. by S.) from Leicester; containing 43 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. John.

ROLLESTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of SOUTHWELL, partly in the N., and partly in the S. divisions of the wapentake of THURGARTON, S. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Newark; containing, with the township of Fiskerton, 718 inhabitants, of whom 316 are in Rolleston township. The village is situated on the river Trent, which receives a smaller stream that bounds the parish on the west. The living is a vicarage, valued in

the king's books at £10. 1. 3.; net income, £246; patrons and appropriators, Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell.

ROLLESTON (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BURTON-UPON-TRENT, N. division of the hundred of OFFLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. W.) from Burton; containing, with Anslow township, 797 inhabitants, of whom 519 are in the township of Rolleston. The parish is situated on the river Dove, and comprises by measurement 1196 acres, of which 199 are arable, 915 meadow and pasture, 56 wood and osierbeds, and 26 roads and waste; the soil of the high lands is a strong loam, and of the lower rich pasture; the scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enriched with wood. Petty-sessions are held every Monday. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 19. 7.; net income, £664; patron, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A free school was founded about 1520, by Robert Sherbourne, Bishop of Winchester, who endowed it with an annuity of £10, to which subsequent benefactions have been added, producing together £37 a year. A school for girls, and an infants' school, are supported by subscription; and there are ten almshouses called the Hospital, for aged people, endowed in 1672, by Mr. Rolleston.

ROLLRIGHT, GREAT (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 459 inhabitants. It comprises by measurement 2400 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; the pasture is rich, and the parish is celebrated for corn and turnips, and its breed of sheep. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £250; patrons, Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, Oxford. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1775. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a lofty square embattled tower, in the west face of which are elegant windows; on the south side are a Norman doorway and a beautiful porch, near which is an ancient cross. The interior is finely arranged; part of the ancient rood-loft is remaining, and a portion of the image of the holy rood is also preserved. There is a chapel belonging to the Rev. Mr. Bulteel; likewise a place of worship for Baptists. The Rev. James Parker, in 1780, bequeathed £100 towards the support of a school.

ROLLRIGHT, LITTLE, a parish, in the union of CHIPPING-NORTON, hundred of CHADLINGTON, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Chipping-Norton; containing 25 inhabitants, and comprising about 600 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; net income, £130; patron, Sir John Reade, Bart. The church is a small edifice, with a tower built in 1617, by William Brower, Esq., lord of the manor. Within the parish are the Rollright Stones, supposed to be the remains of a Druidical temple; they are set up in the form of a circle, the diameter of which is thirty-five yards, and are situated at the extreme verge of the county, bordering on Warwickshire, and vary from five to seven feet in height. At the distance of about eighty yards, in the latter county, is a stone eight feet and a half high, seven feet broad, and twelve inches in thickness, called the

King Stone; and about 300 yards from the circle are five stones called the Whispering Stones.

ROLLSTONE, or ROWLESTON (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of AMESBURY, forming a detached portion of the hundred of ELSTUB and EVERLEY, Salisbury and Amesbury, and S. divisions of WILTS, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Shrewton; containing 49 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Salisbury to Devizes, and comprises about 900 acres. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 19. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £169, and the glebe contains 5 acres. The church is a plain ancient structure. There is a bequest of £10 per annum for apprenticing a boy.

ROLVENDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of TENTERDEN, hundred of ROLVENDEN, Lower division of the lathe of SCRAY, W. division of KENT, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Tenterden; containing 1411 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Rochester. The great tithes have been commuted for £558, and the vicarial for £43. 10., and the glebe comprises 8 acres, with a house. The church is principally in the later English style; galleries have been erected. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Major John Gibbon, in 1707, bequeathed property amounting to £921 three per cent. consols., for education; and there is a national school.

ROMALD-KIRK (*St. Romald*), a parish, in the union of TEESDALE, wapentake of GILLING-WEST, N. riding of YORK; containing, with the townships of Cotherstone, Holwick, Hunderthwaite, Lartington, Lune, and Mickleton, 2379 inhabitants, of whom 338 are in Romald-Kirk township, 6 miles (N. W.) from Barnard-Castle. This is a very extensive parish, occupying the extreme north-western portion of Yorkshire, bounded on the north-east by the county of Durham, and on the south-west by that of Westmorland; it stretches from the immediate vicinity of Barnard-Castle, along the bank of the Tees, to the source of that river, and the district embraces numerous romantic features, and is diversified by lofty acclivities and pleasant streams. The township of Romald-Kirk comprises about 1470 acres, mostly cultivated: the village is neat, built round a verdant green, and is a polling-place for the election of the parliamentary representatives of the riding. Cattle-fairs are held on the first Thursday in April and in September. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £58. 14. 2.; net income, £773, with a handsome rectory-house; incumbent, the Rev. R. Reade; patron, J. Bowes, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land, under an inclosure act, in 1811. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, with a large square tower crowned by pinnacles, and contains several monuments. There is a chapel of ease at Laith. John Parkin, in 1682, bequeathed £300, now producing £20 per annum, for which children are entitled to instruction in a national school; and in 1698, an hospital for 6 pensioners was founded by William Hutchinson.

ROMANBY, a township, in the parish and union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTONSHIRE, N. riding of YORK, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile (S. W.) from North Allerton; containing 371 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 2250 acres, the property of various owners: the Bishop of Ripon is lord of the manor. The village

is pleasantly situated on the Roman road from Thirsk to Catterick, from which circumstance it derived its name. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for £147. 3. 10., and the vicarial for £85. 16. 5.

ROMANSLEIGH (*St. Rumon*), a parish, in the union of SOUTH MOLTON, hundred of WITHERIDGE, South Molton and N. divisions of DEVON, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. by E.) from South Molton; containing 239 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 14. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for £190, and the glebe comprises 150 acres. A school is supported by subscription.

ROMFORD (*St. Edward the Confessor*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the liberty of HAVERING-ATTE-BOWER, S. division of ESSEX, 17 miles (S. W.) from Chelmsford, and 12 (E. N. E.) from London; containing 5317 inhabitants. This town is supposed by Dr. Stukeley to occupy the site of the Roman station *Du-*



Corporation Seal.

rolitum, and he considers its name to be a contraction of Roman-ford, in which opinion he is supported by the eminent antiquary, Smart Lethueller, Esq.: others, however, derive it from a ford over a small stream running into the Thames, called the Rom, which intersects the town, and is crossed by a bridge. It is situated on the road from London to Norwich, and consists chiefly of one long and wide street, which is well paved, and lighted with gas; the houses are tolerably good, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water. A brewery for ale and porter has been established for nearly a century. The Eastern-Counties' railway crosses the road near the town, and in 1836, an act was passed for making a railway from Romford to Shell haven, and for constructing a tide-dock at its termination: the work is commonly called the Thames Haven railway. The market, held on Wednesday, was granted in 1247, and is the general market for all kinds of agricultural produce, cattle, &c.; there is also one on Tuesday for calves, and one for hogs was formerly held on Monday, but is now discontinued. A fair takes place on Midsummer-day for horses and cattle, and a statute-fair for hiring servants on the market-days next before and after September 29th. The parish, which, with the parishes of Hornchurch and Havering, constitutes "the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower," was once considered a ward of Hornchurch; but by an act of parliament passed for the regulation of the poor, in 1786, it is recognised as a separate parish, although, as regards ecclesiastical affairs, it is still partly dependent on Hornchurch. The earliest charter was granted by Edward the Confessor, which has received several confirmations and additions; and the government is vested in a high steward, deputy-steward, and justice, who are a corporation, exercising magisterial authority, and have a patent authorising them to hear and determine, every three weeks, all actions for debt, trespasses, ejectments, and replevins, in a court of ancient demesne. The tenants of the liberty claim exemption from toll everywhere throughout the

realm, both for goods and cattle sold, and provisions purchased; from payment towards the county expenses, and also a personal exemption from being empanelled on juries and inquests, save within their own liberty; with various other privileges. The court-house is in the market-place, and beneath it is a small gaol for the liberty.

The **LIVING** is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford, to whom all the tithes were given by William of Wykeham. The church was erected in 1407, and consists of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, with a tower at the west end; in the east window is the figure of the patron saint, in fine old painted glass, and there are several ancient monumental tablets and effigies, of which the most remarkable are, one to Sir Anthony Coke, ambassador to Elizabeth, who died in 1576, and was interred here; and two others to the memory of Sir George Hervey, Knt., and his daughter. The edifice was repewed in 1841, and 680 additional sittings were obtained, of which 534 are free, in consideration of a grant of £500 from the Incorporated Society. A new church has been erected at Noak Hill, in the parish. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school for children of both sexes was erected in 1728, and has been endowed with various benefactions, amounting to more than £1300; it is further supported by subscription, and is on the national plan. An almshouse was founded by Roger Reed, in 1483, for the support of five men and their wives, and was rebuilt in 1784; the value of the endowment is £422. 10. per annum. The union workhouse was erected at an expense of £10,000, and the union comprises ten parishes or places, and contains a population of 22,216. Here were anciently a guild and a chantry, the revenue of the former of which was valued, at the Dissolution, at £4. 10. 2., and of the latter at £13; also an hospital, a cell to that of Mount St. Bernard, in the Savoy, London, founded at an early period, and dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bernard. There is a mineral spring in the park of Gidea Hall, of some repute among the poor. Francis Quarles, the poet, and author of *The Divine Emblems*, who was cup-bearer to the Queen of Bohemia, and afterwards secretary to Archbishop Usher, was a native of the place.

ROMILY, or **CHAD-KIRK**, a chapelry, in the parish and union of **STOCKPORT**, hundred of **MACCLESFIELD**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 4 miles (E.) from Stockport; containing 1465 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £94; patron, Rector of Stockport, whose tithes here have been commuted for £52. 10. The chapel, dedicated to St. Chad, was rebuilt by subscription in 1746. The Peak Forest canal passes through the chapelry.

ROMNEY-MARSH, a liberty, and the head of a union, in the lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, lying on the southern coast of the county, between the uplands and the sea-shore. Although the name is usually given to the whole level between Hythe and Rye, comprehending the districts of Walland Marsh, Denge Marsh with South Brooks, and Guildford Marsh, yet *Romney Marsh*, properly so called, contains only about 24,000 acres, and is ten miles in length from east to west, and four in breadth, at the broadest part. A charter of incorporation was granted by Edward IV., incorporating a body under the style of the "Baillif, Jurats,

and Commonalty of Romney Marsh;" and the management of the drainage is vested in the lords of twenty-three manors in and adjoining the Marsh, who, with the bailiff, jurats, and commonalty, are called Lords of the Marsh. Scarcely any place in England has equal privileges with this corporation, the charter empowering them to purchase lands and tenements, to have a common seal, to hold a court every three weeks, and pleas of action, real and personal, civil and criminal, to choose yearly four justices of the peace, besides the bailiff, and to have the benefit of all writs, fines, forfeiture, and amerciements, with exemption from many charges. These immunities were bestowed, as the letters-patent mention, to invite persons to inhabit the marsh, then much deserted on account of the danger of foreign invasion, and the unwholesomeness of the soil and situation. The Marsh is defended against the sea by an artificial wall called Dymchurch Wall, extending in length 1060 rods, and forming the sole barrier that prevents the sea from overflowing the whole of the level. The poor law union comprises nineteen parishes or places, containing a population of 5200: the workhouse is at New Romney.

ROMNEY, NEW (*St. NICHOLAS*), a decayed market-town, a cinque-port, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, in the cinque-port liberty of **ROMNEY**, union of **ROMNEY-MARSH**, E. division of **KENT**, 34 miles (S. E.) from Maidstone, and 68 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 955 inhabitants. This place, of which the name is probably derived from the



Arms.

Saxon *Rumen-ea*, "a large watery expanse, or marsh," arose from the decay of the haven at Old Romney, by the retiring of the sea, and, in contradistinction to that town, obtained the appellation of New Romney. At the time of the Conquest it was a place of considerable importance, divided into twelve wards, and containing five parochial churches, of which that of St. Nicholas is the only one now remaining. It was, soon after that period, given by William the Conqueror to his brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, whom that monarch created Earl of Kent, and was subsequently made a cinque-port, to which the towns of Old Romney and Lydd were added as members, though not included within its jurisdiction. In return for such privileges, it was charged with the duty of supplying five ships of war for the service of the king. In the 15th of Edward I. an irruption of the sea inundated an extensive tract of land, destroyed the populous village of Bromhill and a considerable part of the town, diverted the course of the river Rother, and ruined its fine haven on the western shore; since which time it has shared the fate of its predecessor, and, though still respectably inhabited, has fallen into decay as a port. On several occasions, as a cinque-port, it furnished a complement of five ships duly manned and equipped for naval engagements, especially in the reigns of John, Edward III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. The town is situated on rising ground near the centre of Romney Marsh, and consists of a broad well-paved street, with a smaller one intersecting it almost at right

angles. The chief trade arises from the grazing of cattle; and there is a considerable fair for live stock on Aug. 21st.

New Romney, a borough by prescription, received its first charter of incorporation from Edward III., under the style of "Barons of the town and port of Romney:" a new charter was granted by Elizabeth, by which the corporation consists of a mayor, twelve jurats, and common-councilmen, with a recorder, chamberlain, town-clerk, and other officers, under the title of "Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty." A court called a Brotherhood and Guestling, connected with the business of the various cinque-ports and their members, is held, when necessary, on the Tuesday next after St. Margaret's-day; and sessions occur quarterly, and by adjournment every six weeks, in the guildhall, a neat structure of brick cemented so as to resemble stone. Two representatives, under the title of Barons, were returned to parliament until the 2nd of William IV., when the borough was disfranchised. The parish comprises 2929 acres, of which 555 are common or waste land. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the improPRIATORS, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, with a net income of £160: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £87. 13., and the impropriate for £42. 7.; there are 20 acres of glebe. The church is a spacious edifice, consisting of three aisles and three chancels, and a square tower at the west end, with several portions of Norman architecture, and some in the later styles, and contains a variety of monuments and brasses. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school erected in 1820. An hospital was founded in 1610, and endowed with land by John Southland, for the maintenance of a governor, who must be a scholar of Oxford or Cambridge, four persons, and two children.

ROMNEY, OLD (ST. CLEMENT), a parish, in the cinque-port liberty of NEW ROMNEY, union of ROMNEY-MARSH, lathe of SHEPWAY, E. division of KENT, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (W. by N.) from New Romney; containing 122 inhabitants. The town had a good and much frequented haven prior to the Conquest; but in the reign of Edward III. it sustained considerable damage from violent tempests, and its harbour being choked up and obstructed, and the river Rother, which now falls into the sea at Rye, having changed its course, it was superseded in its maritime privileges and prosperity by New Romney. The parish comprises about 1730 acres, of which 200 are arable, and the remainder pasture. The living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, valued in the king's books at £15. 19. 2.; net income, £260. The church is a neat structure. An hospital for lepers, founded by Adam de Chorrington, and dedicated to St. Stephen and St. Thomas à Becket, was, in the fourteenth century, converted into a chantry, and in 1841 became annexed to the college of St. Mary Magdalen, in Oxford. There was also a cell subordinate to the abbey of Pountney, in France.



Corporation Seal.

ROMSEY (ST. MARY), a market-town and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of KING'S-SOMBOURN, Romsey and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Southampton, and 75 (S. W. by S.) from London; containing 5347 inhabitants, of whom 1919 are in Romsey

Infra, and 3428 in Romsey Extra, which includes the tythings of Capernham, Lee, Mainstone, Ranvills, Spurshot, Stanbridge, Woodbury, and Wools. This place, which is of great antiquity, and derives its name from the Saxon, was selected as the site of an abbey for nuns of the Benedictine order by Edward the Elder, whose daughter Elfleda was the first abbess; the foundation was augmented in 967, by Edgar, whose son Edmund was interred in the abbey church, and all the early abbesses were of royal birth, and eminent for their sanctity. About the year 992 it was plundered by the Danes, but the nuns, with the relics, and other articles of the greatest value, had been previously removed to Winchester, through the precaution of Elwina, the abbess. In 1085, Christina, cousin to Edward the Confessor, took the veil here, and to her was entrusted the education of Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and subsequently wife of Henry I. In the next reign, Mary, daughter of King Stephen, became abbess, and was induced to quit her charge by Matthew, younger son of Theodore, Earl of Flanders, to whom she was married, which step so excited the indignation of the Papal see, that she was compelled to return to her conventual duties after having borne two children. The benefactors to the abbey were numerous, and its revenue, at the Dissolution, was valued at £528. 18. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.: in the 35th of Henry VIII., the site was granted to the inhabitants of the town, and three years afterwards to John Bellew and R. Bigot.

The town is situated on the road from Southampton to Bath, and on the river Test, which falls into the Southampton Water at Redbridge, about six miles below; it is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, and by fertile and pleasant meadows, which are rendered more productive by the occasional overflowing of the river. There are several good streets, which are paved under the provisions of an act of parliament, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with water; a newsroom and some book clubs are supported, and concerts and musical festivals are held occasionally. The clothing trade was formerly carried on to a considerable extent, but has long since declined: employment is given to nearly 300 persons in three paper-mills, a flax-mill, and three sacking-manufactories; there are also some tanneries, malting establishments, and several corn-mills upon the river Test. The inhabitants are supplied with coal and other commodities by means of the canal from Redbridge to Andover, which passes through the town. The market, which is on Thursdays, is chiefly for corn, and on alternate Thursdays is also supplied with cattle; the fairs are on Easter Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 26th, and Nov. 8th, for horses,



Seal and Arms.

cattle, cheese, cloth, and other articles of merchandise. The inhabitants were first incorporated by charter of James I., which was confirmed and extended in the 10th of William III.: the corporation now consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, under the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 76; and the number of magistrates is four. The corporation hold a court of record every Thursday, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £40, though very little business is transacted; and petty-sessions occur weekly. The new court-house, or town-hall, in which public meetings and assemblies are held, is situated in the abbey precinct, and was built by the corporation in 1820: near it is a gaol.

The parish includes Romsey Extra, and comprises 9651a. 33p., of which 5011 acres are arable, 2389 meadow and pasture, and 2249 woodland; the soil in the valleys is rich, but on the hills light and gravelly; the country is finely wooded, and the prevailing timber is oak of excellent quality. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. 18. 1½.; net income, £365; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Winchester; impropriator, John Fleming, Esq., who is lord of the manor. The church, which formerly belonged to the abbey, is a very magnificent cruciform structure, with a low tower rising from the intersection; the principal portion was erected in the middle of the tenth century, and exhibits some fine specimens of the Norman style, consisting of various round and pointed arches, with zigzag and other ornaments; the more modern parts of the edifice are early English. The interior contains several ancient memorials of the abbesses who were interred here; a neat tablet to the memory of Sir William Petty, a native of the town, and ancestor of the present Marquess of Lansdowne; and a remarkable monument, with effigies and a curious inscription, to the family of John St. Barbe, Esq., a representative of the county in parliament in 1654. At the angle of the southern transept are the remains of a fine Norman doorway, and in its western wall is a very ancient image of Christ on the Cross, in basso-relievo; the west end is separated from that part of the building appropriated to divine service by a curious oak screen. A church has been recently erected at Anfield, in the parish. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Sandemanians. A free school was endowed in 1718, from the estate of John Nowes, Esq., with an income of £30 per annum; another has a rent-charge of £25, under the will of Sir John St. Barbe, and is united to a national school, a neat building erected in 1827; and a school for girls, established by the late Lady Palmerston, in 1799, is supported by Lord Palmerston and family, at an annual expense of £80. Almshouses for six widows were founded in 1692, by John Hunt, Esq.; and six others for single women, in 1809, by John Bartlett, Esq., who endowed them with £6700 three per cent. consols. The poor law union comprises 12 parishes or places, 10 of which are in the county of Southampton, and two in that of Wilts; the whole containing a population of 10,387. The only vestiges of the ancient abbey, exclusively of the church, are a few fragments of the old walls. Giles Jacob, author of the *Law Dictionary*, was born here in 1686.

ROMSLEY, a liberty, in the parish of ALVELEY, borough and union of BRIDGENORTH, S. division of

SALOP, 8 miles (S. E.) from Bridgenorth; containing 110 inhabitants.

ROMSLEY, a township, in the parish of HALES-OWEN, union of BROMSGROVE, Hales-Owen division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, county of SALOP; containing 413 inhabitants.

RONTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, union and N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Eccleshall; containing 292 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage; net income, £93; patron, Earl of Lichfield, who, with Francis Eld, Esq., is impropriator.

RONTON-ABBEY, an extra-parochial liberty, in the S. division of the hundred of PIREHILL, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3½ miles (S. by E.) from Eccleshall; containing 28 inhabitants. A priory of Black canons, subordinate to the abbey of Haughmond, in Shropshire, was founded in the reign of Henry II., by Robert Fitz-Noel, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and at the Dissolution had a revenue valued at £102. 11. 1. per annum. The tower and a small portion of the cloisters still remain, with the moat that inclosed the grounds, comprising 30 acres; and in the immediate vicinity is a neat shooting-box belonging to the Earl of Lichfield.

ROOKWITH, a township, in the parish of THORNTON-WATLASS, union of LEYBURN, wapentake of HANG-EAST, N. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Bedale; containing 91 inhabitants. It comprises by computation 1240 acres of land, the manor and property of the Marquess of Ailesbury. The village is small and scattered, and the houses are mostly in a picturesque dell, on the north side of the vale of the river Ure.

ROOS (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of PATRINGTON, Middle division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Patrington; containing, with part of the township of Owstwick, 640 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 2324 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third pasture; the surface is undulated, and the soil a clayey loam, intersecting seams of gravel. The manor is nearly all copyhold, and was from the reign of Henry I. the seat and property of the noble family of Roos, one of whose barons had the glory of leading the 2nd division of the English army at the battle of Cressy. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19, and in the patronage of the Rev. Christopher Sykes, with a net income of £602: the tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1783. The church is chiefly in the early rectilinear style, but there is one fine curvilinear window in the north side of the chancel; the aisles were rebuilt, and the interior repaired and refitted, in 1842, at the expense of the present rector. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; also three parochial schools, a boys', a girls', and infants', all chiefly supported by the incumbent and Mrs. Hotham. The site is still visible of the castle of the former barons; and in part of the old moat were recently found a misericorde dagger and some amber beads. The place confers the original title on the present family of De Ros.

ROOSDOWN, an extra-parochial liberty, though locally in the parish, union, and hundred of AXMINSTER, Honiton and S. divisions of DEVON, 3¼ miles (W.

s. W.) from Lyme-Regis; containing 5 inhabitants. This place, formerly a parish, was anciently called Ralphdown, from its owner, Ralph de Downe, in the reign of Henry II. There is an incumbency, which is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £2. 10. 10.; net income, £35; patron, R. G. Bartlett, Esq. The church is dilapidated, and there is only one house.

ROOTHING, ABBESS (*St. EDMUND*), a parish, in the union of ONGAR, partly in the hundred of DUNMOW, N. division, but chiefly in that of ONGAR, S. division, of ESSEX, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing, with the hamlet of Barwick, 254 inhabitants. The parish derives its name, in common with many others, from the river Roden passing through it, and the affix to its name from the appropriation of its church and manor to the abbey of Barking, over which presided an abbeſs. It comprises by measurement 1620 acres, of which 1271 are arable, 229 meadow, 75 woodland, and 26 rough pasture and waste; the soil is wet and heavy, but under good management produces good crops. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 10.; net income, £323; patron and incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Dyer. The church contains an ancient font of lead, on a pedestal of stone, and handsome monuments to Sir Gamaliel Capel and his daughter, Lady Lukyn. There is a meeting-house for Independents; and a school, on the national system, is supported by the rector. Thurlow, secretary to Oliver Cromwell, was born at the place, of which his father was rector.

ROOTHING, AYTHORPE (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 5½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Great Dunmow; containing 285 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £279; patron, J. Hubbard, Esq.

ROOTHING, BEAUCHAMP (*St. BOTOLPH*), a parish, in the union and hundred of ONGAR, S. division of ESSEX, 4¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 246 inhabitants. The parish takes the affix to its name from William Beauchamp, proprietor of the manor in 1262. The soil is fertile, and in good cultivation, and the village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £16. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Rev. Jonathan T. Barrett, D.D.: the tithes have been commuted for £270, and the glebe comprises 38½ acres. A national school is supported by the rector.

ROOTHING, BERNERS, a parish, in the union of ONGAR, hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 5¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 103 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its distinguishing affix from Hugh de Berners, to whom the manor at one time belonged, comprises 1038a. 12p., whereof 841 acres are arable, 162 pasture, and 34 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £63; patron, T. W. Bramston, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £224. 14. There is a small national school.

ROOTHING, HIGH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 4½ miles (S. W. by S.) from Great Dunmow; containing 446 inhabitants. The parish takes the prefix to its name from its situation higher up the stream of the

Roden than other places called Roothing. There are several ancient mansions. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20, and in the gift of the Earl of Roden: the tithes have been commuted for £487, and the glebe comprises 25 acres. Here is a national school.

ROOTHING, LEADEN, a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Great Dunmow; containing 171 inhabitants. It comprises 911a. 2r. 33p., of which about 800 acres are arable, 70 pasture, and 40 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £227. The church is a small edifice of great antiquity, with a wooden belfry turret surmounted by a low spire. A school is conducted on the national plan.

ROOTHING, MARGARET (*St. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 7¼ miles (N. N. E.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 272 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and comprises 1125a. 1r. 38p., of which 948 acres are arable, 136 pasture, and 40 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 6.; net income, £223; patrons, the family of Bentley. The church has an enriched Norman porch. Here is a national school supported by endowment.

ROOTHING, MORRELL, a hamlet, in the parish of WHITE ROOTHING, union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing 32 inhabitants. This place was formerly a parish.

ROOTHING, WHITE (*St. MARTIN*), a parish, in the union and hundred of DUNMOW, N. division of ESSEX, 8 miles (N.) from Chipping-Ongar; containing, with the hamlet of Morrell-Roothing, 520 inhabitants, of whom 488 are in the hamlet of White Roothing. The parish is situated on the river Roden, and comprises 2522a. 1r. 14p., of which 1949 acres are arable, 221 meadow and pasture, 201 woodland and plantations, and the remainder garden and waste; the surface is elevated; the soil, though various, is moderately fertile, and the scenery agreeably diversified. The village is pleasant, and contains several neatly-built houses. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £26, and in the gift of J. Maryon Wilson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 63 acres. The church is a spacious structure, with a large square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire. Here is a national school.

ROPE, a township, in the parish of WYBUNBURY, union and hundred of NANTWICH, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 2¾ miles (E. by N.) from Nantwich; containing 123 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for £68. 0. 6., of which £6. 10. 6. are payable to the vicar, and £61. 10. to the Bishop of Lichfield.

ROPLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of ALRESFORD, hundred of BISHOP'S-SUTTON, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (E.) from New Alresford; containing 771 inhabitants, and consisting of 3715a. 1r. 27p. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Bishop's-Sutton: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A parochial school is supported by subscription. The

present Archbishop of Canterbury was born in this parish, of which his father was incumbent for forty years; and the archbishop himself held the vicarage for some time.

ROPSLEY (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **GRANTHAM**, wapentake of **WINNIBRIGGS** and **THREO**, parts of **KESTEVEN**, county of **LINCOLN**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from **Grantham**; containing, with the hamlet of **Little Humby**, 673 inhabitants, of whom 604 are in **Ropsley** township. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 14. 2.; net income, £669; patron, **Duke of Rutland**. **James Thompson**, in 1719, bequeathed a rent-charge of £6 for teaching children; and the **Rev. Dr. Storer** left the interest of two shares in the **Grantham canal**, producing £9 per annum, for the same purpose: the school-buildings have been recently enlarged. On the inclosure of the parish, 25 acres of land were allotted to the poor, the rent of which, £20, is distributed in coal.

ROSEACRE, with **TREALES** and **WHARLES**, a township, in the parish of **KIRKHAM**, union of the **FYLDE**, hundred of **AMOUNDERNESS**, N. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 4 miles (N. by E.) from **Kirkham**; containing 709 inhabitants.

ROSE-ASH (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **SOUTH MOLTON**, hundred of **WITHERIDGE**, **South Molton** and N. divisions of **DEVON**, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **South Molton**; containing 541 inhabitants. The parish comprises 4514 acres, of which 1251 are common or waste land: there are some quarries of stone used for repairing the roads. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18. 19. 7.; net income, £423; patron and incumbent, **Rev. E. Southcombe**: the glebe comprises 100 acres. The church is an ancient structure. A charity school is partly supported by two small endowments.

ROSEDALE EAST SIDE, a chapelry, in the parish of **MIDDLETON**, union and lythe of **PICKERING**, N. riding of **YORK**, 7 miles (N. E. by N.) from **Kirkby-Moorside**; comprising the townships of **Hartoft** and **Rosedale East Side**, and containing 555 inhabitants, of whom 387 are in **Rosedale East Side**. A convent of **Benedictine** or **Cistercian** nuns, in honour of **St. Mary** and **St. Lawrence**, was founded here in the reign of **Richard I.**, by **Robert**, son of **Nicholas de Stutevil**, and at the **Dissolution** possessed a revenue of £41. 13. 8. The township is beautifully situated in the picturesque vale of the river **Seven**, and comprises about 4600 acres, of which 2000 are inclosed, and the remainder is moorland; it is partly clay, and partly a red soil, and the substratum contains coal of inferior quality, wrought chiefly for lime burning; there are also some quarries of good flag stone. The village is pleasant, and the surrounding scenery is partially interspersed with wood, and highly romantic; the river, which flows through the vale to **Malton**, has its source here, and on its banks is an extensive flour-mill. The chapel, rebuilt in 1839, at a cost of £665, raised by subscription, is a neat structure: the living is a perpetual curacy; net value, £94. A school is supported by subscription.

ROSEDALE WEST SIDE, a township, in the parish of **LASTINGHAM**, union of **PICKERING**, wapentake of **RYEDALE**, N. riding of **YORK**, 11 miles (N. W. by N.) from **Pickering**; containing 201 inhabitants. This is a high moorland township, extending to the sources of

the small river **Seven**, and comprising 2700 acres, of which 1800 are common or waste, but containing several beds of coal. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £27, and the appropriate, payable to the **Archbishop of York**, for £8. 10.

ROSEDEN, a township, in the parish of **ILDERTON**, union of **GLENDAL**, N. division of **COQUETDALE** ward and of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from **Wooler**, on the road to **Newcastle**; containing 83 inhabitants. It comprises about 1850 acres, of which 1000 are moorland, 800 arable, and 50 pasture and wood, the whole the property of **Sanderson Ilderton, Esq.**; it is a light turnip soil, with a portion of clay, and there is a small freestone quarry. The river **Breamish** passes on the east. On **Roseden Edge** are the remains of a semi-circular intrenchment of earth, with an inner wall of loose stones, supposed to be of British origin.

ROSEGREN, a hamlet, in the parish of **PAGHAM**, union of **WEST-HAMPNETT**, hundred of **ALDWICK**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**; containing 82 inhabitants.

ROSLEY, a township, in the parish of **WESTWARD**, union of **WIGTON**, **ALLERDALE** ward below **Derwent**, W. division of **CUMBERLAND**, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from **Wigton**; containing 279 inhabitants. A great fair for horses, cattle, sheep, cloth, &c., is held on **Whit-Monday**, and every alternate Monday following till **All Saints'-day**, at which it is computed that 2000 head of cattle, and 500 horses, are exhibited for sale on one day; 40 acres of land on **Rosley Hill** were allotted for holding the fair, under the inclosure act of 1811.

ROSLISTON (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, hundred of **REPTON** and **GRESLEY**, S. division of the county of **DERBY**, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from **Burton**; containing 327 inhabitants, and consisting of 1197a. 12p. The living is annexed to the rectory of **Walton-on-Trent**: the tithes have been commuted for £90, and the glebe comprises 60 acres. The church, with the exception of the tower, was rebuilt by subscription in 1827. A school is supported by subscription.

ROSS, a township, in that part of the parish and union of **BELFORD** which is in **ISLANDSHIRE**, a detached portion of the county of **DURHAM**, for electoral purposes annexed to the N. division of **Northumberland**, 3 miles (N. E.) from **Belford**; containing 56 inhabitants. It is situated in the southern part of **Islandshire**, on the coast of the **North Sea**, and contains an extensive rabbit warren, stretching along the coast, in a kind of promontory, to **Holy Island harbour**.

ROSS (*St. Mary*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **GREYTREE**, county of **HEREFORD**, 14 miles (S. E.) from **Hereford**, and 120 (W. N. W.) from **London**; containing 3773 inhabitants, of whom 2523 are in **Ross-Borough**, and 1250 in **Ross-Foreign**. Tradition reports this place to have been founded from the ruins of the Roman town *Ariconium*, which stood at a short distance. It was made a free borough by **Henry III.**, and in the 33rd of the reign of **Edward I.** sent members to parliament; but this privilege was relinquished, on the petition of the inhabitants, the following year, and has never been resumed. **Henry IV.** passed a night here on his way to **Monmouth**, to see his queen, at the time his son and successor was born; and the unfortunate **Charles I.** slept here in 1645,

on his way from Raglan Castle. The town is situated on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Wye in a meandering course, through a richly cultivated and beautiful country; it consists chiefly of two narrow streets, crossing each other, and the houses generally are old and ill-constructed, though the town has of late years been much improved, and some good buildings have been erected; the inhabitants are well supplied with water, raised by an engine from the Wye. Pleasure-boats are kept for the accommodation of parties making excursions down the river to Monmouth and Chepstow. An horticultural society has been established, by which 300 prizes and 30 silver medals are annually distributed; there is an annual display of the works of artists, and a mechanics' institute and four reading societies have been formed. Ross had once a considerable trade in iron, which has long since declined, and cider and wool are the principal articles of produce at present. A market was granted by King Stephen to Bishop Betun, to be held on Thursday; it is well supplied with cattle and provisions, and there are fairs on the Thursday after March 10th, Ascension-day, June 21st, July 20th, the Thursday after October 10th, and December 11th. A sergeant-at-mace, four constables and subordinate officers, are chosen at a court leet and baron, held about Michaelmas; and the petty-sessions for the hundred are holden here.

The parish comprises by measurement 3012 acres. The living is a rectory and vicarage united, valued in the king's books at £38. 16. 3.; net income, £1284; patron, the Bishop of Hereford. The church is an irregularly-built though handsome edifice, with a lofty and well-proportioned spire, in an extremely beautiful situation; the east window is ornamented with stained glass, and contains a figure of Thomas de Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford, in the act of giving benediction. There are places of worship for Baptists, the Society of Friends, and Independents; also a Roman Catholic chapel at Courtfield. In the churchyard was formerly a free school called St. Mary's, founded and endowed with £10 per annum by Lord Weymouth, in 1709; having fallen into decay, two large rooms were built on the site in 1806, for a national school. The Blue-coat school was established in 1709, by Dr. Whiting, Lord Scudamore, and others, and endowed in 1786 with £220 per annum, by Mr. Walter Scott, who had been educated in it. An hospital for seven parishioners was founded by Mr. Webbe, a native of the town. The poor law union of Ross comprises 30 parishes or places, of which 27 are in the county of Hereford, and 3 in that of Gloucester, altogether containing a population of 16,763. The bishops of Hereford, who were lords of the manor, had anciently a palace here, but it has been long demolished, and the prison belonging to them was pulled down nearly a century since. An old stone cross called Cob's Cross, a corruption of Corpus Christi Cross, is still standing, supposed to be commemorative of the ravages of the plague in 1635 and the two subsequent years. This is the birthplace of John de Ross, a celebrated doctor of law, who was established by the pope in the bishopric of Carlisle, without any election, in 1318, and died in 1331; and the benevolent John Kyrle, Pope's "Man of Ross," died here in 1724, aged 88, and lies buried in the church, where a rich monument, with a medallion, was erected to his memory in 1776.

ROSSINGTON (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and soke of Doncaster, W. riding of York, 4½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Bawtry, containing 344 inhabitants. This place was for many generations the seat of the Fossard and Mauley families, and in the reign of Henry VII. was granted by that monarch to the corporation of Doncaster, from whom the manor was purchased in 1838, by James Brown, Esq. of Harehills Grove, Leeds. The parish comprises by computation nearly 3000 acres, of which about 280 are woodland and plantations; the soil is fertile, the surface is undulated, rising into hills of considerable elevation, and the scenery is pleasingly diversified. The village is situated on the south side of the vale of the river Torne, over which are several bridges, and one on the great north road called Rossington Bridge, where is a good inn. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 1. 5½., and in the gift of Mr. Brown: the tithes have been commuted for £600, and the glebe comprises 65 acres. The church was rebuilt by Mr. Brown, in 1843-4; in the churchyard are several handsome monuments. A parochial school was founded in 1650, by William Plaxton, Esq., who endowed it with a rent-charge of £6. 13. 4., to which Mr. Brown adds £10 per annum.

ROSTHERNE (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ALTRINCHAM, chiefly in the hundred of BUCKLOW, but partly in that of MACCLESFIELD, N. division of the county of CHESTER; containing 3953 inhabitants, of whom 386 are in the township of Rostherne, 3½ miles (N. by W.) from Nether Knutsford. The parish comprises the chapelries of High Leigh and Peover-Superior; the townships of Marthall with Little Warford, Mere, Millington, Rostherne, Snelson, Tabley-Superior, and Tatton; and part of the townships of Agden and Bollington. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £131; patron, W. Egerton, Esq.; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford. The church contains several ancient monuments, and in the chapel of the Egerton family is a sumptuous one, by Bacon, to Samuel Egerton, Esq., who died in 1780. A school for boys is supported by Mr. Egerton.

ROSTON, a township, in the parish of NORBURY, hundred of APPLETREE, S. division of the county of DERBY, 4¼ miles (S. W.) from Ashbourn.

ROTHBURY (*All Saints*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND; containing 2555 inhabitants, of whom 881 are in the town, 30 miles (N. W. by N.) from Newcastle, and 300 (N. N. W.) from London. The name of this place, anciently *Roberie*, *Rathbury*, and *Routhbyrig*, may be derived from the British *Ruthr*, an attack, or from the Saxon *Ruth*, red, expressive of the colour of the river and its bed. The situation of the town, though low, is very beautiful, in a sequestered and romantic glen, through which the Coquet flows on the southern side, where it is crossed by an old stone bridge of four ribbed arches. The river is celebrated as a fishing stream, and abounds in trout. On the brow of a hill on the south side of it, is Whitton Tower, formerly the seat of the Umfravilles, whose arms decorate the western front, now used as the parsonage-house; on the west the beautiful vale opens gradually to the view, almost en-

circled by hills and ridges of broken rocks, interspersed with trees; a few goats feed among the crags, and their milk and whey are in considerable request by valetudinarians, who resort hither during the summer season. The town, which is wide and airy, consists of three streets irregularly built, diverging from the market-place; the inhabitants are supplied with water from several springs. The parish contains an abundance of limestone, sandstone, and iron-stone, and though there are no mines at present worked, yet, from the large accumulations of scoria, it is evident that they must have been extensively wrought at a very ancient period, and most probably by the Romans: in many parts of the parish, the water is so strongly impregnated with iron, as to be used medicinally. The ancient Forest of Rothbury, occupying a tract seven miles long and five broad, has been divided under the authority of an act of parliament passed in 1831. The market is on Friday, though almost fallen into disuse; and fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, are held on Whit-Monday, October 2nd, and November 1st; and a statute fair for hiring servants on the Friday in Easter-week.

The parish consists of 33,770 acres, and comprises the townships of Bickerton, Castron, Cartington, Debdon, Fallowles, Flotterton, Hollinghill, Hepple, Hepple-Demesne, Hesley-Hurst, Lee-Ward, Mount-Healey, Newtown, Paperhaugh, Raw, Rothbury, Snitter, Thropton, Great Tosson with Ryehill, Little Tosson, Trewhitt, Warton, Whitton, and Wreighill. The Duke of Northumberland is lord of the manor, and proprietor of a large portion of the parish; the haughs by the river side are good alluvial soil, but the rest of the land is generally covered with stones or heath. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £58. 6. 8.; net income, £1106; patron, Bishop of Carlisle. The church is a ruinous cruciform structure in the early English style, with a square tower: against a pillar near the south door is the effigy in stone of a man in armour, and there is a very antique font, on which is rudely sculptured a representation of the Redeemer sitting in Judgment. The Independents have a place of worship; and near the church is a free school, with a dwelling-house and garden for the master, to the erection of which the Rev. Mr. Thomlinson, rector, gave, in 1720, £100, and £20 per annum as an endowment, to which have been added some other benefactions, producing £252. 18. 6. per annum. The poor law union of Rothbury comprises 71 parishes and townships, containing a population of 7297. There are numerous British stations in the neighbourhood: about a mile to the west of Rothbury is a circular intrenchment, with a triple ditch and earthen rampart; at a distance of a quarter of a mile to the north-east of this, is another; on Tosson hills, two miles to the south-west, is a third; and about the same distance to the south-east, on Whitton hills, is a fourth. The last is still very perfect, and of great extent; the plan of one of the serpent temples of the Druids may be clearly traced; the stones, placed side by side, yet remain, and the visitor may pass into the inclosure by the original entrance. These stations have doubtless been connected; they all stand upon abrupt and lofty elevations, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country and of each other. Dr. John Brown, vicar of St. Nicholas' in Newcastle, and author of some essays, poetical pieces, and dramatic writings,

was a native of the parish; and Bernard Romney, an ancient Norman bard and musician, lived and died here.

ROTHERBY (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of MELTON-MOWBRAY, hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 5½ miles (W. S. W.) from Melton-Mowbray; containing 142 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, consolidated in 1823 with that of Hoby, and valued in the king's books at £8. 8. 4. Catharine Gregory, in 1723, bequeathed land now producing £15 per annum, for instructing and apprenticing children.

ROTHERFIELD, a tything, in the parish of EAST TISTED, union of ALTON, hundred of SELBORNE, Alton and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4½ miles (S. S. W.) from Alton; containing 21 inhabitants. It is situated on the road between Alton and Gosport, and contains the hamlets of Heards and Holtham. Rotherfield park, the mansion of which was rebuilt some years since, is a fine seat.

ROTHERFIELD (*St. DENIS*), a parish, in the union of UCKFIELD, hundred of ROTHERFIELD, rape of PEVENSEY, E. division of SUSSEX, 8 miles (N. E.) from Uckfield; containing 3036 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Tonbridge-Wells to Lewes, comprises nearly 16,000 acres; the soil is generally clay, and the surface diversified with hills, of which Crowborough Beacon is one of the highest in the county; there are about 500 acres of hop plantations, in a thriving state. On the south side of the hill on which the village is built, the river Rother has its source. A market for corn is held every Monday, and there are also fairs for cattle. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £27. 12. 6., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the tithes have been commuted for £1514. 10., and the glebe comprises 110 acres. The church is principally in the early English style, with later additions, and a square embattled tower surmounted by a spire; it has an arched roof of chesnut wood, and an ancient font elaborately carved. A chapel was founded at Crowborough in 1732, by Sir Henry Fermor, who endowed it with £3000 for the maintenance of a chaplain, and adjoining it is a school; the income is £260 per annum. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans; and a national school has been built on land given by the Earl of Abergavenny. Berthwald, Duke of the South Saxons, founded a monastery here about 800, subordinate to the abbey of St. Denis in France, but not the slightest vestige of it can now be traced.

ROTHERFIELD-GRAYS, a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, 2¼ miles (W.) from Henley; containing 1535 inhabitants. This parish derives its distinguishing name from the family of De Grey, of whose baronial residence there are some remains at Greys Court, a venerable and interesting mansion surrounded with richly varied scenery; two of the towers of the ancient castellated building still exist. The parish comprises 2600 acres, of which about 400 are woodland; the soil is gravel, alternated with flint and chalk; the scenery is varied, and the prevailing timber is beech. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 8½.; net income, £714; patrons, President and Fellows of Trinity College, Oxford. The church contains a font of singular shape: in the

chancel is a brass effigy of a warrior, in good preservation, under a tabernacle, with a Latin inscription in old letter, to the memory of Robert de Grey, Lord of Rotherfield, who died in 1387; and in one of the aisles is a splendid monument of the period of James I., to Sir Francis Knollys, his lady, and their numerous progeny. Two schools are supported by subscription.

ROTHERFIELD-PEPPARD (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of HENLEY, hundred of BINFIELD, county of OXFORD, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Henley; containing 439 inhabitants. The parish takes its distinguishing name from the family of Pipard, to whom it belonged in the time of Henry II. It is bounded on the east by the river Thames, and intersected by the road from Henley to Reading, also by a road from Nettlebed to Reading, and comprises by measurement 2293 acres, of which 1390 are arable, 265 meadow and pasture, 177 woodland and plantation, and 180 beech-wood. The soil is fertile, producing excellent wheat and other grain; the surface is pleasingly undulated, and the substrata are chiefly chalk and flint. In the village are a large flour-mill, and an extensive paper-manufactory, employing from 30 to 40 persons. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 9. $4\frac{1}{2}$., and in the gift of Jesus' College, Oxford: the tithes have been commuted for £522, and the glebe comprises 57 acres. The church is supposed to have been built in the time of Edward I. or II. There is a place of worship for Independents; and two schools are partly supported by subscription. About 500 yards from the church is a remarkably fine fresh-water spring, which supplies the neighbourhood during the driest seasons.

ROTHERHAM (*ALL SAINTS*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the N. division of the wapentake of STRAFFORTH and TICKHILL, W. riding of YORK; comprising the chapelries of Greasbrough and Tinsley, and the townships of Brinsworth, Catcliffe, Kimberworth, Orgreave, Rotherham, and part of Dalton; and containing 13,385 inhabitants, of whom 5505 are in the town, 49 miles (S. S. W.) from York, and 159 (N. N. W.) from London. This place, which derives its name from the Rother, is bounded by that river on the west, and on the north-west by the river Don: it is situated partly on the acclivities of an eminence, and partly in a vale near the confluence of these streams. The houses are in general of stone, and many of them are low and of mean appearance, though great improvements have been made within the last twenty years; in the immediate neighbourhood, several substantial and respectable dwellings have been recently built, and at the east end of the town are two elegant mansions called Clifton and Eastwood. The streets are mostly narrow and irregularly formed; but the place is well paved, lighted with oil, and amply supplied with water; it is connected with the village of Masbrough, which is of nearly equal extent, by an ancient bridge over the Don, of five pointed arches, on the central pier of which is an old chapel of elegant design, now used as the town prison. The environs are pleasant, and abound with varied scenery; and within a short distance, on the road to Barnsley, is Wentworth House, the magnificent seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. A public subscription library, containing several thousand volumes, is liberally supported. The district abounds in mineral wealth; and coal and iron ore are found in great pro-

fusion, and have been wrought from a very remote period. The town was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of edge tools; and in 1160, there were mines of iron-stone, smelting-furnaces, and forges in the neighbourhood. But the most extraordinary establishments of this kind were the extensive iron-foundries belonging to Messrs. Walker, in which immense quantities of cannon of the largest calibre were wrought for government during the war, till the works were given up by the original proprietors, and let out to small capitalists. The spinning of flax affords employment to about 200 persons; and there are also manufactories for rope and starch, a large malting establishment, two extensive ale and porter breweries, several oil and chemical works, and a glass-house. Some other manufactories and works are noticed in the article on Masbrough. The Don, which is navigable to Sheffield, communicates with the river Aire on the north-east, with the Stainforth and Keadby canal on the east, with the Dearne, and Dove and the Barnsley canals on the north-west, and consequently with the river Calder; by which means Rotherham enjoys a facility of intercourse with all the principal towns in the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. In 1836 an act was passed for making a railway to Sheffield, with a branch to the Greasbrough canal and coal field; it was opened on the 31st of October, 1838, and the distance is about six miles. The terminal station is situated in Westgate, and occupies about an acre and a half; the passengers' waiting-room is 100 feet long and 50 feet wide, supported on a triple row of cast-iron pillars, with four lines of way underneath, communicating with the carriage shed. There is also a station at the Holmes, whence a branch diverges to join the North-Midland railway at Masbrough, *which see*. The market is on Monday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; on alternate Mondays is a celebrated market for fat cattle, sheep, and hogs, numerous attended by graziers from distant parts of the country; and fairs take place on Whit-Monday and Dec. 1st, for cattle. A court leet is held annually, at which constables and other officers for the internal regulation of the town are appointed; and there is a court of requests for small debts, established under an act passed in 1839. The adjourned Midsummer-sessions for the West riding are held in the court-house, a handsome modern stone building, in the Italian style, erected at an expense of £4000, in which, also, all public business relating to the town is transacted.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. 8. 6.; present net income, £170; patron and impropiator, the Earl of Effingham. The church is situated on an elevated knoll near the heart of the town, and is a capacious and venerable cruciform structure in the later English style, with a central tower and spire highly enriched with panels, canopies, and crockets. The exterior is profusely but correctly ornamented with sculptures of beautiful design, the doorways are richly moulded, and the sides strengthened with panelled and crocketed buttresses; the south porch, of appropriate character, is highly enriched. The interior is lofty and finely arranged; the roof of the nave, which is of oak elaborately carved, is supported on piers of graceful elevation, and the windows, with a very few exceptions, are enriched with tracery of

elegant design; the chancel is separated from the nave by a screen of excellent workmanship. In the transepts are some good monuments; and near the altar is a beautiful one of marble to the memory of Samuel Buck, Esq., a native of the town, and recorder of Leeds, who died in 1806. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Unitarians. The free grammar school was founded in 1584, by Lawrence Woodnett and Anthony Collins, of London, Esqrs., who endowed it with a small portion of land; the endowment was subsequently augmented by a grant of £10. 15. 4. per annum, from the revenue of the crown lands. The school, in conjunction with those of Pontefract, Leeds, and Wakefield, is entitled to two scholarships founded in Emanuel College, Cambridge, by John Frieston, of Altofts, in failure of candidates from Normanton school. A charity school was founded by Mr. Scott, and the funds for its support, now under the superintendence of the feoffees of the common lands, were originally vested in separate trustees: the premises, comprising a school-room and apartments for the master, were erected by the feoffees, on a site of land given for that purpose by Lord Effingham; the income, arising from the original endowment, increased by subsequent benefactions, is about £97 per annum. Hollis's charity school, attached to the Unitarian chapel, is endowed with £20 a year. A British school was built by subscription in 1833.

The Rotherham College for the education of young men intended for Independent ministers, was removed from Heckmondwike, where it had subsisted for nearly 40 years, and established here, in 1795: the premises, which are handsomely built, and occupy a healthy and pleasant eminence, were at first intended for the reception of only sixteen students, but have been since adapted to the accommodation of 25; the funds arise from donations and annual subscriptions. The new dispensary, a handsome stone building erected by subscription, at an expense of £2000, contains on the ground-floor, in addition to the offices requisite for the institution, a spacious room for the grammar school, and on the upper story an elegant apartment for the library, and a commodious newsroom. Mr. Edward Bellamy, in 1776, bequeathed £200, the interest to be divided among four housekeepers in reduced circumstances. Almshouses for four aged widows or unmarried women, were founded in 1780, by Mrs. Mary Bellamy, who bequeathed £250, to be vested in the purchase of land for their endowment; and she also left £200 in trust to the feoffees of the common lands, directing the interest to be applied to the apprenticing of two boys, and £200 for the use of the poor of the parish. The union of Rotherham comprises 27 parishes or places, 26 of which are in the West riding of York, and 1 in the county of Derby; the whole containing a population of 28,783. In 1480, Thomas Scott, Archbishop of York, usually called Thomas of Rotherham, who was then Bishop of Lincoln, founded a college in the town for a provost, five priests, six choristers, and three schoolmasters, and dedicated it to the Holy Jesus: of this structure, which subsisted for nearly a century, there remain the inn in Jesus' gate, and the opposite buildings now used as stables. Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, a very eloquent preacher in the time of Charles II., was a native of the town. On the summit of a hill called Wincobank,

about four miles from the place, and commanding a variety of extensive prospects, is the site of a military encampment of nearly circular form, the mound and vallum of which may be distinctly traced; and at the foot of this hill, near the village of Grimesthorpe, is a quarry of stone, in which are imbedded various vegetable remains, chiefly calamites.

ROTHERHITHE (*St. Mary*), a parish and union of itself, in the E. division of the hundred of BRIXTON and of the county of SURREY, 1 mile (S. E.) from London; containing 13,917 inhabitants. This place, corruptly called Redriff, was anciently a village and marsh south-eastward of London, to which it now forms an extensive suburb, on the south side of the river Thames. The trench cut by Canute, in order to besiege the metropolis, commenced in this parish, and reached to Vauxhall; and the channel through which the river was turned in 1173, for the rebuilding of London bridge, is supposed to have taken a similar course. In the reign of Edward III., a large naval armament was fitted out here preparatory to an invasion of France, by Edward the Black Prince and the Duke of Lancaster; and during the commotions in the reign of Richard II., respecting the poll-tax, that monarch came hither in his barge, in order to pacify the malcontents; but his refusal to land so enraged the rioters, that, with their leader, John Tyler, alias Jack Straw, and Wat, his brother, they broke open the Marshalsea and King's Bench prisons, liberated the inmates, and having proceeded to the house of the Duke of Lancaster, in the Savoy, destroyed it, and all the valuable furniture and jewels, by fire. In 1785, a dreadful fire broke out, which in a few hours consumed 206 houses, and did other extensive damage; but, since the period of rebuilding them, the population of the parish has nearly doubled its former amount, and is still increasing.

The situation of Rotherhithe, on the river, has induced numbers of seafaring men, watermen and others, to reside here, and its inhabitants are now almost exclusively engaged in pursuits of this nature. In that part of the parish which forms the bank of the Thames are eleven dock-yards, for the building of East India ships and small merchant vessels; also some boat and lighter builders' wharfs, seven timber-wharfs, three deal-yards, and a mast-yard; besides anchor-wharfs, ship-breakers' wharfs, and numerous warehouses for rigging and victualling the navy. The rest is occupied by the residences of masters of ships, seafaring people, and the tradesmen whose interests are dependent on navigation. The principal of the docks on this side of the river are, the Commercial dock, the several basins of which are capable of containing upwards of 200 ships of burthen; and the East Country dock, adjoining, appropriated to vessels for those parts and for America. The business connected with the place in general has been much circumscribed since the opening of the London, the East and West India, and St. Katherine's docks, on the opposite side of the river. The manufactures comprise the works carried on in the ordnance department at the three government wharfs employed in making gun-carriages, &c.; extensive iron-works, chiefly for the construction of iron bolts out of old iron hoops and other materials; and the king's mills for grinding corn, some years ago occupied by the London Flour Company. The Grand Surrey canal termi-

nates here, and is formed into two docks, called the outer and inner. In 1837 an act was passed for making wet docks and other works near the place, to be called the Grand Collier docks. The Croydon railway diverges from the London and Greenwich line at Corbett's-lane, in the parish, and a lighthouse has been erected near the spot, with a powerful gas lantern for the greater security against accidents by collision. The Thames Tunnel, one of the termini of which is at Rotherhithe, is noticed under the head LONDON. A court of requests is held for the recovery of debts not exceeding £5.

The LIVING is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £18; net income, £772; patrons, Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Cambridge. The present parochial church was erected in 1715, and is a neat edifice of brick with stone quoins, and having a square tower, upon which is a stone spire supported by Corinthian columns. In the churchyard is the tombstone of Prince Lee Boo, son of Abba Thule, king of one of the Pelew islands, who died of the small-pox in 1784. Three additional churches have been erected and endowed by subscription under the auspices of the rector, the Rev. Edward Blick, who largely contributed, aided by grants from the Metropolitan Churches' Fund of £4500, the trustees of Hyndman's charity, £4211, her Majesty's Commissioners £2200, the Incorporated Society £1000, and various individuals. The district church of the Holy Trinity, situated in Trinity-street, and consecrated on the 6th of November, 1838, is a spacious structure of white brick, erected at an expense of £4698, and contains 1000 sittings, of which two-thirds are free. Christ-Church, erected at an expense of £4373, on a site in Paradise-row given by Sir William Gomm, who also presented the communion-plate, is a neat structure in the early English style, with a low embattled tower, strengthened by buttresses and crowned with pinnacles; the roof is supported by an open frame-work of oak, of pleasing character; there are 1000 sittings, of which two-thirds are free. The district church dedicated to All Saints, situated on the lower Deptford road, and for which the site was also given by Sir W. Gomm, was consecrated on the 29th of June, 1840; it is a neat structure of white brick, with a tower surmounted by an octagonal spire, ornamented with canopied windows in the alternate faces, and contains 1000 sittings, of which two-thirds are free. The livings are all perpetual curacies, endowed with £133 each per annum, and in the patronage of the rector, who appropriated towards their endowment £3000 from the revenues of the rectory. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents and Wesleyans. A free school, originally established by Peter Hills and Robert Bell, Esqrs., for eight sons of seamen, and afterwards united with another, which was refounded in 1745, is now conducted on the national plan, and has a permanent income of £32 per annum; and there are also, besides other schools, two national schools for girls, and a charity school for boys, on the same system. The parish, under the Poor Law Amendment act, is separately assessed for the support of its own poor, who are under the care of fifteen guardians.

ROTHERSTHORPE (*ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL*), a parish, in the union of HARDINGSTONE, hundred of WYMMERSLEY, S. division of the county of NORTHAMP-

TON, 4 miles (S. W.) from Northampton; containing 274 inhabitants. It comprises about 1219 acres, and is intersected by the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway. The living is a discharged vicarage; valued in the king's books at £5. 9. 4½.; net income, £112; patron and impropiator, W. L. W. Samwell, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1809.

ROTHERWAS, a chapelry, in the parish of DINE-DOR, hundred of WEBTREE, union and county of HEREFORD. The chapel is a small and very ancient building, long since desecrated, and now used as a lumber-room to an adjoining farm-house.

ROTHERWICK, a parish, in the union of HARTLEY-WINTNEY, hundred of ODIHAM, Odiham and N. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Hartford-Bridge; containing 416 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1702 acres, of which 947 are arable, 334 meadow and pasture, 260 woodland, and 160 common. Tylney Hall, here, formerly the seat of the Tylney family, has been taken down for some years, but the park is still preserved. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley: the tithes have been commuted for £396. 15. 6., of which £385 are payable to the chancellor of Sarum, and £11. 15. 6. to the incumbent. The church is an ancient structure, and contains some monuments to the Tylney family. A school-house was erected in the year 1713, by Frederick Tylney, who, in 1716, endowed it with a rent-charge of £10.

ROTHLEY (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of BARROW-UPON-SOAR, chiefly in the hundred of EAST GOSCOTE, but partly in that of WEST GOSCOTE, N. division of the county of LEICESTER, 1½ mile (S. by E.) from Mountsorrel; containing, with the chapelries of Keyham, Wartnaby, Wycombe with Chadwell, and part of Mountsorrel, 2179 inhabitants, of whom 1055 are in Rothley township. This place formed part of the possessions of the Knights Templars, to whom it was granted by Henry III., and who had a preceptory at Rothley Temple, near the village, afterwards given to the Hospitallers, and of which, at the Dissolution, the revenue was returned at £87. 13. 4.; the present mansion of Rothley Temple was erected on the site of the monastery, of which there are still some portions remaining. The manor and soke are the property of Thomas Babington, Esq., who, as lord, is invested with a peculiar jurisdiction, both civil and ecclesiastical, and whose commissary holds visitations and a spiritual court twice a year, the jurisdiction of which not only extends over the parish, but to several other parts of the county, in which this is the most extensive manor, enjoying the privileges of court leet, court baron, and oyer, terminer, and gaol delivery, independent of the rest of the county. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 0. 5.; net income, £466; patron and impropiator, Mr. Babington: the tithes were commuted for land in 1771. The church, a spacious and ancient structure, contains some interesting monuments; and in the churchyard is the shaft of a stone cross. There are chapels of ease at Chadwell, Gaddesley, Keyham, and Wartnaby; and a chapel has been built at Mountsorrel, and endowed by Miss Sarah Brinton, who has applied to her Majesty's Commissioners to be invested with the patronage. There are places of worship for

General Baptists and Wesleyans; and a school is endowed with a house and $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. A Roman pavement, with foundations of walls, was discovered in 1722.

ROTHLEY, a township, in the parish of **HARTBURN**, union of **ROTHBURY**, W. division of **MORPETH** ward, N. division of **NORTHUMBERLAND**, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Morpeth; containing 143 inhabitants. So early as the 13th century this place was in the possession of the convent of Newminster; and John Butler, who held the office of abbot of that establishment, built here a tower, which in 1542 is styled a "lytle towre in measurable good reparations," but was demolished by the Blackett family, into whose possession it came in 1691. Rothley Craggs are a range of precipitous rocks fronting the west, and on the western verge of Rothley Park; they are of granitic sandstone, rising in fine and various forms, and richly coloured; and near the brink of them, on ground about 800 feet above the level of the sea, stands Rothley Castle, which, though erected by the late Sir W. C. Blackett, has all the appearance of an ancient residence. The township comprises about 2728 acres. In the park are two large lakes, in one of which the river Font has its source. A fold for cattle formerly situated here was attacked, during the border warfare, by the Scots, who were defeated with great loss, and the slain buried at a place called Scot's Gap.

ROTHLEY-TEMPLE, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of **BARROW-UPON-SOAR**, W. division of the hundred of **GOSCOTE**, N. division of the county of **LEICESTER**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Mountsorrel; containing 42 inhabitants.

ROTHWELL (*ST. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **CAISTOR**, wapentake of **BRADLEY-HAVERTON**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Caistor; containing 290 inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10. 10.; net income, £250; patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1765.

ROTHWELL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, and formerly a market-town, in the union of **KETTERING**, hundred of **ROTHWELL**, N. division of the county of **NORTHAMPTON**, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Kettering; containing, with the chapelry of Orton, and hamlet of Thorpe-Underwood, 2939 inhabitants, of whom 2808 are in the town. This place, which is situated on the southern side of a rocky hill, is supposed to have been much more extensive in former days than it is at present, and to have been surrounded with a strong wall, and, according to tradition, a favourite residence of William the Conqueror. A small priory of nuns of the order of St. Augustine was founded here, probably by some of the Clare family, and at the Dissolution had a revenue estimated at £10. 10. 4. The market, which was well attended, has fallen into disuse, except for earthenware, which is still exposed for sale on Monday; but one of the largest fairs in the county for cattle takes place on Trinity-Monday, and lasts several days: the ancient market-house, begun by Sir Thomas Tresham, but left in an unfinished state, is a curious ruin. Considerable employment is afforded to the population by silk, velvet, and plush spinning and weaving, and the manufacture of shoes. The township is on the road from London to

Leicester, through Bedford, and comprises by measurement 3460 acres, of which 1480 are meadow and pasture, 25 woodland, and the remainder arable. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 18. 11.; net income, £145; patrons, W. T. Smyth, Esq., and two others; improPRIATORS, the family of Turville. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1812. The church, which appears to have been built about the reign of the Conqueror, has an embattled tower at the west end, and is enriched with a fine door in the early English style; underneath is a crypt, containing the bones of 40,000 men. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. The free school was founded prior to the time of Edward VI., and was further endowed in the 36th of Charles II., when some commissioners of charitable uses applied St. Mary's chapel in Rothwell to that purpose, and directed that Queen Elizabeth's endowment to the chapel, of £3. 4. 11., received out of the crown rents, should be paid to the master. A national and a Lancasterian school for boys are supported by subscription. Jesus' Hospital was established and endowed with the manor of Olde, its mansion-house and lands, and the tithes of Overton and Thorpe, by Owen Ragsdale, in the 33rd of Elizabeth; it affords accommodation to twenty-four almsmen and a principal, and the income is about £430 per annum. There are six small tenements for widows, founded and endowed by T. Ponder, in 1714; and funds to the amount of £64 are yearly distributed among persons of the same description, arising from bequests by Agnes Hill, in 1728, and Edward Hunt, of lands in Broughton. Here are two springs, one of which is of a strong petrifying quality.

ROTHWELL (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the Lower division of the wapentake of **AGBRIGG**, W. riding of **YORK**; containing, with the townships of Lofthouse with Carlton, Middleton, Oulton with Woodlesford, and Thorpe, 7462 inhabitants, of whom 2988 are in Rothwell township, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Leeds. This place was formerly part of the parish of Morley, from which it was separated during the heptarchy, and soon after the Conquest it was granted as a dependency of the castle of Pontefract to the Lacys, who had a baronial residence here, of which evident vestiges may still be traced, and by whom its church was appropriated to the priory of Nostall. The parish comprises by computation 8612 acres, of which 3186 are in the township of Rothwell, with Rothwell-Haigh and Royd's-Green; the surface is varied, and the district abounds with coal of excellent quality, of which several extensive mines are in operation, large supplies being sent to Leeds and other places. Some quarries of good stone are likewise worked here. The manor of Rothwell-Haigh, including Thwaite, comprises about 1000 acres, the property of Lord Stourton. The North-Midland railway passes through the parish. The village is pleasantly situated in a fertile vale, watered by a small rivulet, and is very ancient, and irregularly built; the inhabitants are employed chiefly in the collieries and in agriculture, and there are establishments for the manufacture of rope and twine, and a woollen-mill. The debtors' prison, for the honour of Pontefract, is a spacious building. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £19. 12. 11.; net income, £843; patron, the Rev. R. H. Brandling, who, with others, is improPRIATOR. The church is a neat

structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; it was repaired and enlarged in 1826, and contains 1800 sittings, of which 700 are free. It has lately undergone extensive improvements; three modern galleries have been removed, and a beautiful oaken roof, of the 14th century, has been uncovered. There are places of worship for Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists. A school has a small endowment for teaching boys; and a national school has been established.

ROTSEA, a township, in the parish of HUTTON-CRANSWICK, union of DRIFFIELD, Bainton-Beacon division of the wapentake of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E. by S.) from Driffeld; containing 33 inhabitants. It is situated in the vale of the river Hull, and comprises about 710 acres of land, set out in farms.

ROTTINGDEAN (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union of NEWHAVEN, hundred of YOUNSMERE, rape of LEWES, E. division of SUSSEX, 4 miles (E.) from Brighton; containing 983 inhabitants. This was, in the reign of Richard II., the landing-place of the French, who, in revenge for their loss of the battle of Cressy, burned Rye and Hastings. The village, in ancient records termed *Rottington*, is pleasantly situated near the coast of the English Channel, on the Newhaven road, and is celebrated for its wells, which are nearly empty at high water, but rise as the tide ebbs, and which, from their salubrious qualities, are in considerable repute. It has within the last few years been frequented by such families as prefer the privacy of a secluded village to the more open beach of Brighton; and baths have been established, and bathing-machines provided, for their accommodation. Pebbles of agate and chalcedony, of a blueish grey colour, abound on the sea-shore, and, when cut and polished, are used as ornaments in bracelets, &c., under the name of Rottingdean Pebbles. The parish comprises 3160 acres, of which 1868 are arable, 1077 meadow and pasture, and 215 common and waste. The living is a vicarage, endowed with a portion of the rectorial tithes, valued in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the gift of the Earl of Abergavenny: the impropriate tithes have been commuted for £240. 10., and the vicarial for £400, and the glebe comprises 3 acres. The church, which is in the early English style, with a low massive tower in the centre, has lately undergone a thorough repair, and contains a handsome monument to the Rev. Dr. Hooker, the late vicar, erected by the parishioners. A national school was established in 1839. On Balsdean Hill are the remains of two encampments; and there are various barrows and tumuli in the parish, on opening some of which a Roman dagger and numerous coins were found.

ROTTINGTON, a township, in the parish of ST. BEES, union of WHITEHAVEN, ALLERDALE ward above Derwent, W. division of CUMBERLAND, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. by W.) from Whitehaven; containing 52 inhabitants. Here was formerly a small nunnery, subordinate to that of St. Bees.

ROUDHAM (*ST. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of WAYLAND, hundred of SHROPHAM, W. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W.) from East Harling; containing 85 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 16. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of Sir J. S. Sebright, Bart.: the impropriate

tithes have been commuted for £125, and the vicarial for £85; there are $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres of glebe. The church is in ruins.

ROUGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish and post-town, in the union of MITFORD and LAUNDITCH, hundred of LAUNDITCH, W. division of NORFOLK, 28 miles (N. N. W.) from Norwich, and 103 (N. E.) from London; containing 367 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2637*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*, of which 2296 acres are arable, 210 meadow and pasture, 56 woodland, and 53 sheep-walks. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £1. 8. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropriator, F. North, Esq. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £254. 6. 8., and there is a glebe of one acre. The church is in the decorated and later English styles, with a square tower; in the chancel is a monument to the North family, anciently lords of the manor; there are several ancient brasses, and over the west entrance is sculpture representing the Crucifixion. Here are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans.

ROUGHAM (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 969 inhabitants, and comprising 3907*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.* The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £23. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £756; patron, Philip Bennet, Esq., whose seat is in the parish. Edward Sparke, in 1720, bequeathed land now producing about £40 a year, to be applied in support of a school; and there are several other bequests, the principal of which is that of Roger Kedington, in 1702, for apprenticing children, with a premium of £30 each. In this parish was the seat, for many generations, of a branch of the family of Knight, of Drury.

ROUGHDOWN, an extra-parochial place, in the union of NEW FOREST, liberty of DIBDEN, Southampton and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON; containing 60 inhabitants.

ROUGH-LEE-BOOTH, a township, in the parish of WHALLEY, union of BURNLEY, Higher division of the hundred of BLACKBURN, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Colne; containing 782 inhabitants. The Wesleyans have a place of worship.

ROUGHTON (*ST. MARGARET*), a parish, in the union and soke of HORNCastle, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Horncastle; containing 146 inhabitants. The river Bain and the Horncastle and Witham canal run through the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Haltham-upon-Bain united in 1741, valued in the king's books at £6. 15. 2.; net income, £401; patron, W. Dymoke, Esq.

ROUGHTON (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S.) from Cromer; containing 404 inhabitants. It comprises 1345*a.* 5*p.*, chiefly arable, with the exception of about 380 acres of heath, from which the inhabitants cut turf and furze; the surface is boldly undulated, and the views are extensive. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; patron and appropriator, the Bishop of Ely: the great tithes have been commuted for £197, and the vicarial for £96, and the glebe comprises 20

acres. The church is an ancient structure, with a circular tower. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists. A free school was founded in 1694, by the Rev. Robert Brown, who bequeathed property now producing a rental of £45. 8.; and there are some other bequests, appropriated to the poor.

ROULSTON (*St. CLEMENT*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Sleaford; containing 206 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 2½., and has a net income of £162; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. A. Thorold and B. Thorold, Esq. A school is supported.

ROUNCTON, EAST, a chapelry, in the parish of RUDBY-IN-CLEVELAND, union of STOKESLEY, W. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 6½ miles (S. by W.) from Yarm; containing 93 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises about 1600 acres, in nearly equal portions of arable and pasture, with some plantations; the surface is undulated, and the scenery of a pleasing and varied character. The Grange, a handsome seat, is the property and residence of John Wailes, Esq. The chapel, a neat edifice, repaired in 1820, is situated on an eminence: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of Lady Amherst.

ROUNCTON, WEST (*St. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of NORTH-ALLERTON, wapentake of ALLERTON-SHIRE, N. riding of YORK, 7½ miles (S. by W.) from Yarm; containing 169 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1429a. 3r. 6p.; the surface, though generally level, is occasionally diversified with hills, and the lower grounds are watered by the river Wiske; the lands are arable and pasture, in nearly equal portions. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £272, and the glebe comprises 78 acres. The church is an ancient structure, and contains some Norman details. A school is supported by the lady of the rector.

ROUNDHAY, a township, in the parish of BARWICK-IN-ELMET, wapentake of SKYRACK, W. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Leeds; containing 439 inhabitants. This place, which derived its name from being anciently a park inclosed within a circular pale, belonged to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, from whom it passed to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and afterwards to John of Gaunt, in right of his wife, Blanche, and thus became vested in the crown. Henry VII. addressed an order to the governor of Pontefract Castle to survey Roundhay Park, upon which a return was made of the number of deer killed and the quantity of timber cut down. The park was granted by Henry VIII. to Lord D'Arcy, after whose attainder, it was restored by Queen Elizabeth to his son, who, dying without issue, was succeeded in his estates by a female branch that conveyed it by marriage to the family of the Duke of Norfolk, and it afterwards became the property of Lord Stourton, by whom it was sold. The manor was disposed of by the crown to the corporation of London, who gave it to the monks of Kirkstall, after the dissolution of which establishment it was purchased by the Oglethorpe family, from whom it passed to the Tempests, and was subsequently bought by Thomas Nicholson, Esq., brother of the present lord.

The township, which is situated on the road from Leeds to Wetherby, comprises 1467 acres, mostly the property of Stephen Nicholson, Esq.; the soil is fertile, and in full cultivation, and the substratum abounds with excellent freestone, which is extensively quarried. Roundhay Park is a spacious mansion, beautifully embosomed in woods and plantations; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and embellished with a lake of thirty-four acres in extent, of which the banks are crowned with richly picturesque scenery. The village is neatly built, and the township comprises many pleasing villas and detached houses, commanding some good views. A church dedicated to St. John, was erected and endowed under the provisions of the will of the late Mr. Nicholson, who died in 1812, and to whose memory it contains a monument; it is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square tower surmounted by a spire. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the family; net income, £109, with a glebe-house, erected by the present patron at an expense of £2000. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A school, with a house for the master, who has a salary of £60 per annum, and six almshouses for widows, who receive each an allowance of £10 per annum, were erected and endowed in pursuance of the will of Mr. Nicholson.

ROUSHAM (*St. MARY*), a parish, in the union of WOODSTOCK, hundred of WOOTTON, county of OXFORD, 6¼ miles (N. E. by N.) from Woodstock; containing 123 inhabitants. It comprises about 980 acres, of which 700 are arable, 266 meadow and pasture, and 10 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 9. 4½.; net income, £240; patron, Charles Cotterill Dormer, Esq. The church contains some memorials of the Martin and Dormer families. A school for the poor is supported by Mr. Dormer and the rector.

ROUTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 4¼ miles (N. E. by E.) from Beverley; containing 178 inhabitants. The parish is on the road from Beverley to Bridlington, and comprises about 3000 acres, the property of the Misses Ellerker, of which two-thirds are arable, and one-third meadow and pasture; the surface is a complete level, and the soil near the village and at the extremity is strong, and inclined to clay; the land has been well drained. Carr Moss, here, abounds with antediluvian trees of immense size, principally oak, in a perfectly black state, which is used for gate-posts, rails, paling, and other purposes. The river Hull is within a mile of the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £8. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Misses Ellerker; net income, £470. The church, which was greatly altered in 1835, has a low tower; in the chancel are a mutilated effigy of a crusader, and a fine brass of a knight and lady. The parsonage-house is a neat building, surrounded with plantations. There is a Sunday school.

ROWBERROW (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of AXBRIDGE, hundred of WINTERSTOKE, E. division of SOMERSET, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Axbridge; containing 369 inhabitants. The parish is beautifully situated in a district highly romantic; the substratum formerly abounded with lapis calaminaris, of which extensive mines were in operation, but they

are almost exhausted, and the works have been discontinued. The village has a strikingly pleasing aspect. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; net income, £134; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

ROW-BOUND, a township, in the parish of CASTLE-SOWERBY, union of PENRITH, LEATH ward, E. division of CUMBERLAND; containing 89 inhabitants.

ROWDE (*St. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of DEVIZES, hundred of POTTERNE and CANNINGS, Devizes and N. divisions of WILTS, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Devizes, containing 1095 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2666a. 2r. 17p., of which 547 acres are arable, 1857 pasture and meadow, 37 woodland, 14 gardens, and the remainder roads and water. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through it. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 10.; patron, T. E. A. Starkey, Esq.; impropiator, W. Locke, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £24. 18., and the vicarial for £339. 5.; the glebe contains about half an acre, and there is a good house, erected by the Rev. E. Vincent. The church, with the exception of the tower and chancel, was rebuilt in 1833, in the later English style, by subscription, aided by a grant of £175 from the Incorporated Society. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription.

ROWDEN, a hamlet, in the parish of HIGHAM-ON-THE-HILL, hundred of SPARKENHOE, S. division of the county of LEICESTER; containing 11 inhabitants.

ROWELL, an extra-parochial hamlet, in the union of WINCHCOMB, Lower division of the hundred of KIFTSGATE, E. division of the county of GLOUCESTER, 4½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Winchcomb; containing 20 inhabitants. The Independents have a meeting-house. In Pope Nicholas' survey this place is stated to be a parish, and then had a church; but it is now attached to Hawling for parochial concerns.

ROWINGTON (*St. LAWRENCE*), a parish, in the union of WARWICK, Henley division of the hundred of BARLICHWAY, S. division of the county of WARWICK, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Warwick; containing, with the township of Pinley, 1046 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3000 acres, and is intersected by the Stratford-on-Avon, and the Birmingham and Warwick, canals, and by the road from Warwick to Birmingham. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 11. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £116; the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is a cruciform structure, principally in the Norman style. A parochial school is supported from funds bequeathed to the poor, producing about £250 per annum.

ROWLAND, a township, in the parish of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 2½ miles (S. W. by W.) from Stony-Middleton; containing 99 inhabitants.

ROWLAND'S-MARSH, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of BOSTON, W. division of the soke of BOLINGBROKE, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN; containing 78 inhabitants.

ROWLEY (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of BEVERLEY, Hunsley-Beacon division of the wapentake

of HARTHILL, E. riding of YORK, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from South Cave; containing, with the hamlets of Bentley, Risby, Rowley, Hunsley, Riplingham, and Little Weighton, 503 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 5760 acres, and presents a fertile district extending between South Cave and Beverley, along the southern dales and acclivities of the wolds. The hamlet of Rowley, in which are the church, the rectory, and a very few cottages, is situated a short distance north of the road between Kirk-Ella and Riplingham. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £20. 1. 8., and in the patronage of Mrs. Hildyard; net income, £1465: the tithes were commuted for land and a corn-rent in 1801. The church is a small neat edifice. A school is partly supported by the incumbent.

ROWLEY-REGIS (*St. GILES*), a parish, in the union of DUDLEY, N. division of the hundred of SEISDON, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 3 miles (S. E.) from Dudley, and 7 (W.) from Birmingham; containing 11,111 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a rich mineral district abounding with clay, coal, and iron-stone, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the river Stour, which divides it from the parish of Hales-Owen and from the counties of Salop and Worcester, and on the north and north-west by a rill which rises among the hills, and separates it from the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, and from King's-Swinford, in the county of Stafford. Another rill, which has its source to the north, near the summit of the hills, after passing under the Birmingham canal at Tividale, falls into a nameless river which separates the parish on the north-east from those of Tipton and West Bromwich, and from the manor of Oldbury in the parish of Hales-Owen. The surface, comprising nearly 3550 acres, is very uneven, and divided into numerous small inclosures, of which scarcely any two contiguous portions form one common level; the soil in the hilly parts is light and open, but in the lower grounds stiff, cold, and generally unproductive. At the extremity of the parish, towards Hales-Owen, rises the ridge called the Rowley Hills, which extend in a northerly direction to the opposite border of the parish, and consist of a peculiarly hard basaltic rock, commonly called the Rowley Rag. These hills, which supplied materials for paving the town of Birmingham, and most other towns in the vicinity, are said to have an elevation of 900 feet above the sea, into which the waters issuing from the eastern side are conveyed by the Trent, and those on the western by the Severn, at opposite extremities of the kingdom. J. Edwards Piercy, Esq., high sheriff of the county in 1843, has an estate here, as also has Thomas Jones, Esq.

The parish comprises a considerable number of hamlets, with various clusters of houses in other parts, all of which are principally inhabited by persons engaged in the collieries and different works in the parish, and upon the river Stour, which rises within two miles of the place, and, within a distance of four miles from its source, gives motion to no less than nine mills and forges, of which several have overshot water-wheels of very large diameter. The iron trade appears to have been carried on at a very early period; and previously to the introduction of steam, all the mill power employed in it throughout the district was derived from the Stour and one or two tributary streams, to which, in his *England's Improvements*, published in 1677, Yar-

rington says that all the iron from the Forest of Dean was brought for the purpose of being manufactured. The stratum of coal lies at a depth of from 80 to 200 yards below the surface, varying from ten to thirteen in thickness; and there are numerous collieries in full operation. The Withymoor Works for the making of spades, shovels, and scythes, were established about a century ago by the ancestors of the present proprietor, James Griffin, Esq., by whom 200 hands are employed. The Brades Iron and Steel Works were erected about fifty years since, by Mr. William Hunt, and are now continued under the firm of William Hunt and Sons. The Windmill-End Works, the property of Sir Horace St. Paul, were erected about 30 years since for the making of pig-iron from the iron-stone, which is calcined in large heaps, and smelted in powerful furnaces. The Corngreaves Works, for converting bar-iron into steel, are among the oldest in the neighbourhood, and contain powerful furnaces and several forges, which are driven by the water of the river Stour. The Cradley forges are now chiefly for converting pig-iron into bars and rods: in these works the experiment was first made of manufacturing iron with pit coal instead of charcoal, which had been previously used for that purpose; and in the 19th of James I., Mr. Dudley, then proprietor, obtained a patent for that mode of operation. Of these forges, one is situated on the river Stour, within the county of Worcester, and the other on the opposite side of the river, worked by the water of New Pool, and by a powerful steam-engine. Near Corngreaves some very extensive iron and steel works were erected in 1818, by Mr. John Attwood, consisting of forges and rolling-mills, capable of manufacturing 300 tons of bar and rod iron, and 20 tons of various sorts of steel, per week; they are worked by four large steam-engines, and, together with the collieries connected with them, afford employment to about 500 persons. In 1825, these works, together with the Corngreaves estate, comprising about 250 acres, of which 205 are in the parish of Rowley-Regis, and the remainder in the county of Worcester, and certain other works, were, with the exception of the mines under seventy-five acres in this parish reserved by the inclosure act to the lord of the manor, purchased by the British Iron Company for £550,000. After paying a part of this sum, proceedings were instituted in the court of exchequer by the company, to set aside the contract, which, after a trial of twenty-one days, was annulled by Lord Chief Baron Lyndhurst in favour of the company; but on an appeal to the house of lords this judgment was reversed. The present proprietors are the New British Iron Company. The manufacture of nails, in which nearly all the women and girls are engaged, is extensively carried on; the making of chains of various kinds, and of gun-barrels, occupies a considerable number of persons, and the manufacture of Jews' harps is also a source of employment to many. The Birmingham canal enters the parish at the Brades, and passes through Tividale for about a mile; and the Dudley canal at Gosty Hill, through which it is conveyed by a tunnel nearly 500 yards in length. The parish is within the jurisdiction of the Oldbury court of requests for debts under £5.

The LIVING was annexed by Robert de Somery, in the 1st of Edward I., to the vicarage of Clent, and both belonged to the abbey of Hales-Owen. The glebe com-

prises nearly 61 acres, producing about £200 per annum; about nine acres are old inclosure, and the remainder was, by act of parliament in 1799 for inclosing waste lands, allotted in lieu of the vicarial tithes: by the same act the proprietors of land were obliged to purchase the rectorial tithes at the valuation of the commissioners, or to give land from their old inclosures in lieu of them. The present vicar has obtained an act authorising the sale of the lands, and, at his death, for constituting the living a perpetual curacy in the gift of the crown, and for separating the parish altogether from that of Clent. A new parsonage was erected in 1842. The church was rebuilt in 1840, at an expense of £4763. 3. 1., raised by subscription, aided by a grant of £400 from the Diocesan, and £500 from the Incorporated Society; the tower, which is exceedingly old, was in part cased with new stone, and raised forty feet higher, and this appears to be the second time that the edifice has been rebuilt and enlarged under the same circumstances: it contains 1800 sittings, of which 1000 are free. There are 27 places of worship for dissenters in the parish. A school was erected at Reddal Hill, by subscription, in 1790, on land given by Viscount Dudley and Ward, under the auspices of the Rev. Christopher Stephenson, for 24 years curate of the parish, who left the interest of £300 for its support; Mr. Mackmillan also left £20 per annum; some small legacies have been since bequeathed to it, and the remainder of the income arises from voluntary contributions. A school in the town, on a site of land given by Mr. Mackmillan, who also endowed it with £20 per annum, was erected after his decease by his brother, Mr. John Mackmillan, and the endowment was augmented with an annuity of £10 left by Lady Monnins. In 1651, Elizabeth Mansell, whose maiden name was White, bequeathed two closes and two dwelling-houses at Gosty Hill for charitable uses. Sir Stephen Littleton, of Holbech House, in the parish of King's-Swinford, and one of the conspirators in the gunpowder plot, was for some time concealed in the residence of a family of the name of White, of which Elizabeth Mansell is supposed to have been a member.

ROWLSTON, with MAPLETON, a township, in the parish of MAPLETON, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 14 miles (E. N. E.) from Beverley; containing 198 inhabitants, of whom 41 are in the hamlet of Rowleston. This place, in Domesday book called *Roolfestone*, belonged in the 15th century to a family of the same name, and, after passing through several other families, came to that of Brough, with whom it continued till the death of William Brough, Esq., marshal of the high court of admiralty, who, in the discharge of his official duties, superintended the execution of Admiral Byng: the Haworth family are the present owners. Rowleston Hall is an old building about half a mile from the sea, surrounded, except on the south, by woods and plantations; it is the seat of B. Haworth, Esq.

ROWLSTONE (ST. PETER), a parish, in the union of DORE, hundred of EWYASLACY, county of HEREFORD, 13 miles (S. W. by W.) from Hereford; containing 133 inhabitants. The parish is situated near the junction of the Dore with the river Munnow, which latter separates it from the county of Monmouth; it contains 1676 acres. Limestone is obtained in the neighbourhood; and the soil is generally well adapted for the cultivation of apples,

of which cider is made. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £95; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, Rev. John Morris.

ROWNALL, a township, in the parish of CHEDDLETON, union of CHEADLE, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD; containing 477 inhabitants.

ROWNER, a parish, in the union of FAREHAM, hundred of TITCHFIELD, Fareham and S. divisions of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 3 miles (N. W.) from Gosport; containing 134 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east and north by the parish of Alverstoke, and comprises by measurement 1144 acres, of which 876 are arable, 91 meadow and pasture, 71 woodland, and 95 common. The Gosport branch of the South-Western railway passes through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 0. 2½., and in the gift of C. P. P. Brune, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £400, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is an ancient structure, and contains a monument to the Brune family. A parochial school is supported by the patron and the rector. Here are some ruins of a religious house.

ROWSHAM, a hamlet, in the parish of WINGRAVE, union of AYLESBURY, hundred of COTTESLOE, county of BUCKINGHAM, 3¾ miles (N. E. by N.) from Aylesbury; containing 146 inhabitants. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Lawrence.

ROWSLEY, GREAT, a township, in the parish and union of BAKEWELL, hundred of HIGH PEAK, N. division of the county of DERBY, 3½ miles (S. E. by E.) from Bakewell; containing, with part of the township of Alport, 243 inhabitants. The village is situated near the confluence of the rivers Derwent and Wye. A chapel of ease, to which a school-house is attached, was erected by the Duke of Rutland, in 1841, and is a handsome and substantial structure.

ROWTON, a township, in the parish of CHRISTLETON, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, Lower division of the hundred of BROXTON, S. division of the county of CHESTER, 3¼ miles (E. S. E.) from Chester; containing 110 inhabitants. The township comprises 553 acres of land, near the Chester canal. Here was fought the battle which terminated so fatally for the cause of Charles I.; and on Rowton Heath the Cheshire gentry assembled, and declared for a free parliament, on the attempt of Sir George Booth to restore Charles II., in 1659.

ROWTON, a chapelry, in the parish of ABBEBURY, union of ATCHAM, hundred of FORD, S. division of SALOP, 7 miles (W.) from Shrewsbury. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £88; patron, the Duke of Cleveland. Richard Baxter, the eminent divine, was born here November 12th, 1615.

ROWTON, with NORTH SKIRLAUGH, a township, in the parish of SWINE, union of SKIRLAUGH, N. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 9 miles (E. by N.) from Beverley; containing 183 inhabitants, of whom 11 are in the hamlet of Rowton. This place, in Domesday book called *Rughton*, anciently belonged to the abbey of Meaux, with which establishment it continued till the Dissolution. The manor comprises about 190 acres, and the appearance of the place is pleasant, on the north bank of the Lamwith stream.

ROXBY (St. MARY), with RISBY, a parish, in the union of GLANDFORD-BRIGG, N. division of the wapentake of MANLEY, parts of LINDSEY, county of LINCOLN, 9 miles (W. S. W.) from Barton-upon-Humber; containing 339 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Ancholme, comprises about 4000 acres; the surface is varied, and the substratum abounds with stone of good quality, found near the surface in the higher grounds, and quarried for building, and for making drains. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 4.; patron and impropriator, R. C. Elwes, Esq.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for £420, with a glebe of 123 acres, and £5. 6. are paid to an impropriator. The church of Roxby is an ancient structure, and there are some slight traces of the foundation of the old church of Risby. A school is supported by subscription. Some years since, a tessellated pavement was found, about seven yards square, also fragments of red and yellow plaster, bones of oxen, &c. On a farm near the church is a thermal spring.

ROXBY, with PICKHILL, a township, in the parish of PICKHILL, union of THIRSK, wapentake of HALLIKELD, N. riding of YORK, 7 miles (W. by N.) from Thirsk; containing 356 inhabitants. The villages of Roxby and Pickhill adjoin each other, and are situated on both sides, and near the source, of a rivulet, a tributary to the Swale, which latter flows at a short distance to the east.

ROXBY, a chapelry, in the parish of HINDERWELL, union of WHITBY, E. division of the liberty of LANGBAURGH, N. riding of YORK, 11½ miles (W. N. W.) from Whitby; containing 183 inhabitants. This place, in the Domesday survey *Rozeby*, was formerly the property of the Boynton family, who had a mansion here of considerable extent, and in the reign of Henry V. founded a chapel of ease to the rectory of Hinderwell, of which they were patrons. The chapelry, which is situated in the western part of the parish, and is within the district of Cleveland, comprises an area of 2410 acres of good arable, meadow, and pasture; the scenery is finely varied, and enriched with woodlands and plantations. The village consists chiefly of detached houses built on a gentle acclivity, and having an open northern aspect. The chapel was rebuilt by the parishioners in 1817, and is a neat structure with a tower.

ROXETH, a hamlet, in the parish of HARROW-ON-THE-HILL, union of HENDON, hundred of GORE, county of MIDDLESEX; containing 842 inhabitants.

ROXHAM, a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, 3¼ miles (S. E. by S.) from Downham-Market; containing 45 inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Ryston. There are no remains of the ancient church.

ROXHOLME, a hamlet, in the parish of LEASINGHAM, union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN; containing 75 inhabitants.

ROXTON (St. MARY), a parish, in the hundred of BARFORD, union and county of BEDFORD, 4¾ miles (S. W. by S.) from St. Neot's; containing, with Chawson hamlet, 594 inhabitants, of whom 399 are in the township of Roxton. The parish is bounded on the east by the river Ouse. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Great Barford united, valued in the king's

books at £10; net income, £288; patrons and improprators, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1810. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a school is partly supported by private contributions.

ROXWELL (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Chelmsford; containing 827 inhabitants. The soil is cold and wet, but, under good management, productive; there are numerous springs near the surface, and in the vicinity of Boyton Cross is a stream of water, which after rain acquires the force of a torrent. There are two flour-mills; and a pleasure-fair is annually held. The living is a donative, annexed to the perpetual curacy of Writtle: the appropriate tithes have been commuted for £1020, payable to New College, Oxford, and £43 are received by the improprator. The church is a neat edifice of stone, with a belfry turret of wood; the interior is handsome, and contains some interesting monuments, among which is one of marble to Chief Justice Bramston in the reign of Charles II. John Blencowe, in 1774, bequeathed £1200, producing £82 per annum, for teaching children; of which amount £26. 13. are paid to a national school, erected at an expense of £800, by T. W. Bramston, Esq.

ROYDON (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of EPPING, partly in the hundred of WALTHAM, but chiefly in that of HARLOW, S. division of ESSEX; containing 976 inhabitants, of whom 313 are in the hamlet, 5 miles (S. E. by E.) from Ware. The parish is separated from the county of Hertford by the river Stort, and comprises 2995a. 17p., of which 1581 acres are arable, 1025 meadow and pasture, 152 woodland, 28 gardens, and the remainder roads and waste. Near the junction of the rivers Lea and Stort here, are the remains of the ancient manor-house of Nether Hall, which, though converted into farm-buildings, still retains much of its original grandeur; the gateway tower, which is of brick, is entire. The Northern and Eastern railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £92; patron and improprator, Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley. The church, situated in the village, is a handsome structure with a square embattled tower, and includes a nave, north aisle, and chancel. John Manning, in 1768, founded a free school, and endowed it with a house and lands.

ROYDON (*St. Remigius*), a parish, in the union of GUILTCROSS, hundred of DISS, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile (W.) from Diss; containing 586 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the road from Thetford to Diss, is bounded on the south by the river Waveney, and comprises 1350a. 1r. 38p., chiefly arable. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9, and in the gift of the Right Hon. J. H. Frere: the tithes have been commuted for £440, and the glebe comprises 46 acres, with a house. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the decorated English style, with a circular tower. Mrs. Margaret Blowers, in 1820, left £1000 to the poor; and Miss Frere, in 1839, bequeathed £400 for clothing six married persons. About twenty acres of land are let in small lots to the poor.

ROYDON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Lynn; containing 174 inhabitants. It comprises 1166a. 2r. 23p., of which 45 acres are arable, 112 meadow and pasture, 148 common, and the remainder heath, for the use of the poor. The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with that of Castle-Rising, and valued in the king's books at £5: the tithes have been commuted for £160, and the glebe comprises $16\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is an ancient structure, chiefly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower; the north and south porches have enriched Norman arches. A school is partly supported by the patron. The ancient manor-house was taken down some years since, and near the site a silver coin of Edward IV. was found in 1838.

ROYSTON (*St. John the Baptist*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, partly in the hundred of ARMINGFORD, county of CAMBRIDGE, but chiefly in the hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, 19 miles (N. by E.) from Hertford, and 38 (N.) from London; containing 2002 inhabitants, of whom 1436 are in the Herts portion. This town is supposed to have had its origin in the reign of William the Conqueror, and to derive its name from a cross erected at that period in the highway here, by the Lady Roysia, Countess of Norfolk, and called Roysse's Cross; and a monastery having been established shortly afterwards, by Eustachius de Mere and others, which led to the erection of houses, the place acquired the appellation of Roysse's Town, whence its present name. It had become considerable in the reign of Henry IV., when it was nearly consumed by fire; and again, in 1747, it was subject to the same calamity. A house was built here by James I., who made it his occasional residence, for the enjoyment of hunting and hawking; and it was at this town that his favourite, the Earl of Somerset, was arrested in his presence, for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. At the commencement of the civil war, Charles I. removed to the house from Hampton Court, previously to setting up his standard at Nottingham; and here the unfortunate monarch passed two nights, in June, 1647, when a prisoner to the army, which had its head-quarters at the place. The survey of the palace made during the Commonwealth, describes it as in good repair, but it has since been partly taken down. ROYSTON is situated at the intersection of the Ikeneld-way and the Ermin-street, in a very bleak open country, near a chain of high hills, and, though improved of late, is very irregularly built; it consists of one long and narrow street, crossed by two shorter ones, and is lighted with gas; there is a very scanty supply of water, which the inhabitants generally are obliged to purchase. The malting business is carried on to a considerable extent, and there is a large corn trade. The market, which was granted by Richard I., who also bestowed a fair, is on Wednesday, for corn, sheep, and pigs, and also for straw-plat; and there are fairs on Whit-Wednesday, attached to which is a pie-poudre court, on Shrove-Wednesday; the feast of St. Thomas à Becket, and the Wednesday in Easter-week, pleasure-fairs; and one for hiring servants, on the first Wednesday after October 10th: a market-house was built in 1830, at the expense of Lord Dacre. Petty-sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays.

The **LIVING** is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10; net income, £107; patron, Lord Dacre. The church was originally that of the priory, and dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, but was purchased by the inhabitants at the dissolution of the monastery, and, by an act passed in the 32nd of Henry VIII., is called the parochial church of St. John the Baptist; it is a venerable structure, with a low square massive tower at its western end, and contains some very ancient monuments; a gallery with an organ was erected in 1838, by subscription, aided by contributions from the Bishop of London and Lord Dacre. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends and Independents; and a Lancastrian and an infants' school are partly supported by subscription. The poor law union of Royston comprises 29 parishes or places, 17 of which are in the county of Cambridge, 9 in Herts, and 3 in Essex, the whole containing a population of 18,150. The monastery, at the period of its dissolution, was valued at £89. 16. per annum, and, with the exception of the church, has been entirely demolished. Here was also an hospital dedicated to St. John and St. James, but there are no vestiges. Many relics of antiquity have been discovered in and about Royston, among which is an ancient chapel, or cave, found near the cross by some workmen, in 1742, which had been dug out of the chalk rock, and had an opening from the top; it is conjectured to have been the oratory and burial-place of the Lady Roysia, although this opinion has been strongly controverted. A Roman sword was discovered at Hillington in 1830. Tumuli, or barrows, are found on the summits of the adjacent hills; and the discovery of a number of bones and corroded spear-heads near the town, renders it probable that it was the scene of an engagement with the Danes. A species of crow, with a whitish head, denominated the "Royston Crow," is found on the neighbouring hills, and is peculiar to this part of the kingdom; it emigrates to Sweden in the spring, where it breeds, and returns to pass the winter here. Henry Andrews, employed by the board of admiralty in assisting to compute the celestial observations for the Nautical Almanac, and longer and more extensively engaged in making the calculations for Moore's Almanac, died in 1820, and was buried here.

ROYSTONE (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK; containing, with the chapelries of Woolley and Monk-Bretton, and the townships of Carlton, Chevet, Cudworth, and Notton, 4341 inhabitants, of whom 612 are in Roystone township, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Barnsley. The parish comprises by computation 12,700 acres; the soil is fertile, and generally in good cultivation; the surface is boldly varied, and the scenery of pleasing character. The village is situated on an eminence near the Barnsley canal. The district abounds with coal, though no mines are in operation; and there are some extensive quarries of good freestone, of which large blocks are raised for railway purposes and buildings of magnitude. The North-Midland railway passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £17. 3. 4.; net income, £166; patron and appropriator, Archbishop of York. The church is an ancient and handsome structure in the later English style, with a square embattled tower crowned by

pinnacles, and, notwithstanding recent alterations, presents many interesting features within. The free grammar school is endowed with an annuity of £4. 6. 11., from the revenue of the duchy of Lancaster, and also with a house and land granted by the crown in 1605. Handsome national schools have been lately erected near the church. Sir George Wood, baron of the exchequer, who died in 1824, was born in the vicarage-house.

ROYTON, a chapelry, in the parish of **OLDHAM** *cum* **PRESTWICH**, union of **OLDHAM**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3½ miles (E. N. E.) from Middleton; containing 5730 inhabitants. The cotton and fustian manufactures are extensively carried on; and there are considerable coal-mines in the parish. The village, 50 years since, contained only a few straggling cottages, but within the last 30 years has assumed the appearance of a town, by the erection of several regular streets and large manufactories. The living is a perpetual curacy; patron, Rector of Prestwich; net income, £170. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was built by subscription, in 1754. There are places of worship for the Society of Friends, Calvinists, and Wesleyans.

RUAN-LANIHORNE (*St. RUAN*), a parish, in the union of **TRURO**, W. division of the hundred of **POWDER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 3 miles (S. W.) from Tregoney; containing 444 inhabitants. This place is situated at the head of a wide creek or inlet from the river Fal, and is intersected by the Tregoney river. The parish comprises 1713 acres, of which 50 are common or waste land; the substratum is rich in minerals, and operations for streaming tin were formerly carried on in the adjacent moors; stone is also abundant, and is quarried for various purposes. The village is seated in a picturesque valley at the extremity of the inlet, and, with its church and cottages scattered through the vale, has an interesting and romantic appearance. A commodious quay has been constructed for the landing of coal, timber, slate, and other articles for the supply of the vicinity, and the river Fal affords facility of communication with the town of Truro and the harbour of Falmouth. The petty-sessions for the division are held at Highlanes, in the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £414; patrons, President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford: the glebe comprises 123 acres. The church is an ancient structure, of which the pillars, arches, and doorways are of granite, and have been cleared by the present rector from the accumulated coats of lime by which they were concealed. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. Mrs. Anne Luke, of Treviles, bequeathed £200 for instruction, on condition of keeping the family vault in repair; and a school is supported by subscription. The Rev. John Whitaker, the learned historian and antiquary, was for thirty years rector of the parish, and was buried in the church in 1808.

RUAN MAJOR (*St. RUAN*), a parish, in the union of **HELSTON**, W. division of the hundred of **KERRIER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 8 miles (S. S. E.) from Helston; containing 163 inhabitants. The parish comprises 2325 acres, of which 960 are common or waste; the soil is generally a rich marl, and the surface hilly. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 10. 2½., and in the gift of P. Vyvyan Robinson,

Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe comprises 95 acres.

RUAN MINOR (*St. RUAN*), a parish, in the union of **HELSTON**, W. division of the hundred of **KERRIER** and of the county of **CORNWALL**, 10 miles (S. E. by S.) from Helston; containing 302 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by the English Channel, in which is Cadgwith Cove, a great resort of fishermen. It comprises 618 acres, of which 180 are common or waste; the soil is chiefly a clay marl interspersed with rock, and the surface is elevated and hilly. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £4. 4. 4½, and in the gift of P. V. Robinson, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £100, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The living has been recently united to that of Grade: the church is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription.

RUARDEAN (*St. JOHN THE BAPTIST*), a parish, in the union of **ROSS**, hundred of **St. BRIAVELL**'s, W. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, 6¼ miles (N. W.) from Newnham; containing 929 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1600 acres; the soil is various, and the substratum contains good limestone and coal, of which some mines are in operation; the surface is elevated, and extends along a lofty ridge overlooking the river Wye, and the scenery in some parts is beautifully picturesque. A small brook called Bishop's Brook, forms a boundary between Ruardean and the county of Hereford, and the Severn and Wye railway passes through the parish. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Walford: the church is partly Norman, but principally of later date, and the west window is finely enriched with tracery. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a school endowed with about £5 per annum. There are a few remaining fragments of an ancient castle.

RUCKCROFT, a hamlet, in the parish of **AINSTABLE**, union of **PENRITH**, LEATH ward, E. division of **CUMBERLAND**, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Kirk-Oswald; containing 44 inhabitants.

RUCKINGE (*St. MARY MAGDALENE*), a parish, in the union of **EAST ASHFORD**, hundred of **NEWCHURCH**, lathe of **SHEPWAY**, E. division of **KENT**, 6½ miles (S. by E.) from Ashford; containing 432 inhabitants. This parish, in the Domesday survey *Rocinge* and *Rocking*, comprises by measurement 3048 acres, of which 542 are arable, 1518 meadow and pasture, 930 wood, and 18 hop-grounds; the soil of the arable land is extremely fertile, and the pastures are luxuriantly rich; the surface is hilly, and the higher parts command views of the whole of Romney Marsh, and of the sea from Hythe to Winchelsea. At Ruckinge Bridge is a commodious wharf, and the Royal Military canal passes through the parish. A fair, chiefly for pedlery, is held on the second Friday in June. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £14. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury: the tithes have been commuted for £294, and the glebe comprises 40 acres. The church is principally in the Norman style, with a spire of later date, and has recently been repaired and beautified at considerable expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by subscription. Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, was rector of the parish.

RUCKLAND (*St. OLAVE*), a parish, in the union of **LOUTH**, Wold division of the hundred of **LOUTH-ESKE**, parts of **LINDSEY**, county of **LINCOLN**, 6¼ miles (S. by E.) from Louth; containing 32 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated; the surface is diversified with hill and dale, and in the valley is a stream abounding with trout. The living is a discharged rectory, with which that of Farforth and the vicarage of Maiden-Well were united in 1753, valued in the king's books at £6. 3. 9.; net income, £315; patron, the Earl of Yarborough. The church is a small structure, on the brow of a hill.

RUCKLEY, a township, in the parish of **ACTON-BURNELL**, union of **ATCHAM**, hundred of **CONDOVER**, S. division of **SALOP**, 7 miles (W.) from Much Wenlock; containing, with the chapelry of Langley, 83 inhabitants. The soil is productive, the surface generally level, and the surrounding scenery boldly diversified. Divine service is performed at Langley chapel, only on the festivals of Christmas and Easter.

RUDBY IN CLEVELAND (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of **STOKESLEY**, W. division of the liberty of **LANGBAURGH**, N. riding of **YORK**, 3¾ miles (W. S. W.) from Stokesley; containing, with the townships of Hutton-Rudby, Middleton-upon-Leven, East Rounton, Skutterskelpe, and Sexhow, 1256 inhabitants, of whom 72 are in the township of Rudby. This place was formerly of much greater importance than it is at present, and soon after the Conquest the manor was granted to the Meinells; it was successively held by the families of D'Arcy, Conyers, and Ingram, and is now the property of Lord Falkland. The parish is frequently designated Hutton-Rudby, from the township of that name, which contains the greater part of the population; it comprises about 6640 acres, of which the soil is chiefly a strong clay, producing excellent crops of wheat, and in parts a deep sandy loam. The river Leven flows through the parish in a serpentine course, between banks which in some places rise abruptly to a very considerable height, assuming a strikingly imposing aspect, and the scenery in other parts is pleasingly picturesque. The village is pleasantly situated on the river, and at Hutton-Rudby a large spinning-mill has been lately erected, which, when in full operation, affords employment to more than 200 persons. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £30; net income, £185; patron, Lord Falkland; impropiators, various landed proprietors. The church, standing on the margin of the Leven, is in the early English style, and contains, among other ancient monuments, a sarcophagus placed in a recess, and supposed to be that of a former incumbent, Wyclyft, who, by his will dated 1423, bequeathed some small payments to the neighbouring churches. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a national school, for which a handsome building has been erected, is supported partly by subscription, and partly by payments of the children.

RUDDINGTON (*St. PETER*), a parish, in the union of **BASFORD**, N. division of the wapentake of **RUSHCLIFFE**, S. division of the county of **NOTTINGHAM**, 5 miles (S.) from Nottingham; containing 1835 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2780 acres of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions; the soil is partly clay, but generally fertile; the surface is undulated, and in some places hilly, and the lands are

watered by numerous springs. The village is of considerable size, and several of the inhabitants are engaged in frame-work knitting and the weaving of lace. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Society for Purchasing Livings; net income, £135; impropiator, C. Paget, Esq. The tithes were commuted for land in 1767. The church was repaired in 1718, and, with the exception of the tower and chancel, rebuilt in 1824 at a cost of £1100, towards which the Incorporated Society granted £500. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans. A free school was founded in 1641, by James Peacock, citizen of London, who endowed it with lands now producing an income of £75; the school-house was repaired in 1828, at an expense of £420. A college for a warden and four chaplains was founded here in the reign of Henry VI., by William Babington, Esq., who endowed it with a revenue which was valued, in the 26th of Henry VIII., at £30. About a mile from the church is an extensive burial-ground, and the site of an ancient church called Flawford, thought by some to have been originally the parochial edifice.

RUDFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **NEWENT**, partly in the hundred of **BOTLOE**, and partly in the Lower division of that of **DUDSTONE** and **KING'S-BARTON**, E. division of the county of **GLOUCESTER**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Gloucester; containing, with the hamlet of High Leadon, 225 inhabitants, of whom 125 are in the hamlet of Rudford. The parish comprises by measurement 1221 acres, of which 613 are arable, 560 pasture, 19 woodland, and 5 common; the soil is generally clay, the surface level, and the meadows subject to inundation from the river Leadon, which, as well as the Gloucester and Ledbury canal, intersects the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10, and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester: the tithes have been commuted for £330, and the glebe comprises 8 acres.

RUDGE, a tything, in the parish, union, and hundred, of **CREDITON**, Crediton and N. divisions of **DEVON**; containing 265 inhabitants.

RUDGE, a township, in the parish of **PATTINGHAM**, union of **SEISON**, hundred of **STOTTESDEN**, S. division of **SALOP**, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Bridgenorth; containing 101 inhabitants. It comprises 1567 acres, of which 456 are common or waste. The impropriate tithes of a part of the township have been commuted for £194. 12. 10., and the vicarial for £75.

RUDGE, a tything, in the parish of **CHILMARK**, union of **TISBURY**, hundred of **DUNWORTH**, Hindon and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 168 inhabitants.

RUDGE, a tything, in the parish of **FROXFIELD**, union of **HUNGERFORD**, hundred of **KINWARDSTONE**, Marlborough and Ramsbury, and S. divisions of **WILTS**; containing 47 inhabitants.

RUDGWICK, or **RIDGEWICK** (*Holy Trinity*), a parish, in the union of **PETWORTH**, hundred of **WEST EASWORTH**, rape of **ARUNDEL**, W. division of **SUSSEX**, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Horsham; containing 1097 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the county of **Surrey**, and comprises 6324 acres, of which nearly 2000 are woodland, and 20 common or waste; the surface is hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by the small river Wanford; the soil is a clay,

upon a substratum of sandstone, and there are quarries of stone for paving and covering buildings. The village is pleasantly situated on the road from Guildford to Worthing, by way of Crawley, and being on an eminence commands some fine views. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £7. 10.; patron, Bishop of Chichester; impropiator, Mr. Telley. The great tithes have been commuted for £122. 11., and the vicarial for £250, and the glebe comprises 5 acres. The church is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a tower. There is a place of worship for Independents.

RUDHAM, EAST (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of **DOCKING**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N.) from Rougham; containing, with the hamlet of Broomthorp, 1004 inhabitants. This place was anciently the property of the family of Belet, who founded here the priory of Coxford, of which there are still some very slight remains, and to whom King John granted two fairs, which were held on the 17th of May and the 14th of October. The parish comprises about 3900 acres, whereof 2920 are arable, 872 meadow and pasture, and 108 woodland and heath. The living is a discharged rectory, with the vicarage of West Rudham united, valued in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the gift of the family of Townshend: the great tithes have been commuted for £505, and the vicarial for £280. The church is an ancient structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a national school is supported by subscription. A small earthen vessel, containing Roman coins, was found among the ruins of the priory in 1719; and in 1841, several Roman urns containing human bones were discovered.

RUDHAM, WEST (*St. Peter*), a parish, in the union of **DOCKING**, hundred of **GALLOW**, W. division of **NORFOLK**, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Rougham; containing 490 inhabitants. The parish comprises 3026 acres, of which 2572 are arable, 229 meadow and pasture, 25 woodland, and 200 common and heath. A small brook flows through it into the river Wensum. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of East Rudham, and valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8. The church is an ancient structure in the early English style, with a square tower. There was formerly a church dedicated to All Saints, of which there are no remains.

RUDHEATH, a township, partly in the parishes of **GREAT BUDWORTH** and **SANDBACH**, but chiefly in that of **DAVENHAM**, union and hundred of **NORTHWICH**, S. division of the county of **CHESTER**, 4 miles (N. E.) from Middlewich; containing 435 inhabitants.

RUDSTON (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of **BRIDLINGTON**, wapentake of **DICKERING**, E. riding of **YORK**, 5 miles (W.) from Bridlington; containing 541 inhabitants. The parish is on the road to Sledmere, and comprises 5060 acres, chiefly arable, with a moderate proportion of meadow and pasture, interspersed with woodland; the surface is boldly undulated; the higher grounds are embellished with thriving plantations, and the vale is intersected by a stream, on the banks of which are luxuriant pastures. Thorpe Hall, the seat of A. W. Bosville, Esq., is a handsome mansion beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and embellished with richly-varied scenery: in enlarging the fish-ponds,

in 1830, some Roman relics, consisting of urns, swords, and spurs, were discovered. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £9. 13. 6½.; net income, £236; patron, the Archbishop of York; impropiator, Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1774. The church is an ancient structure with a square tower, situated on the brow of a hill; and in the churchyard is an ancient obelisk, about thirty feet in height, exclusively of a considerable portion buried in the ground. There are places of worship for Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans; and a school is supported by Mrs. Bosville and the vicar.

RUDYARD, a township, in the parish and union of LEEK, S. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW, N. division of the county of STAFFORD, 2¾ miles (N. N. W.) from Leek; containing 90 inhabitants. Here is a reservoir upwards of two miles long, and covering 400 acres of land, formed for the purpose of feeding the Leek and Caldon canal.

RUFFORD (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of ORMSKIRK, hundred of LEYLAND, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Ormskirk; containing 866 inhabitants. This place, formerly a chapelry in the parish of Croston, was made parochial by act of parliament, and comprises according to measurement 2996 acres, of which 1369 are arable, 1214 pasture, 178 woodland, and 129 heath and common: the Leeds and Liverpool canal passes through it. The petty-sessions for the division are held here once in five weeks, in rotation with Chorley, Cuerdon, Leyland, and Penwortham. The living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of the Representatives of the late L. Starkie, Esq.: the tithes of Rufford have been commuted for £390, and the rector receives £190 out of those of Ulnes-Walton. Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., in 1816, erected a school, which is supported at his expense, on the national system.

RUFFORD, an extra-parochial liberty, in the union of SOUTHWELL, Hatfield division of the wapentake of BASSETLAW, N. division of the county of NOTTINGHAM, 2 miles (S. S. W.) from Ollerton; containing 363 inhabitants. This place extends southward from the vicinity of Ollerton, for more than six miles, along the banks of the Rainworth-water, and consists of 10,221 acres. An abbey for Cistercian monks, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded here in 1148, by Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, and, at the Dissolution, possessed a revenue of £254. 6. 8. The remains of it have been incorporated into a spacious mansion, situated in a richly-wooded park 1400 acres in extent; the large hall was altered to its present state in the reign of Elizabeth; an apartment in which his Majesty George IV. slept on one of his visits to the north, when Prince of Wales, is still called the Prince of Wales' bed-room. A school for girls is supported by the Earl of Scarborough.

RUFFORTH (*All Saints*), a parish, in the E. division of AINSTY wapentake, W. riding of YORK, 5 miles (W.) from York, on the road to Wetherby; containing 276 inhabitants. The parish comprises by computation 2350a. 3r. 27p., whereof three-fourths are arable, and the rest pasture, with a little woodland; the surface is generally flat, and the soil of various qualities, some portions exhibiting a strong clay, and others being of a lighter nature. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued

in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and has a net income of £100; the patronage and impropriation belong to Mrs. Grace Thompson. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1794. The church, which has a small bell turret, was fully repaired in 1832. A bequest of £4 per annum, left by Dr. Colson, is applied to the instruction of 8 poor children.

RUGBY (*St. Andrew*), a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, in the Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, 16½ miles (E. N. E.) from Warwick, and 83 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 4008 inhabitants. At this place, anciently called *Rocheberie*, is supposed to have been one of those fortresses which Stephen, expecting Matilda's invasion, permitted his nobles to erect upon their estates; it obtained also the name of Rokeby from its owner, Henry de Rokeby, in the reign of Henry III., and from this its present appellation is derived. The town is pleasantly situated upon rising ground, on the south side of the Avon: within the last few years several new streets have been formed, among which are Elborow-street, New-street, Church-street, and Eldon and Union places, and the principal thoroughfares have been flagged, and lighted with gas. The houses are in general well built of brick, and of modern appearance, though occasionally intermixed with some of ancient character, with plastered walls and thatched roofs. The Oxford canal is in the vicinity; the Birmingham and London railroad passes a short distance to the north of the town, where a first-class station has been established; and the Midland-Counties' railway unites with it near this place, where it is carried over the river Avon by a viaduct of 11 semicircular arches of brick, of 50 feet span. The market, which is well attended, and abundantly supplied with corn, and provisions of every kind, is on Saturday. Fourteen fairs are held annually, but the greater number are only cattle-markets; these are on the second Tuesday after Twelfth-day, February 17th, March 31st, the last Monday in April, May 5th (chiefly a pleasure-fair), the second Monday in June, July 7th, the ninth Monday before New Michaelmas-day, August 21st, the Monday before Michaelmas-day, the Monday preceding October 22nd, November 22nd (a very great horse-fair), the Tuesday before St. Thomas's-day, and the Monday after Christmas-day. A constable and a headborough are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor. The parish comprises by measurement 1560 acres, of which the greater portion is meadow and pasture: the rateable annual value of the railway property in it is £1979. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £17. 19. 2.; net income, £510; patron and impropiator, Earl of Craven. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1773. The church is an ancient structure, partly in the early English style, with a massive square embattled tower, having a turret at the south-east angle; the tower appears to have been erected as a place of security after the demolition of the castle. The roof of the nave is supported on the north side by massive octagonal piers, and sharply-pointed arches, of which those nearer to the chancel are much more lofty than the others; the building was enlarged on the south, after a design by the late Mr. Rickman, and the windows on that side have been enriched with flowing tracery. A district church

has been recently erected and endowed by individual donations; it is a chaste and handsome structure in the early English style, and consists of a nave and side aisles, of which the roofs are neatly groined. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyans.

The GRAMMAR SCHOOL, which is the distinguishing feature in Rugby, is a noble and magnificent establishment, and has for many years maintained a high degree of reputation. It was founded in the 9th of Elizabeth, by Lawrence Sheriff, of London, a native of Brownsover, in the neighbouring parish of Clifton, who endowed it with a house and land in that parish, and with about eight acres called the Conduit close, near the Foundling Hospital, London. At this time the income was inconsiderable, and in the year 1780, the rental did not exceed £116 per annum; but from the subsequent improvement of the estate, by the erection of numerous dwelling-houses, and the laying out of several streets upon the site, the revenue has been augmented to more than £5000 per annum. Belonging to the institution are 21 exhibitions of £60 per annum, tenable for seven years, at either of the Universities, to which, by the regulations of the school, the boys on the foundation have the preference; also several fellowships, varying in value from £100 to £300 per annum, but not exceeding £1000 per annum in the aggregate amount, which are given exclusively to the head master and ushers who may choose to retire after having been ten years in the establishment. The school premises, taken down and rebuilt in 1808, form a splendid range of building in the Elizabethan style; the principal entrance is under a square gateway tower, with octagonal turrets at the angles, through a richly-groined archway, above which is a beautiful oriel window embellished with stained glass, leading into a spacious quadrangle, of which two sides are cloistered. The schoolrooms are lofty, and the great school, as it is called, in which the annual Prize Compositions are recited, is of large dimensions, and of stately elevation; the room in the gateway tower, over the principal entrance, is appropriated to the library. Through an archway, diagonally opposite to the principal entrance is the approach to the chapel, a detached edifice in the later English style, to which is also an entrance from the public road: the sides of the building are strengthened with ornamented buttresses, and relieved by three elegant windows with dripstones resting on corbels with antique heads; and the east and west ends are decorated with crocketed pinnacles at the angles, and a cross on the apex of the gable. The interior is fitted up like the choir of a cathedral; the roof, which is flat and painted to resemble oak, is panelled, and ribbed with diagonal intersections; the east window is embellished with painted glass representing the Offerings of the Magi; in a tablet over the communion table is a painting by Murillo, of the Saviour bearing his Cross, and three of the side windows are also ornamented with stained glass; at the west end are two canopied seats for the head master and the chaplain, over which is a gallery, with an organ of appropriate design. On the north side, near the altar, is a monument of white marble, by Chantrey, erected to the memory of the late Dr. James, head master; and on the south side is a monument by Westmacott, to Doctor Wooll, a former master. The entrance to the head master's apartments is through a large octagonal turret,

forming the hall and staircase, and the whole range of buildings is relieved with turrets at various intervals. From the funds of the institution are supported fourteen almshouses, lately refronted in a corresponding style, for fourteen aged men. Boys are eligible to the foundation, and men to the almshouses, who live within ten miles of the town, if in Warwickshire, or within five miles, if in any other county. A charity school was founded in 1707, by Mr. Elborow, who endowed it with a house and 50 acres of land; and adjoining it, and supported out of the same funds, are six almshouses for aged widows. There is also a national school, with various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor. The union of Rugby comprises 39 parishes or places, 30 of which are in the county of Warwick, 8 in that of Northampton, and 1 in the county of Leicester; the whole containing a population of 20,601. At Lawford, one mile west from Rugby, are large quarries of blue lias, covered with a thick bed of gravel, in which elephants' bones, and the remains of other animals, have been found in considerable quantities. On the road to Lawford is a Roman tumulus; and at Brownsover, one mile north-west of Rugby, is an earthwork, supposed to be a British camp, surrounded by the rivers Swift and Avon. Skeletons, buried in the ancient British manner, with the limbs contracted, have been discovered.

RUGELEY (*St. AUGUSTINE*), a market-town and parish, in the union of LICHFIELD, E. division of the hundred of CUTTLESTONE, S. division of the county of STAFFORD, 9 miles (E. S. E.) from Stafford, and 127 (N. W. by N.) from London; containing 3774 inhabitants. This parish includes a portion of Cannock chase, the whole of which, containing nearly 20,000 acres, still uninclosed, was, together with the manor of Rugeley, granted by Henry VIII. to William, first Lord Paget, ancestor of the Marquess of Anglesey, the present lord of the manor. The town is agreeably situated near the south bank of the river Trent, on the road from Stafford to Lichfield; it is lighted with gas, is remarkably clean, and of respectable appearance, and consists of several good streets, two of them recently formed, called Albion-street and Church-street, many of the houses in the latter of which are of a very superior order. The trade is greatly promoted by the proximity of the Grand Trunk canal, which connects the navigation of the rivers Trent and Mersey, and, passing northward of the town, between it and the river, communicates with Brereton collieries by a railroad, and not far distant is carried over the Trent by a fine aqueduct. Here are an iron-foundry, and mills for rolling sheet-iron, also a small manufactory for sugar of lead and verdigris: hats were formerly made to a considerable extent, but this branch of trade has very much declined. At Brereton, in the parish, are extensive coal-works belonging to Earl Talbot and the Marquess of Anglesey, and employing about 400 persons, most of whom reside in cottages on the estate: in sinking, good iron-ore is found in detached pieces, but not in sufficient quantity to pay the expense of working it. The market is on Thursday; and fairs take place on April 15th, June 1st, a very large horse-fair, which continues till the 6th, on which day is also a large cattle-fair; October 21st, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and the second Tuesday in December. Races occur in September upon an excellent $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile course at Hitchin Hill, about one mile from the town. A court

leet is held in October, by the Marquess of Anglesey, at which two constables are appointed. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 2., and in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, the appropriators: the great tithes have been commuted for £405, and the vicarial for £315, with a glebe of 8 acres. The church was erected in 1822, with stone given by the Marquess of Anglesey, and contains 430 free sittings, in consideration of a grant of £800 from the Incorporated Society. Of the old edifice, the tower and chancel remain entire, and the latter is used as a schoolroom; the arches are in ruins. A district church has been recently built at Brereton. There is a place of worship for Independents, and one for Wesleyans at Glover's-Hill. The free grammar school was endowed by Queen Elizabeth with estates now producing about £350 per annum. Bamford's school was established by John Bamford, who by will dated February 11th, 1733, gave £400: this benefaction having been augmented, the income is now £35 per annum. A national school for girls was founded by the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, now Lady de la Zouche; another at Brereton, by the Misses Sneyd; and an almshouse, for four women, by Mrs. Hopkins.

RUISHTON (*St. George*), a parish, in the union of **TAUNTON**, hundred of **TAUNTON** and **TAUNTON-DEAN**, W. division of **SOMERSET**, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E.) from Taunton; containing, with the picturesque hamlet of Henlade, 482 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the navigable river Tone, and comprises by measurement 1020 acres, of which about 23 are roads and waste, and the remainder good arable, meadow, and pasture land. The village, which is separated from Henlade by the London road, is in the lower part flat and marshy, but towards the south stands on an acclivity, commanding some interesting views of the neighbourhood. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £84; patron, incumbent, and impropriator, Rev. R. Winsloe. The church, situated close to the river, is an elegant structure in the decorated English style, with a handsome square embattled tower of three stages crowned by crocketed pinnacles; near the altar are the remains of a confessional, and both the exterior and interior display many beautiful and interesting details. Elizabeth Strong, in 1742, bequeathed property for the instruction of ten children; and a small school for boys is supported by subscription.

RUISLIP (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of **UXBRIDGE**, hundred of **ELTHORNE**, county of **MIDDLESEX**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Uxbridge; containing, with the ville of Eastcott, and the hamlet of North Wood, 1413 inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £12; net income, £462; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor: the tithes were commuted for land and corn-rents in 1804. Two schools are supported by charity. Here was formerly a cell to the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, the revenue of which at the suppression was valued at £18.

RUMBOLD'S-WYKE (*St. Rumbald*), a parish, in the union of **WEST HAMPNETT**, hundred of **BOX** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**; containing, with the hamlet of Hornet, 324 inhabitants. This is a small parish adjoining Chichester, and includes part of the suburb called the Hornett. A branch of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal to Chichester passes through its western portion. The living

is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £234; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The church is a neat building in the later English style.

RUMBRIDGE, a tything, in the parish of **ELING**, union of **NEW FOREST**, hundred of **REDBRIDGE**, **Romsey** and **S.** divisions of the county of **SOUTHAMPTON**; containing 661 inhabitants.

RUMBURGH (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union and hundred of **BLYTHING**, E. division of **SUFFOLK**, 4 miles (N. W. by N.) from Halesworth; containing 435 inhabitants, and comprising about 1370 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, with the vicarage of South Elmham *St. Michael* annexed; net income, £130; patron and incumbent, Rev. L. Atthill; impropriator, George Durrant, Esq. The church, an ancient structure with a low square massive tower, was the conventual church of a Benedictine monastery dedicated to *St. Michael*, founded here soon after the Conquest, for monks from *St. Ben'et-at-Holme*, and in the reign of Henry I., given by Allan, Earl of Richmond, to the abbey of *St. Mary* at York; it was suppressed in 1528, and granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his college at Ipswich; the remains have been converted into a farm-house. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is partly supported by an appropriation of £10 from the rent of land producing £70 per annum, for the repair of the church, and for charitable uses.

RUMNEY (*St. Augustine*), a parish, in the union of **CARDIFF**, hundred of **WENTLOOG**, division of **NEWPORT**, county of **MONMOUTH**, 3 miles (N. E.) from Cardiff; containing 305 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Rumney, which separates the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, and flows into the Bristol Channel; it comprises about 1900 acres, and abounds with stone, which is quarried for building purposes and for the roads. The river is navigable for small craft, and the London road to Milford passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 10. 7½.; net income, £86; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. On an eminence overlooking the river is an ancient encampment surrounded by a fosse inclosing an area of about 40 perches.

RUMWORTH, a township, in the parish of **DEAN**, union of **BOLTON**, hundred of **SALFORD**, S. division of the county of **LANCASTER**, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Great Bolton; containing 1298 inhabitants. In this township are situated the village and parochial church of Dean, on the road from Bolton to Liverpool. James Crompton, in 1636, bequeathed £100 towards the support of a school, to which subsequent bequests have been added, producing an income of £36. 17.

RUNCKTON, a hamlet, in the parish of **NORTH MUNDHAM**, union of **WEST HAMPNETT**, hundred of **BOX** and **STOCKBRIDGE**, rape of **CHICHESTER**, W. division of **SUSSEX**; containing 98 inhabitants.

RUNCORN (*St. Bartholomew*), a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of **BUCKLOW**, N. division of the county of **CHESTER**; containing 12,698 inhabitants, of whom 6951 are in the township of *Runcorn*, 9 miles (S. W. by W.) from Warrington. In 915, Ethelfleda, sister to King Edward the Elder, and widow of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia, built near the

Mersey a town and castle, then called *Romicofan*, some traces of which are visible at Castle-Rock, by the river side, about 300 yards below the church of Runcorn; the Mersey is here called Runcorn Gap, and at high water is about 400 yards broad. This ancient fortress commanded the passage from the kingdom of Mercia to that of Northumberland. In 1133, William Fitz-Nigel founded here a monastery of canons regular, but about the reign of Stephen, it was removed to Norton. Runcorn, which was previously a very poor village, has, in consequence of the trade on the canal, and its having become a place of considerable resort for bathing, grown very populous, and been improved in its appearance by the erection of many handsome buildings; it is lighted with gas. The township contains the following sub-divisions: Runcorn town, with 4699 inhabitants; Bridge-street, 835; Hatton-lane, 717; and Pennington-row, 700. It abounds with fine quarries, from which considerable quantities of hewn stone are sent by water to Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. Here are also extensive soap and chymical works, in connexion with which a circular brick chimney, surmounted by a capital of hewn stone, and forming a column of great beauty, has been erected; the diameter at the base is 30 feet, and the height 272 feet; it contains upwards of 500,000 bricks, and is estimated to weigh about 2000 tons. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through a great part of the parish, and at Runcorn is 60 feet above the level of the Mersey, with which it communicates by a chain of ten locks. Facility of communication is likewise afforded by a railway to St. Helen's. The parish comprises by survey 6920 acres, and includes the chapelries of Aston-by-Sutton, Daresbury, Halton, and Thelwall, and the townships of Acton-Grange, Aston-Grange, Clifton, Hatton, Keckwick, Moore, Newton-by-Daresbury, Norton, Preston-on-the-Hill, Stockham, Sutton, Walton Inferior and Superior, and Weston. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 4. 2.; net income, £294; patrons, Dean and Canons of Christ-Church, Oxford, who, with the Vicar, are appropriators. The church, originally built by Edward, son of Alfred the Great, retains some slight portions of its ancient style, but is chiefly of early and later English architecture. There is a chapel at Aston, rebuilt on an enlarged scale in 1737; an additional church was erected in 1837; and another was built at Weston, in 1841, for the use of the bargemen connected with the Weaver navigation. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and a national school is supported by subscription. The poor law union of Runcorn comprises 40 parishes or places, and contains a population of 26,136.

RUNCTON, NORTH (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union and hundred of FREEBRIDGE-LYNN, W. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Lynn; containing, with the hamlet of Hardwick, 289 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1416 acres, of which 700 are arable, 610 meadow and pasture, 20 woodland, and 86 common; the surface is undulated, and the scenery pleasingly diversified. The Hall, the seat of D. Gurney, Esq., F.S.A., is a handsome mansion. The living is a rectory, with Hardwick and Setchey, valued in the king's books at £8. 10., and in the gift of Mr. Gurney; the tithes have been commuted for £623, and the glebe comprises 26 acres. The church was nearly destroyed by the fall of the tower in 1701, and after being for many years in

ruins, was rebuilt by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated and Diocesan Societies, and reopened in 1839; it is a neat edifice in the Grecian style, with a cupola, and was repewed in 1841, and enlarged by the addition of galleries, at the cost of the patron. A school is partly supported by Lady H. Gurney.

RUNCTON, SOUTH (*St. ANDREW*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Downham-Market; containing 144 inhabitants. It is on the road to Lynn, and comprises 831a. 3r. 24p., of which 593 acres are arable, 181 meadow and pasture, and 25 woodland. The living is a rectory, with those of Holme, Thorpland, and Wallington annexed, valued in the king's books at £12, and in the gift of the representatives of the late R. Peel, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £246. 13., and the glebe comprises $13\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church, a handsome ancient structure in the Norman style, was restored in 1839, at an expense of £700, towards which the Incorporated Society granted £170. A school is supported by subscription.

RUNHALL (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of FOREHOE, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Wymondham; containing 248 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by a tributary stream to the Yare, and comprises 848 acres, of which the principal portion is arable, and the remainder, with the exception of 45 acres of woodland and 74 open common, is meadow and pasture. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £6. 18. $1\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £65; patron and impropiator, Lord Wodehouse. The church, in the early and later styles, consists of a nave, with a circular tower; the chancel is in ruins.

RUNHAM (*St. PETER AND St. PAUL*), a parish, in the EAST and WEST FLEGG incorporation, hundred of EAST FLEGG, E. division of NORFOLK, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Yarmouth; containing 290 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1715a. 1r. 18p., of which 1060 acres are marsh; the navigable river Bure bounds it on the south, and the Vauxhall gardens, near Yarmouth suspension bridge, are within its limits. A market, and a fair on the vigil and festival of St. Peter ad Vincula, were granted by King John to Robert de Evermere. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; patron and appropriator, Bishop of Ely. The great tithes have been commuted for £223. 16., and the vicarial for £145. 5., besides a rent-charge of £32. 4. payable to the vicar of Gorleston; the glebe comprises 24 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, with a square embattled tower. Some poor persons are supplied with coal from a sum of £30, the rental of land awarded under an inclosure act in the 42nd of George III.

RUNNINGTON, a parish, in the union of WELLINGTON, hundred of MILVERTON, W. division of SOMERSET, 2 miles (W. N. W.) from Wellington; containing 107 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the river Tone, and comprises about 323 acres, of which the substratum contains good limestone, quarried for manure: the Taunton and Tiverton canal passes near the boundary. The woollen manufacture is carried on to a moderate extent. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 1. $5\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £84, and the glebe comprises 16 acres. The

church is an ancient structure. A parochial school is supported by the rector.

RUNSELL, a hamlet, in the parish of DANBURY, union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, though locally in that of DENGIE, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (E.) from Danbury; containing 313 inhabitants.

RUNSTON, an ancient parish, in the union of CHEPSTOW, division and hundred of CALDICOT, county of MONMOUTH, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. W. by W.) from Chepstow. The church has been demolished, and for parochial purposes the place is connected with St. Pierre, but for ecclesiastical with Mathern, to the vicar of which the tithes are payable.

RUNTON (*HOLY TRINITY*), a parish, in the union of ERPINGHAM, hundred of NORTH ERPINGHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Cromer; containing 424 inhabitants. The parish is on the coast, and comprises 1253a. 3r. 5p., of which 934 acres are arable, 28 meadow and pasture, 129 plantation, and 45 common. There are two villages, East and West Runton, the former situated on a green, sheltered in the rear by an amphitheatre of hills, but open to the beach, where a fishery is carried on, in which 4 large and 10 small boats are employed. The living is a discharged rectory, united to those of Felbrigg, Metton, and Aylmerton, and valued in the king's books at £10: the tithes have been commuted for £240, and the glebe comprises 20 acres. The church is a handsome structure in the early and later English styles, with a square embattled tower; in the chancel is a piscina of elegant design. A school is supported by subscription; and £30 per annum, arising from bequests, are distributed to the poor.

RUNWELL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union and hundred of CHELMSFORD, S. division of ESSEX, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Wickford; containing 324 inhabitants. It is situated on the navigable river Crouch, and comprises about 1790 acres, of which 1533 are arable, 217 meadow and pasture, and 40 woodland; the soil is principally a deep loam, and the surface is partly hilly, commanding fine views. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13; net income, £468; patron and incumbent, Rev. T. Knox. The church, a neat edifice of brick, with a square embattled tower of stone surmounted by a shingled spire contains some ancient monuments and brasses.

RUNWICK, a tything, in the parish and hundred of FARNHAM, W. division of SURREY; containing 305 inhabitants.

RUSCOMB (*ST. JAMES*), a parish, in the union of WOKINGHAM, hundred of SONNING, county of BERKS, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Reading; containing 202 inhabitants. It comprises 1239a. 1r. 12p., and is intersected by the Great Western railway. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £30; patron and impropiator, Dean of Salisbury, whose tithes have been commuted for £275. In the chancel of the church lie buried the remains of Lord Chief Justice Eyre, who occasionally resided here. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a national school has been established.

RUSHALL (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of DEPWADE, hundred of EARSHAM, E. division of NORFOLK, 3 miles (W.) from Harleston; containing 267 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 1000 acres: the

village consists only of a few scattered dwellings. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4; net income, £93; patron, Joseph Sewell, Esq.; impropiators, Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge: the glebe comprises 15 acres. The church is in the later English style, with a circular tower of more ancient date. A farm-house here is called the Priory, from having once belonged to the priory of Buckenham.

RUSHALL (*ST. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of WALSALL, S. division of the hundred of OFELOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 1 mile (N. E. by N.) from Walsall; containing 1609 inhabitants. The parish comprises 1920a. 1r. 14p., of which the soil is partly light, but mostly a strong clay; the surface is undulated, and in some places hilly, and the substratum contains limestone and iron-stone, the former of which is worked to some extent, several lime-works being carried on, on an extensive scale. The village is situated on the road leading from Walsall to Lichfield; and the Wyrley and Eslington canal, now merged into the old Birmingham canal, passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 5.; patrons, William L. and George Mellish, Esqrs., who are lords of the manor; net income, £304, with a good glebe-house, enlarged in 1843. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for £170. 1., and the glebe comprises 46 acres: 24 acres in Aston parish, producing £60 per annum, were purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty. The church is a neat structure, with a square tower, and was repaired in 1828 at an expense of £600, raised by subscription; it contains some old monuments to the Leigh family, of whom Edward, author of *Critica Sacra* and several other works, died in 1677, and was buried in the chancel. A national school is supported by subscription. Here are the ruined walls of an ancient castellated mansion.

RUSHALL (*ST. MATTHEW*), a parish, in the union of PEWSEY, hundred of SWANBOROUGH, Everley and Pewsey, and N. divisions of WILTS, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. W.) from Pewsey; containing 283 inhabitants. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 11. 8.; net income, £390; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ-Church College, Oxford. There is a place of worship for Baptists; and a school is partly supported by subscription.

RUSHBROOKE (*ST. NICHOLAS*), a parish, in the union of THINGOE, hundred of THEDWASTRY, W. division of SUFFOLK, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Bury St. Edmund's; containing 175 inhabitants. Rushbrooke Hall, anciently the seat of the Jermyns, afterwards of the Davers family, and now of Robert Rushbrooke, Esq., is a handsome mansion, built in the reign of Elizabeth, and situated in an extensive park. The living is a discharged rectory, annexed to that of Bradfield St. George, and valued in the king's books at £8. 1. 5½.; the tithes have been commuted for £260. Thomas, Lord Jermyn, in 1700, founded and endowed with property now producing £32 a year, almshouses for one man and three women; and others were erected in 1724, by Sir Jermyn Davers, Bart., for four persons, which, not being endowed, are kept in repair by the proprietor of the Rushbrooke estate.

RUSHBURY (*ST. PETER*), a parish, in the union of CHURCH-STRETTON, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division

of SALOP, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Church-Stretton; containing 502 inhabitants. This is presumed to be the site of the Roman station *Bravinium*, situated between Old Radnor and Worcester; and a market and a fair, granted by Edward I., were formerly held here. The parish comprises 3606 acres, of which 50 are common or waste land. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £19. 7. $8\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £449; patron, Bishop of Worcester. A school and two almshouses were erected pursuant to the will of Dr. Benjamin Wainwright, who bequeathed £1200 for their endowment; the building cost £500.

RUSHDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of BUNTINGFORD, hundred of ODSEY, county of HERTFORD, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles (W. N. W.) from Buntingford; containing 318 inhabitants. It comprises 1451a. 2r. 23p., of which 924 acres are arable, 399 meadow and pasture, and 127 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £141; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. The church contains a handsome monument to Sir Adolphus Meetkerke, removed, in 1754, from the church of St. Botolph, Aldersgate; and there is also a memorial to William Love, a servant in the Meetkerke family, who, in 1819, left £233. 6. 8. three per cents. towards the support of a Sunday school.

RUSHDEN (*St. Mary*), a parish, in the union of WELLINGBOROUGH, hundred of HIGHAM-FERRERS, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (S.) from Higham-Ferrers; containing 1311 inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Bedford to Kettering, and comprises 3631a. 35p., of which the substratum contains blue limestone, quarried for building and for the roads. The manufacture of shoes affords employment to about 200 persons; about 300 women and children are occupied in making pillow-lace, and a considerable trade is carried on in coal, timber, and corn, by means of the river Nene, which flows through the parish. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 16. 3., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £193. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment in 1778; the glebe contains 400 acres of inferior quality. The church is a large and handsome cruciform structure, partaking of the different styles of English architecture; the tower, a fine specimen of the later style, is surmounted by an elegant crocketed spire; the transepts are in the decorated style, and in the chancel are three early English stalls; there are also some remains of screen-work, and ancient stained glass. The General and Particular Baptists, and Wesleyans, have places of worship; and a school is supported by subscription. Daniel Whitby, a learned Scripture commentator, and writer on controversial divinity, was born here in 1637, during the incumbency of his father.

RUSHFORD (*St. John the Evangelist*), a parish, in the union of THETFORD, partly in the hundred of BLACKBOURN, W. division of SUFFOLK, but chiefly in the hundred of GUILT-CROSS, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Thetford; containing, with Schadwell hamlet, and Snarehill, extra-parochial, 200 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2000 acres, and is intersected by the smaller river Ouse, which separates the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Schadwell Park, the seat of the family of Buxton, is a handsome man-

sion in the Elizabethan style, recently new fronted with Caen stone, and considerably enlarged; the park is richly wooded, and in the grounds is St. Chad's Well, anciently much frequented by pilgrims on their route to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. The living is in the patronage of the Buxton family. The church, originally a cruciform structure, of which only the tower and the nave are remaining, is in the early English style, and was most probably the conventual church of a college established here about 1342, by Sir Edmund de Gonville, founder of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, and which, at the Dissolution, was valued at £85. 15. per annum. The parsonage-house occupies part of the site, and other portions of the buildings have been converted into farmhouses. Roman urns, containing ashes and bones, have been found in the grounds of the park; and at Snarehill are some tumuli which mark the spot where a sanguinary battle took place in 871, between Edmund, King of East Anglia, and the Danes.

RUSHMERE (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of WOODBRIDGE, hundred of CARLFORD, E. division of SUFFOLK, 2 miles (N. E. by E.) from Ipswich; containing, with the hamlet of Wicks-Uford, 564 inhabitants. This parish, which is partly within the liberties of the borough of Ipswich, comprises about 1900 acres. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £4. 6. 8.; net income, £156; patron and impropriator, Marquess of Bristol. The church is of the Norman period, with subsequent additions. A national school has been recently built.

RUSHMERE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the incorporation and hundred of MUTFORD and LOTHINGLAND, E. division of SUFFOLK, 5 miles (S. W.) from Lowestoft; containing 134 inhabitants. It comprises 759a. 3r. 1p., of which about 10 acres are roads and waste, and the remainder arable and pasture. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the patronage of Lord Boston: the tithes have been commuted for £210, and the glebe comprises 7 acres. The church is an ancient edifice, chiefly in the early English style, with a round tower.

RUSHOCK (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the union of KIDDERMINSTER, Lower division of the hundred of HALFSHIRE, Kidderminster and W. divisions of the county of WORCESTER, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Bromsgrove; containing 155 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Kidderminster to Droitwich, and comprises 1218a. 3r. 30p. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £10. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £280. The church is a modern structure, erected within the last 100 years. William Norris, in 1702, bequeathed a house and land in support of a school.

RUSHTON, a township, in the parish of TARPORLEY, union of NANTWICH, First division of the hundred of EDDISBURY, S. division of CHESHIRE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. N. E.) from Tarporley; containing 301 inhabitants.

RUSHTON, in the union of KETTERING, hundred of ROTHWELL, N. division of the county of NORTHAMPTON, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Rothwell; containing, with part of the hamlet of Pipewell, 497 inhabitants. The district is intersected by a branch of the river Nene, and contains 3013a. 1r. 11p. of land. It comprises the parishes of *All Saints* and *St. Peter*, both rectories, the former valued in the king's books at £10. 12. 1., and

the latter at £11. 13. 4., and in the patronage of W. W. Hope, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for £650, and there is a glebe of 107 acres. A school is partly supported by the lord of the manor.

RUSHTON-GRANGE, a village, in the parish and union of BURSLEM, hundred of PIREHILL (North), N. division of the county of STAFFORD; containing 1584 inhabitants.

RUSHTON-JAMES, a township, in the chapelry of RUSHTON-SPENCER, parish and union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W.) from Leek; containing 304 inhabitants.

RUSHTON-SPENCER, a chapelry, in the parish and union of LEEK, N. division of the hundred of TOTMONSLOW and of the county of STAFFORD, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Leek; containing in the township 350 inhabitants, several of whom are engaged in the spinning of cotton. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £91; patron, Vicar of Leek. The chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a small stone building.

RUSHULME, a township, in the parish of MANCHESTER, union of CHORLTON, hundred of SALFORD, S. division of the county of LANCASTER, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. S. E.) from Manchester; containing 1868 inhabitants. The neighbourhood is adorned with numerous gentlemen's seats.

RUSHYFORD, a village, in the township of WINDLESTON, parish of ST. ANDREW, AUCKLAND, union of AUCKLAND, S. E. division of DARLINGTON ward, S. division of the county of DURHAM, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by S.) from Bishop-Auckland. This place is on the great north road between Darlington and Durham, and on the road from Sedgfield to Bishop-Auckland, which here intersect each other; a large hotel and posting-house in the village had great celebrity previous to the introduction of railroads, and there is still a post-office for the convenience of the neighbourhood. A school was built some years since by Sir Robert Eden, Bart., by whom it has been endowed with £15 per annum.

RUSKINGTON (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, in the union of SLEAFORD, wapentake of FLAXWELL, parts of KESTIVEN, county of LINCOLN, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Sleaford; containing 957 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 3600 acres, belonging to various proprietors, of whom the Earl of Winchilsea is lord of the manor. The village is situated on the old road from Sleaford to Lincoln, and is intersected by a fine stream of water; the Sleaford canal bounds the parish on the south-east, and affords facilities of conveyance. The living comprises a rectory and a discharged vicarage, the latter valued in the king's books at £3. 17. 3½.: net income of the rectory, £250; patron and incumbent, Rev. C. J. Myers: net income of the vicarage, which is in the gift of the Crown, £102. The tithes were commuted for land, on the inclosure of the parish; the rectorial glebe comprises 247 acres, and the vicarial 66. The church is an ancient structure, of which the tower was rebuilt in 1620. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a parochial school is supported by donations from the Earl of Winchilsea and R. A. Christopher, Esq., and also by subscription. Lady Hodgson, in 1719, bequeathed a rent-charge of £42. 16., in support of three aged women, and a school for ten children.

RUSLAND, a chapelry, in the parish of COULTON, union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the Sands, N. division of the county of LANCASTER, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Ulverstone. The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £50; patron, the Incumbent of Coulton. The chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was consecrated in 1745.

RUSPER (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the union of HORSHAM, hundred of SINGLECROSS, rape of BRAMBER, W. division of SUSSEX, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. N. E.) from Horsham; containing 564 inhabitants. The parish, bounded on the north by the county of Surrey, is pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, and the soil is clay, very favourable for the growth of timber, which is luxuriant. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Rev. Peter Wood, incumbent: the tithes have been commuted for £293. 15., and there are 22 acres of glebe. The church is in the early and later English styles, and contains several ancient brasses and interesting monuments. A national school is supported by subscription. There are slight remains of a priory of Black nuns, founded by Gervase of Canterbury, who flourished in the reign of Richard I.; it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and possessed a revenue of £39. 13. 7.

RUSTINGTON, a parish, in the hundred of POLING, rape of ARUNDEL, W. division of SUSSEX, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Littlehampton; containing 344 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the English Channel, and comprises by measurement 1066 acres, of which 735 are arable, 238 meadow and pasture, 49 homesteads and gardens, and 44 roads and waste; the soil is generally a rich loam, and the surface, though level, is sufficiently elevated to admit of perfect drainage. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £6; net income, £159; patron, Bishop of Chichester; chief impropiators, the Oliver family. The great tithes have been commuted for £390, and the vicarial for £127; the glebe contains about an acre. The church is in the early English style.

RUSTON, EAST (*ST. MARY*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of HAPPING, E. division of NORFOLK, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. by S.) from North Walsham; containing 759 inhabitants. It comprises about 2400 acres, of which nearly 800 are marsh, and the remainder principally arable: about 300 acres were allotted to the poor at the inclosure, for pasture and fuel. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Ridlington, and valued in the king's books at £11. 11. 10.; patrons and appropriators, the Dean and Canons of Windsor. The tithes have been commuted for £940; the vicar receives a stipend of £13. 6. 8., and has a glebe of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The church is partly in the early and partly in the later English style, with a square embattled tower. A national school was erected in 1837. Professor Porson, celebrated as a critic and Greek scholar, was born here in 1759.

RUSTON PARVA, a parish, in the union of DRIFFIELD, wapentake of DICKERING, E. riding of YORK, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles (N. E.) from Driffield; containing 172 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 950 acres: limestone of excellent quality is found in abundance, and great quantities are annually burnt into lime, for the supply of the adjacent district. The village, which is well built, is situated close to the road from Driffield to Bridlington.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £51; patron and impropriator, W. T. St. Quintin, Esq.: the tithes were commuted for land in 1801. The church was rebuilt of white brick in 1832. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RUSTON, SCO (*St. Michael*), a parish, in the TUNSTEAD and HAPPING incorporation, hundred of TUNSTEAD, E. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E.) from Coltishall; containing 115 inhabitants, and comprising 495a. 2r. 37p., all arable land. The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Tunstead; impropriator, R. Johnson, Esq. The great tithes have been commuted for £135, and the vicarial for £52. 10. The church is an ancient structure, of which the tower is in ruins.

RUSWARP, a township, in the parish, borough, and union of WHITBY, liberty of WHITBY-STRAND, N. riding of YORK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. W. by S.) from Whitby; containing 1879 inhabitants. This place forms part of the suburbs of Whitby, and includes also the hamlet of High and Low Stakesby, near which is Sneaton Castle, a handsome modern mansion, erected by the late Col. Wilson. There is a handsome suspension bridge across the river Esk here, and the Whitby and Pickering road and the Whitby and Pickering railway pass close to the place. Two Lancasterian schools are supported by subscription.

RUTCHESTER, a township, in the parish of Ovingham, union of CASTLE ward, E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by N.) from Newcastle; containing 51 inhabitants. This was the site of the Roman station *Vindobala*, which was garrisoned by the *Cohors Prima Frixagorum*. A broken statue of Hercules, coins of the Lower Empire, silver fibulæ, and numerous other relics, have been found; and, in 1766, an urn full of gold and silver coins, among which was an almost complete series of those of the Higher Empire, was discovered at Castlestead, in the neighbourhood. Adrian's wall, the remains of which are still visible, passed from its east and west ramparts, which, towards the enemy's frontier, were defended by strong towers. In the reign of Edward I., Rutchester tower was occupied by a family of the same name. The place comprises 644 acres of land, sold some years since to the James family for £30,000, and now belongs to Thomas James, Esq., of Otterburn.

RUTHALL, with ASHFIELD, a township, in the parish of PRIOR'S-DITTON, union of BRIDGENORTH, hundred of MUNSLOW, S. division of SALOP, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Bridgenorth; containing 55 inhabitants.

RUTLANDSHIRE, an inland county, bounded on the north-west and south-west by Leicestershire, on the south and south-east by Northamptonshire, and on the east and north-east by Lincolnshire; it extends from $51^{\circ} 31' 28''$ to $51^{\circ} 45' 34''$ (N. Lat.), and from $25'$ to $48'$ (W. Lon.) It is the smallest county in England, containing only, according to Parkinson's Survey, drawn up for the consideration of the board of agriculture, 91,020a. 29p., or about 142 square miles. Within its limits are 4294 houses inhabited, 121 uninhabited, and 31 in the course of erection; and the population amounts to 21,302, of which number 10,721 are males, and 10,581 females. This district, at the period of the Roman invasion, formed part of the territory of the *Coritani*, and, under the Roman dominion, was included in the division called *Flavia Casariensis*: on the complete esta-

blishment of the Saxon heptarchy, it was comprised in the kingdom of Mercia. For the name Rutland, in Saxon *Roteland*, no probable derivation has been assigned. In Domesday book *Roteland* is spoken of as comprising the two wapentakes of Alstoe and Martinsley, which, according to the same record, belonged to the sheriffdom of Nottingham, so far as the king's tax was concerned; the rest of the county was, at that period, included in Northamptonshire. Rutland is first mentioned as a distinct county in the 5th of King John, at the coronation of whose queen, Isabel, it was, amongst other lands, assigned in parliament for her dower. The county lies within the diocese of Peterborough and in the province of Canterbury; it forms a deanery, in the archdeaconry of Northampton, and contains fifty parishes. For civil purposes it is divided into the four hundreds of Alstoe, East, Martinsley, and Wrandike, and the soke of Oakham; and it contains the market-towns of Oakham and Uppingham. Two knights are returned to parliament for the shire, which is included in the Midland circuit; and the assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Oakham, where is the county gaol.

The general appearance of the county is of an interesting character, more especially where it has abundance of timber, being greatly diversified by gently rising hills, running in the direction of east and west, between which are valleys about half a mile in width. The soils are mostly fertile, but in their nature vary greatly, and sometimes abruptly; the substratum of the major part is a very strong blue clay. The thin stapled soils are well adapted for the production of turnips, barley, clover, wheat, and all other green crops, though they make but poor meadow land; abundant crops of grass are produced upon the red keal. Upwards of 42,500 acres are under tillage, and the crops commonly grown are, wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, turnips, cabbages, tares, and lentils; the quantity of grass land rather exceeds that under tillage, being almost 45,000 acres. Much of what is called Stilton cheese is made in the district of Leafield or Lyfield Forest, and in the Vale of Catmose. There are nearly 3000 acres of native wood and of plantations, containing very little oak timber. The woodlands were formerly much more extensive, the forest of Leafield having once occupied the greater part of the soke of Oakham; and Beaumont Chase, forming a portion of the same forest, having extended over much of Martinsley hundred. Several townships in its vicinity, as well as those within its limits, still claim certain forest rights; and the whole tract is now a particularly rich and beautiful scene of woodland and high cultivation. Limestone of two kinds, soft and hard, is obtained in many parts of the county; and at Ketton, an excellent stone for building is procured.

The river Welland forms the south-eastern boundary of Rutland, separating it from Northamptonshire; and the small river Eye, which rises in the county of Leicester, and takes a south-easterly course to the Welland, is its south-western boundary for some miles in the latter part of its course. The two principal streams that run through it are the Guash or Wash, and the Chater, both which have their sources beyond its western border, in Leicestershire, and take an easterly course to the Welland. The Melton-Mowbray canal, from the river Soar to Melton-Mowbray, was extended to Oak-

ham, in the centre of the county, by virtue of an act of parliament obtained in the year 1793; and this is the only line of navigation that Rutlandshire possesses. At Great Casterton was a Roman station, but antiquaries disagree concerning its name. The castle, church, county-hall, and hospital of Oakham, present some interesting relics of antiquity. There were not more than four or five religious houses and hospitals in the county. Among the seats of the nobility and gentry, Burley, that of the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, is the most distinguished. Chalybeate springs are numerous in almost every part; but the strongest, which has long been noted, and some years since was much resorted to, is situated between Teign and Market-Overton. Numerous marine *exuviae* are found in the limestone. Rutland gives the titles of Duke and Earl to the family of Manners.

RUYTON-IN-THE-ELEVEN-TOWNS (*St. John the Baptist*), a parish, in the hundred of OSWESTRY, N. division of SALOP, 8 miles (N. W.) from Shrewsbury; containing 1083 inhabitants. The parish comprises by survey 4500 acres, of which 1616 are in the township; of these latter 43 are common or waste. Copper-ore is found, and mines have been opened at Eardiston, in the parish, but they have not been long enough in operation to judge of their success; there are also quarries of good building-stone. The village is spacious and well built, and had anciently a charter for a market and fair, granted by Edmund, Earl of Arundel, in the 17th year of the reign of Richard II., and dated at the castle of this place, which was formerly included in the marches of Wales. A fair for sheep is held on the 5th of July. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. 18., and in the patronage of the Crown; impropiators, R. Hunt, Esq., and others; net income, £304. The glebe comprises 40 acres, and the vicar receives a rent-charge of £15. 9. out of the tithes of Shotatton. The church is a handsome structure in the early English style, with a square embattled tower. There is a place of worship for Independents; also national schools, one of which is endowed with the interest of £300.

RYALL, a chapelry, in the parish of STAMFORDHAM, union of CASTLE ward, N. E. division of TINDALE ward, S. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. E.) from Hexham; containing 87 inhabitants. This was the lordship of John, Lord Beaumont, who died seized of it about the year 1396, leaving it, with many other estates in this county and elsewhere, to his son and heir, Henry, then sixteen years of age, who was knighted at the coronation of Henry IV. The place comprises about 2236 acres, and contains extensive grazing pastures. The village, which is small and indifferently built, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-north of Stamfordham. The chapel is an old edifice, which has undergone many repairs.

RYARSH (*St. Martin*), a parish, in the union of MALLING, hundred of LARKFIELD, Upper S. division of the lathe of AYLESFORD, W. division of KENT, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. W. by W.) from Maidstone; containing 431 inhabitants. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £8. 10.; net income, £294; patron and impropiator, Hon. J. W. Stratford.

RYBURGH, GREAT (*St. Andrew*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, 4 miles (S. E. by E.) from Faken-

ham; containing 521 inhabitants. It comprises 1712a. 2r. 24p., of which 1170 acres are arable, 401 meadow and pasture, and 142 woodland. The living is a discharged rectory, with Little Ryburgh united, valued in the king's books at £14. 16. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.; net income, £569; patron, E. Wodehouse, Esq., whose handsome seat, Semnow Lodge, is situated on an eminence overlooking the river Wensum. The tithes were commuted for 270 acres of land in 1808; a glebe-house has been built by the present rector. The church is a cruciform edifice, with a tower circular in the lower part and octagonal above, and contains an altar-tomb to Sir Robert Bacon, and his lady; the east window is enriched with stained glass. The Wesleyans have a place of worship; and there is a national school.

RYBURGH, LITTLE (*All Saints*), a parish, in the union of WALSINGHAM, hundred of GALLOW, W. division of NORFOLK, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (E. S. E.) from Fakenham; containing 176 inhabitants. It is bounded on the west by the river Wensum, and comprises 872a. 2r. 7p., of which 709 acres are arable, 138 meadow and pasture, and 24 woodland. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to Great Ryburgh, and valued in the king's books at £7. 13. 4.: the tithes of the parish were commuted for 66 acres of land in 1808. The church is in ruins.

RYCOTE, a chapelry, in the parish of GREAT HASELEY, union of THAME, hundred of EWELME, county of OXFORD, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Thame; containing 28 inhabitants. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels.

RYDAL, a chapelry, and, with LOUGHRIGG, a township, in the parish of GRASMERE, union and ward of KENDAL, county of WESTMORLAND, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. W.) from Ambleside; containing 343 inhabitants. The township comprises 5201 acres, of which 2500 are common or waste. Rydal Water, which winds through the valley for nearly a mile, is surrounded by romantic scenery of wood and mountain, and the lake which it here forms is remarkable for the beauty of its small circular islands. Rydal Hall, the seat of the Le Flemings, was plundered in the great civil war by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, one of Cromwell's partisans; it is a handsome structure, and the grounds around it are neatly kept, and embrace much fine scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £100, and is in the patronage of Lady Le Fleming, who, at the expense of £1500, erected the chapel, which is a small edifice with an octagonal spire, consecrated in 1825, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A rent-charge of £18. 10. has been awarded as a commutation for the tithes. William Wordsworth, the gifted poet-laureate, has long resided here, in a delightful cottage upon a mount, the grounds around which have been laid out under his own tasteful direction, and command lovely prospects of the lake and other objects of interest in this attractive district.

RYDE, a market-town and chapelry, in the parish of NEWCHURCH, liberty of EAST MEDINA, Isle of Wight division of the county of SOUTHAMPTON, 7 miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, 5 (S.) from Portsmouth across the Solent, and 77 (S. W.) from London; containing 5840 inhabitants. This place, anciently denominated *La Rye*, was a post for sentinels who guarded this part of the island, and in the reign of Richard II. was burnt and laid waste by the French. It is situated on the shore of the Solent

Water, opposite to Stokes bay and Portsmouth harbour, and commands a fine view of Spithead and the Motherbank, with a more distant prospect of Haslar hospital and the town of Portsmouth. From an insignificant fishing-hamlet, it has within the last half century assumed the appearance of a handsome and populous town. The original distinction of Upper and Lower Ryde is still preserved, the former comprising the more ancient houses of the old town, and the latter that part situated nearer the sea-shore; but the two districts are now united by buildings of recent date. The town is laid out with regularity, upon the slope of a hill rising from the sea, and its principal streets, of which the footways are well paved, are spacious, especially that called Union-street, which contains some very handsome shops. The buildings consist chiefly of large modern cottages, constructed of stone from quarries in the immediate neighbourhood; and those of smaller dimensions are stuccoed, and roofed with slate, imparting to the place a very pleasing and cheerful appearance: the greater number are let furnished during the season, and in general command a good view of the sea, and are detached and surrounded with small gardens. The aspect of the town as it is approached from the water is remarkably picturesque, the different dwellings, interspersed with trees and shrubs, seeming to rise in tiers one above another. The facility and accommodation for bathing, the number of excellent hotels and boarding-houses, and the delightful walks and rides in its vicinity, render it an extremely agreeable place of resort during the summer; and assembly-rooms, an annual regatta, libraries, and a small theatre erected by the late Mr. Thornton, which is open during the season, add to its attractions. The constant communication, by means of steam-boats with Portsmouth and Southampton, and thence by railway with London, and the rapid increase of residences on its eastern and western sides, afford every indication of its growth and prosperity.

A fine pier was constructed in the year 1814, in accordance with the provisions of an act of parliament, at the expense of £12,000, raised in shares of £50 each; it was originally only 1740 feet in length, but in 1833 was extended to the length of 2226, and now forms an excellent promenade, having seats sheltered from the weather at intervals on both sides, along which a neat railing extends. Under the powers of an act passed in 1829, the town has been paved, lighted, with gas from works erected by a company in 1839, and otherwise improved; and reservoirs for the supply of the town and of shipping with pure spring water, were formed by the Pier Company, in 1840. Soles and lobsters are caught; and the herring-fishery affords employment to many of the poorer inhabitants. A handsome market-house and town-hall, situated in Lind-street, and having a frontage to the south of 200 feet, was completed in 1831: the market, which is held on Tuesday and Friday, and is supplied with fish, fruit, vegetables, poultry; &c., is not, however, much resorted to, the shops in the town being numerous and respectable. The town-hall, an elegant room where the commissioners for improving the town hold their meetings, is over the corn-market, which latter occupies the centre of the building. A fair for pedlery takes place on July 6th.

The parochial church of Newchurch, being inconveniently situated seven miles distant from the town of Ryde, Thomas Player, Esq., in the year 1719, erected a chapel here, and endowed it with a yearly stipend of £10, payable to the vicar of the parish for performing the duty; but the population having greatly increased, George Player, Esq., built the present more commodious edifice on the foundation of the old chapel, in 1827. It is dedicated to St. Thomas, and is a neat edifice in the early English style, with a well-proportioned tower rising to a considerable height and terminated by a light spire. A little to the westward is St. James's Episcopal chapel, formerly belonging to the Rev. R. Waldo Sibthorpe, from whom it was purchased, in 1841, by the Rev. Mr. Hewett; it was erected in the year 1827, by William Hughes Hughes, Esq., and is a handsome structure in the later English style, with a campanile turret over the western entrance; its internal decorations are most elaborate, and at the east end is a fine window of stained glass. It is in contemplation to erect an additional church for the accommodation of the greatly increased and still increasing population. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. A free school, in which about 350 children are instructed on the national system, was erected in Melville-street in 1812, and is supported by voluntary contributions; and there are also a British school, a school for infants, and several Sunday schools in the town.

RYE (*St. Mary*), a cinque-port, borough, market-town, and parish, having separate jurisdiction, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of GOSTROW, rape of HASTINGS, E. division of SUSSEX, 76 miles (E. by N.) from Chichester, and 63 (S. E. by E.) from London; containing 4031 inhabitants. This place, which belonged originally to the monastery of Feschamp, in Normandy, was, in the reign of Henry III., together with Winchelsea, annexed to the cinque-ports of England, in all the charters granted to which these towns are invariably styled "ancient towns." In the reign of Edward III., Rye was surrounded by a strong wall with several gates, of which that called the Land Gate is the only one remaining, and now forms a beautiful entrance to the town from the London and Dover roads; it was also defended by a tower on the south, erected in the twelfth century, by William of Ypres, a quadrangular structure with circular towers at the angles, and which is still tolerably perfect. An inundation of the sea having formed a natural harbour, which was subsequently much improved by a similar occurrence, the town began to flourish, and soon became so considerable a port, that it furnished nine ships of war towards the invasion of France in the reign of Edward III., and was the place at which that monarch landed on his return from the continent. In the following reign it was burnt and plundered by the French, from which calamity and others it subsequently experienced, it suffered so much that King Henry VI., to indemnify the corporation for their losses, annexed to it Tenterden, which he sepa-



Arms.

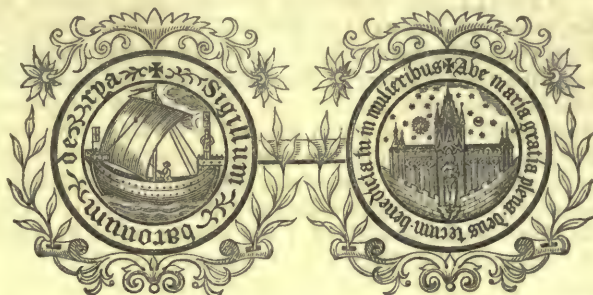
rated from the county of Kent. From this time the town began to revive, and was of considerable importance in the reign of Elizabeth, who on a visit to the place, where she was entertained by the corporation with every demonstration of loyalty and affection, invested the inhabitants with several additional privileges, and a confirmation of all preceding charters.

The town is built upon a hill, the sides of which from south to south-west are rocky and precipitous, and is sheltered on the north and west by hills of no great elevation, but which command a pleasing view. The river Rother skirts the town on the east, and flows into the sea about a mile and a half to the south; and on the south-west is a channel that receives the streams of the Brede and Tillingham, which unite with the Rother previous to its influx into the sea. There are several regular and well-formed streets; and the houses, in general indifferently built and of antique appearance, command fine views of the channel and the surrounding country, which abounds with interesting scenery. The town is well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water by pipes from a reservoir under Playden heights; a literary and scientific institution was established in 1839, and assemblies are occasionally held in a handsome room at the George hotel. An embankment has been constructed along the sides of the harbour; the marshes in the neighbourhood, formerly covered by the tide, have been drained, and a good road formed to the sea-side; and the various improvements that have been made in the town and its approaches, combined with the natural advantages of its situation, contribute greatly to its eligibility as a watering-place. The imports consist principally of Dutch cheese, timber from Norway and America, oil-cake, rapeseed, and rags for manure from Hamburgh, and eggs, poultry, rape, and linseed-cake from France; it is also a bonding-port for wine, which is imported from Boulogne. Several sloops are employed in conveying chalk from Beachy Head, for the purpose of being burnt into lime. Large quantities of wool are exported to France and Ostend; and hops, corn, timber, and bark in large quantities are shipped coastwise. Vessels not exceeding 200 tons' burthen can approach the quay; and in the year 1840, sixty-five vessels of the aggregate burthen of 2392 tons entered inwards, and twenty-six of 705 tons' aggregate burthen cleared outwards, in the foreign trade; the number of vessels in the coasting trade that entered inwards was 291, aggregate burthen 16,933 tons; and the number that cleared outwards 200, aggregate tonnage 10,555. Ship-building, for which there are three yards, is carried on to a great extent, the neighbourhood abounding with excellent oak; and there are also three large breweries. A steam-packet has been established, which sails to Boulogne twice every week. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, the former for corn, of which there is a good supply, and the latter for provisions of all kinds; and there is also a large cattle-market every alternate Wednesday.

The borough has received various charters, of which the earliest that can be traced is that of Richard I., reciting and confirming some previous privileges, that were further ratified and extended in successive reigns up to that of Charles II. The corporation is now, however, guided by the provisions of the Municipal Corporations' act, and consists of a mayor, recorder, four alder-

men, and twelve councillors; and the number of magistrates is four. The borough has exercised the elective franchise from the earliest period, and till 1832 regularly returned two barons to parliament, who also assisted in supporting the royal canopy at coronations; it now

Corporation Seal.



Obverse.

Reverse.

sends only one, chosen by the £10 householders, and the mayor is returning officer. The recorder holds courts of session and general gaol delivery for all offences not capital; petty-sessions occur under the borough justices every Monday and Thursday, and under the county magistrates every alternate Wednesday. The town-hall is a convenient building on pillars, in the centre of the town, and in it the sessions for the borough are held; the area is appropriated to the use of the market. Ypres tower, to which an additional tower has been added, is now the borough gaol. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £42. 13. 4.; patron, Earl of Burlington; appropriator, Bishop of Winchester: the great tithes have been commuted for £315, and the vicarial for £410, and there is a neat residence for the incumbent. The church is a spacious and ancient cruciform structure, partly Norman and partly in the early English style, with a central tower, in which is a clock of peculiar mechanical construction, said to have been taken from the Spanish Armada, and given to the town by Queen Elizabeth; the east window, in the later English style, is of large dimensions and of elegant design, and has been embellished with stained glass, at the expense of J. H. Lardner, Esq.; a gallery, also, has been recently added. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans. A school was founded in 1644, by Mr. Thomas Peacock, who endowed it with a rent-charge of £36, the interest of £50, and a school-house; and in 1702, another school was established by Mr. James Saunders, who assigned to it estates producing £100. 10. per annum. A school for girls is conducted on the national system; and there are two almshouses for women, founded by Mr. Alexander Wells. The poor law union comprises 12 parishes or places, containing a population of 9804. A monastery of friars of the order of St. Augustine was founded near the town, prior to the reign of Edward III., of which the principal remains have been converted into a storehouse. An arched gateway, leading into the town from the London road, is in tolerable preservation; and some portions of the ancient walls are also remaining. Samuel Jeakes, an eminent antiquary, and the author of the *Charters of the Cinque Ports*, was a native of this place.

RYE-HILL, with GREAT TOSSON, a township, in the parish and union of ROTHBURY, W. division of COQUETDALE ward, N. division of NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 miles (W.) from Rothbury; containing 178 inhabitants. It is seated on an eminence overlooking the fertile haughs of the Coquet, and is situated one mile south of that river. The lands are set out in farms.

RYHALL (*St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST*), a parish, in the union of STAMFORD, hundred of EAST, county of RUTLAND, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. by E.) from Stamford; containing, with the chapelry of Essendine, and the hamlet of Belmistorpe, 830 inhabitants. The parish comprises about 2580 acres, of which the soil is various; the surface is partly hilly, and the lower grounds are watered by a rivulet which sometimes overflows the adjacent meadows. The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the king's books at £13. 17.; net income, £295; patron and impropriator, Marquess of Exeter: the glebe comprises 164 acres. The church is chiefly in the later English style, with a tower and spire of earlier date; in the chancel are two sedilia of stone. There is a chapel of ease at Essendine; and a national school is supported by subscription.

RYHILL, a hamlet, in the parish and union of EPPING, hundred of WALTHAM, though locally in the hundred of Harlow, S. division of ESSEX, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles (N. by W.) from Epping; containing 116 inhabitants.

RYHILL, with CAMERTON, a township, in the parish of BURSTWICK, union of PATRINGTON, S. division of the wapentake of HOLDERNESS, E. riding of YORK, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Hedon, on the road to Patrington; containing 286 inhabitants, of whom 247 are in Ryhill. The tithes were commuted for land and a money payment, under an act of inclosure, in 1805. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RYHILL, a township, in the parish of WRAGBY, wapentake of STAINCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 7 miles (S. E.) from Wakefield; containing 170 inhabitants. The township, situated on rising ground, comprises about 600 acres, and contains a reservoir for the supply of the Barnsley canal, which covers 75 acres of ground. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans; and a school is supported by subscription.

RYHOPE, a chapelry, in the parish of BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, union of SUNDERLAND, N. division of EASINGTON ward and of the county of DURHAM, 3 miles (S.) from Sunderland; containing 868 inhabitants, of whom 423 are in the township. The chapelry comprises the townships of Ryhope, Burdon, Silksworth, and Tunstal, the first of which contains 1570 acres of good arable and meadow land; the soil is generally of a light sandy nature, and very favourable for the production of rye, potatoes, barley, &c. The village, which may be considered one of the pleasantest in the county, is situated on the verge of a fine tract of country bordered by the German Ocean, and in the summer season is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing; the road from Sunderland to Stockton, Seaham, &c., passes through it, and the railway from Durham, Hartlepool, and Stockton skirts it on the south and east. Captain William Hill has a residence here. The chapel was erected in 1826, chiefly through the exertions of the late Bishop Gray, then rector of Bishop-Wearmouth, and Captain Dale; it is a neat structure in the early English style, and cost nearly £700. The living is a per-

petual curacy, in the patronage of the Rector, and endowed with £100 by Captain Dale, to which the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley, the present rector, has added £100 per annum. In 1834, a commodious house for the incumbent was erected by subscription, at a cost of about £600. The tithes have been commuted for £388. 16. 4., of which £210. 17. 10. are payable to the rector, £141. 2. to the impropriators, and £36. 16. 6. to the head master of Kepier grammar school. There is a convenient parochial school near the chapel, with rooms for the master.

RYLAND, a hamlet, in the parish of WELTON, wapentake of LAWRESS, parts of LINDSEY, union and county of LINCOLN; containing 97 inhabitants.

RYLE, GREAT, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, 9 miles (N. N. W.) from Rothbury; containing 67 inhabitants. It is situated about a mile north of the road from Whittingham to Alham, and comprises 2021 acres, of which 1000 are common or waste land. The Aln, here a small stream, passes on the south of the hamlet.

RYLE, LITTLE, a township, in the parish of WHITTINGHAM, union of ROTHBURY, N. division of COQUETDALE ward and of NORTHUMBERLAND, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles (W. by S.) from Alnwick; containing 42 inhabitants. This was the seat and villa of the fourth son of Sir Daniel Collingwood, of Brandon, the descendant of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, of Eslington, whose family were celebrated for their feats of border chivalry, and held considerable possessions in these parts; and Alexander Collingwood, who resided at Little Ryle, was high sheriff of the county in 1725. The old hall, which stood in a fine sheltered situation, has long been in ruins.

RYME-INTRINSICA (*St. HYPOLITE*), a parish and liberty, in the union of SHERBORNE, Sherborne division of DORSET, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles (S. W.) from Sherborne; containing 193 inhabitants. The parish comprises by measurement 1006 acres, principally in dairy-farms; the low lands are watered by a rivulet named Ryme Brook. A market and a fair were granted in the 26th of Edward I., but both have been long disused. Within the liberty was anciently a royal mansion and park; the site of the former, which was standing in the reign of James I., is still called Court Hill, and commands a fine view. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 5. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown, in right of the duchy of Cornwall: the tithes have been commuted for £170, and the glebe comprises 19 acres.

RYSTON (*St. MICHAEL*), a parish, in the union of DOWNHAM, hundred of CLACKCLOSE, W. division of NORFOLK, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile (S. S. E.) from Downham-Market; containing 40 inhabitants. It comprises 1199a. 38p., of which 666 acres are arable, 418 meadow and pasture, and 94 woodland. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Roxham annexed; net income, £80; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The appropriate tithes have been commuted for £277, and the glebe comprises 22 acres. The church is chiefly in the decorated English style, and contains numerous monuments to the Pratt family, especially one to Lady Pratt, whose statue, in a reclining posture, is beautifully sculptured in white marble; the tower is in ruins, and, covered with ivy, forms a romantic feature in the scenery of the grounds of Ryston Hall. Within

the park is a remarkably fine oak-tree, under which Coniers, chaplain of the rebels led by Ket, is said to have preached, and where Dr. Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, likewise preached to the rebel forces, at the imminent hazard of his life, exhorting them to lay down their arms and to return to their duty; it is called the Oak of Reformation.

RYTHER (*ALL SAINTS*), a parish, partly in the Upper, but chiefly in the Lower, division of the wapentake of BARKSTONE-ASH, W. riding of YORK, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W. by N.) from Selby; containing, with the township of Lead-Hall, 354 inhabitants, of whom 300 are in the township of Ryther. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Wharfe, and comprises by measurement 2654 acres, of which 2082 are arable, 420 pasture, and 152 woodland. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £6. 11. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for £613. 14., and the glebe comprises 12 acres. The church is a neat structure, and contains several ancient monuments. There is a chapel of ease at Lead-Hall, about six miles distant; and in the village of Ryther is a place of worship for Wesleyans.

RYTON (*HOLY CROSS*), a parish, in the union of GATESHEAD, E. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM; containing 2570 inhabitants, of whom 677 are in the township, 6 miles (W.) from Gateshead. This place frequently suffered from the incursions of the Scots, particularly in 1297, when the village was reduced to ashes by Wallace, who at that time occupied Hexham. The parish comprises the townships of Ryton, Ryton-Woodside, Stella, and Crawcrook, and the village of Greenside, sometimes called Long Row, and formerly Cadger's Row; it contains 6530 acres, two-thirds arable, and the remainder pasture, with 10 acres of woodland. At Ryton-Woodside and Stella are coal-mines, the produce of which is chiefly shipped to London and to foreign markets; and there are also quarries of limestone. The Newcastle and Carlisle railway runs between the Tyne and the village of Ryton, immediately below which is a station. The village is highly picturesque, and contains several handsome mansions, and the scenery around it embraces an extensive view of the vale of the Tyne to the east and west. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £42. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Bishop of Durham, with a net income of £956, and a rectory-house, and grounds tastefully laid out. The church, a structure of much interest, is in the early English style, with a tower surmounted by a lofty octangular spire, of curiously-constructed wood-work cased with lead. The interior is remarkable for its elegant arrangement and decorations; a light and beautiful screen separates the nave and chancel, on the south side of which are six fine lancet windows; some ancient stalls remain, and over the communion table are embellishments of richly-carved oak, and also within the chancel a recumbent figure of a mitred abbot; there are likewise some brasses to the memory of the Thorp family. The east end has been lately beautified by three lancet windows of stained glass, the gift of the present incumbent, the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, warden of Durham university, to whom the parish is in

many respects much indebted; the churchyard is ornamented by a row of noble English elms, and the church, from its commanding position and the height of its spire, forms a conspicuous object for a considerable distance. A school built in 1791, and conducted on the national system, has an endowment of £5 per annum from Bishop Crewe's trustees; and at Greenside is a school aided by Bishop Barrington's fund. Ryton savings' bank was the first established in England.

RYTON, a parish, in the union of SHIFFNALL, Shiffnall division of the hundred of BRIMSTREE, S. division of SALOP, 4 miles (S. by E.) from Shiffnall; containing 195 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises 1398a. 14p., and is situated upon a tributary of the Severn, had anciently a market, and an annual fair for four days, both of which have long been discontinued. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 12. 1., and in the gift of the incumbent, Rev. R. W. Eyton: the tithes have been commuted for £430, and the glebe comprises 48 acres. The church is a comparatively modern structure, with a tower in the later English style. A parochial school is supported by subscription.

RYTON, a hamlet, in the parish of BULKINGTON, union of NUNEATON, Kirby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK; containing 363 inhabitants.

RYTON, a township, in the parish of KIRKBY-MISPERTON, union of MALTON, PICKERING lythe, N. riding of YORK, 3 miles (N. by E.) from New Malton; containing 219 inhabitants. It is situated in the lower part of the vale of the Rye, and contains about 1600 acres of land, of which the soil is of a rich loamy kind. A small chapel of ease was built in 1839.

RYTON-UPON-DUNSMOOR (*St. LEONARD*), a parish, in the union of RUGBY, Rugby division of the hundred of KNIGHTLOW, N. division of the county of WARWICK, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Coventry; containing 534 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the south side of the river Avon, and intersected by the road from Coventry to Daventry, and comprises 2057 acres. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £11. 6. 8.; net income, £113; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Ryton in the Cathedral of Lichfield. The tithes were commuted for land, under an act of inclosure, in 1761. The church is partly in the early English style.

RYTON-WOODSIDE, a township, in the parish of RYTON, union of GATESHEAD, W. division of CHESTER ward, N. division of the county of DURHAM, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles (W.) from Gateshead; containing 1059 inhabitants. This place was formerly the property of the Hedworths, since whose possession it has been held by the families of Jenison, Lambton, and Surtees. It is situated about a mile and a half to the south of the village of Ryton, the road from Hexham to Gateshead passing between the two places; and the Winlaton burn flows on the south. The tithes have been commuted for £322. 8. 9., and there is a glebe of about 110 acres. Archdeacon Thorp pays £5 per annum towards the support of a school. On May 30th, 1826, thirty-seven persons perished here in the Star-gate coal-mine, by the explosion of fire-damp.

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